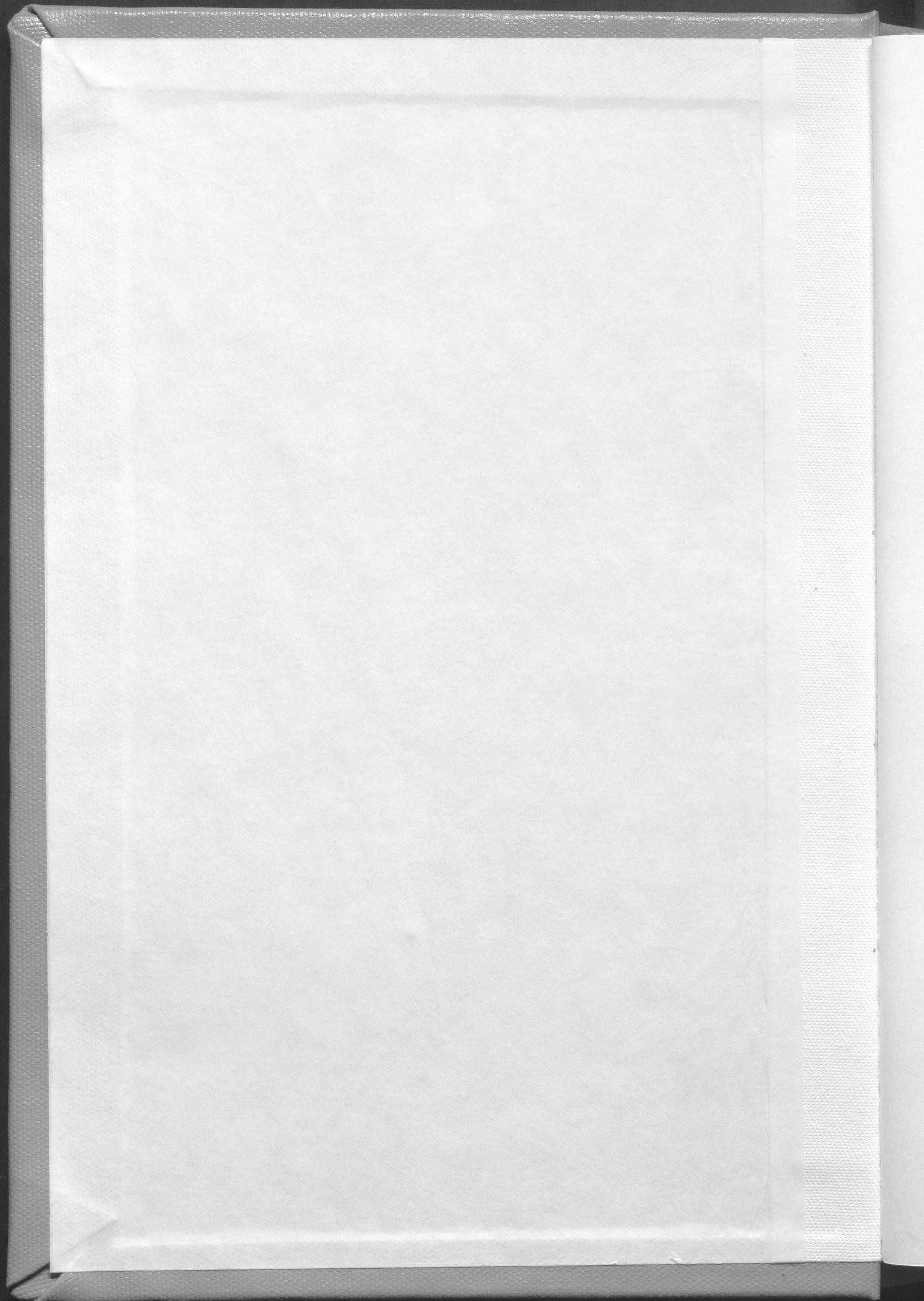
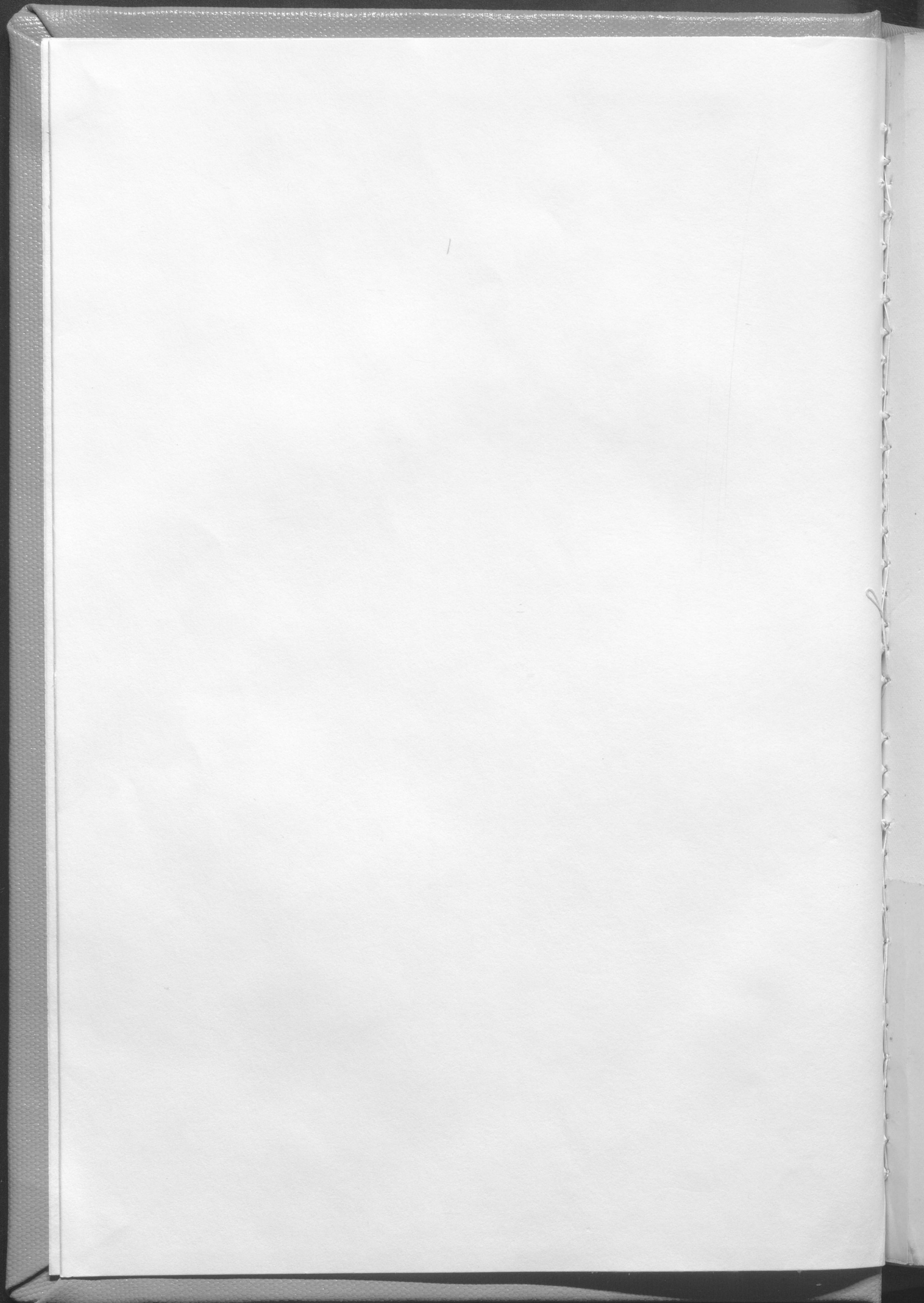


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A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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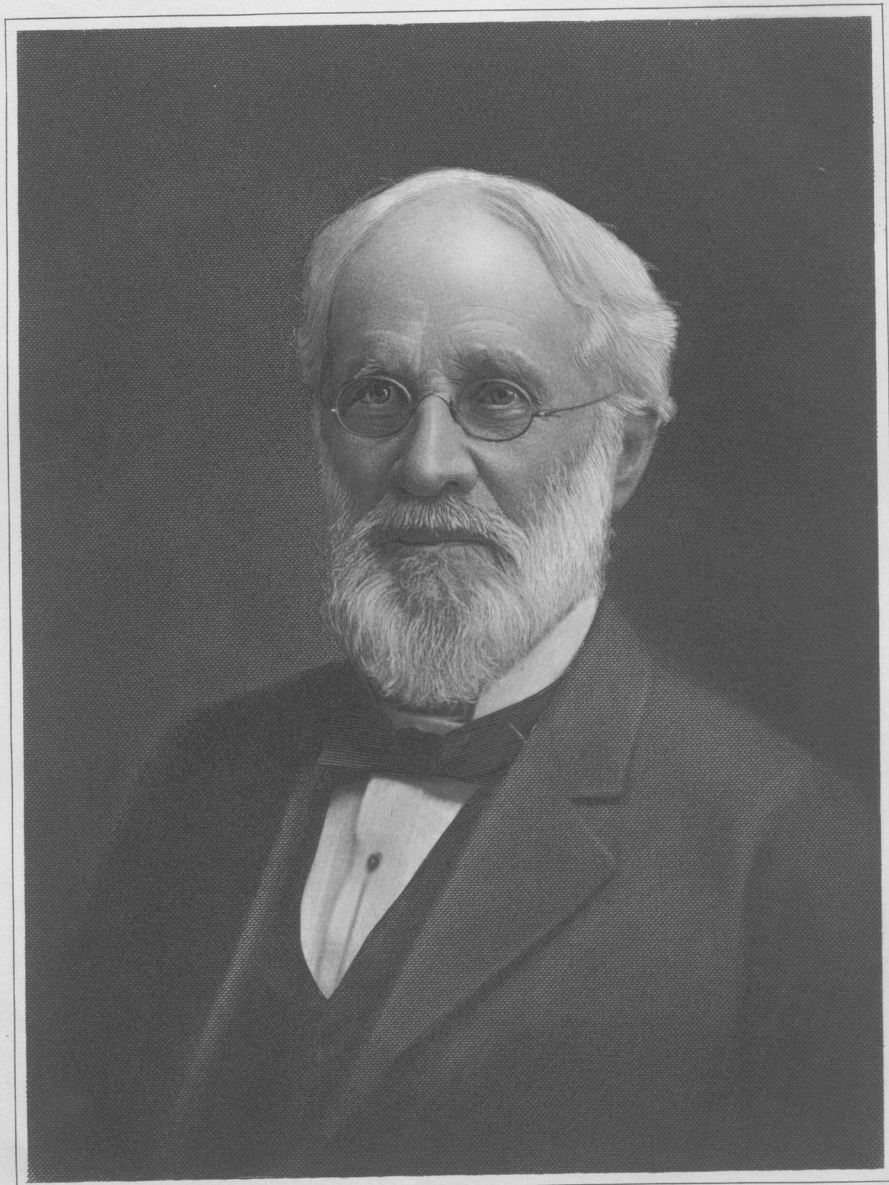
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ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

TRUEHEART, HENRY MARTYN, Texas Pioneer—Patriot, soldier, man of affairs, Henry Martyn Trueheart was for many years an important and familiar figure in Texas life. In early pioneer days he met the opportunities which came to him with high hope and courage, working constantly for the advancement and progress of the State. He served with distinction in the Confederate Army during the trying period of the Civil War, and when peace once more came to a troubled nation he turned his attention to the pursuits of peace, rising through his own efforts to a position of prominence in the world of business and finance. Mr. Trueheart's career was not achieved through accident or wealth or the influence of powerful friends. He was in the broadest sense a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

In later years for the amusement and information of his children, he jotted down his memoirs from time to time as they occurred to him. Begun in October, 1898, the last sentences were written shortly before his death in April, 1912, and the whole was later compiled and arranged by his daughter, Sally (Trueheart) Williams. From this source these records are for the most part drawn.

"I was born," Mr. Trueheart wrote, "at my parents' home, 'Pine Hill,' in Louisa County, Virginia, about thirty miles from Richmond, on March 23, 1832," and in this State he spent the earliest years of his life. The father, John Overton Trueheart, Texas pioneer, was born in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1802, of Scottish descent on one side, and French Huguenot on the other. His immediate ancestors took part in the American Revolution of 1775, serving with much distinction in various capacities. He was a lawyer by profession, a graduate of Princeton College, and a man of versatile talent and sturdy independence. His first trip to Texas was made by wagon in 1838, and at that time he remained in "The Republic" for five years, assisting in the defense of the frontier under the famous ranger, Colonel John C. Hayes, familiarly called "Jack" Hayes. In 1824 he was united in marriage to Ann Tompkins Minor, a daughter of Colonel Launcelot Minor, of Louisa County, whose sister was the mother of Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury. Her brothers, John B. Minor, for fifty years professor of law at William and Mary College, Virginia; Dr. Charles Minor, of Albemarle County,

Virginia; and Dr. William Minor, of Albemarle County, Virginia, were all eminent in their respective calling, while another brother, Launcelot Minor, was a successful farmer in Amherst County, Virginia. The Minor family records go back to Sir Henry Minor, of Miners, Mendippe Hills, England, whose ancestors, the Mynors, may be found on the Roll of Battle Abbey in the time of William the Conqueror, 1066.

John Overton Trueheart was accompanied by his brother, James Lawrence Trueheart, on his first trip to Texas, and attended by a French servant. All three of them traveled in a one-horse "carryall" as a spring wagon was then called, stopping for a short time at the home of Mr. Trueheart's uncle, Dr. William T. Minor, of Huntsville, Alabama. From some point near there they embarked on a flat boat down the Tennessee River, and thence down the Ohio into the Mississippi. Floating with the current down stream to the mouth of the Red River, they put their horse and wagon ashore, and began the arduous trip through Louisiana to Texas, where they arrived after two or three weary months.

Mr. Trueheart was chiefly engaged in land surveying in his five years' stay, and during this period he acquired much property of his own for his services, amounting in all to about twenty thousand acres. On his later return to Texas, however, he found all his papers either lost or destroyed, and succeeded in saving only two small tracts. In 1843 he decided to return to Virginia for his family, sailing from Galveston to New Orleans on the sloop "Dream," which was wrecked in a terrible storm. Buffeted by terrific waves, in imminent danger of death, he was finally rescued by a passing ship, saving only the clothes on his back. At New Orleans, to which he was safely taken, he met his half-uncle, William Overton, of Louisa County, Virginia, who loaned him the money necessary to reach home. There he remained for two years, and then came again to Texas, arriving in Galveston on May 5, 1845, with his wife and five children, *viz.*, Fanny Overton, Henry Martyn, of this record, Elvira Susan, Charles William, and Caroline Hill. The oldest daughter, Mary Minor, and one son, Lucian Minor, remained in Virginia.

Wrote Mr. Trueheart in his memoirs:

I was early put to work, and during my father's absence in Texas, when I was only nine or ten years

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old, I followed the plough regularly in the cultivation of the "Pine Hill" farm under the supervision of my uncle, Launcelot Minor.

My mother trained her children in the elements of an English education, and most faithfully in religion and morals, both by precept and example. She was an unusually well-read woman, and a most agreeable reader and talker, and well did she make use of her varied talents to interest and instruct her children aright. Outside of Mother's teaching, my school opportunities were few. When about ten years old, I went a few months to a Mr. Napoleon Kean, who kept a country school near my home. In the following year my sister Fanny and I were taught by Mr. Robert L. Dabney, who kept a little private school at the house of his mother, Mrs. Charles Dabney, about a mile and a half from "Pine Hill." We little thought at that time that he would reach the high level of distinction which he attained as chief of Stonewall Jackson's staff, and later as the great theologian. After he came to Texas I met him repeatedly and had the pleasure of entertaining him at my home with his wife, a charming woman, formerly a Miss Morrison, and sister of Stonewall Jackson's wife.

Early in 1845 preparations were made to move to Texas, and after a week or two at my grandfather's home, afterwards Gaines' Mill, located seven miles from Richmond, we sailed from that port on the brig "John A. Lancaster," for New Orleans. She carried several hundred negroes to be sold in the New Orleans market, and although Southern born [wrote Mr. Trueheart] I could never approve of this separation and sale of negro human beings like so many cattle.

At New Orleans the family found the British brig, "Agnes," under Captain Cobb, bound for Galveston, and accordingly took passage, arriving in the latter port in five days.

"My father," Mr. Trueheart takes up the story, "had intended settling in West Texas, at or near San Antonio, but we found Galveston so pleasant that we concluded to remain." This was the beginning of an association which was to continue unbroken for almost seventy years. Galveston then had a population of fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants, and in all the great period of its growth Mr. Trueheart worked for the furtherance of its welfare and the realization of its latent possibilities. The father was always fond of a garden, and generally had a good truck garden in various stages of development on the ten acres bought soon after the family's arrival with money given his wife by her brother, Lucien Minor. Later this same brother, whom she called "my darling brother," sold a handsome place in Charlottesville, Virginia, which he had presented to her, and invested the money in the purchase of several negroes, and sent them to her at Galveston. In this city their ten-acre property was known as the Trueheart block and was bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, and Avenues Q and R.

Charles and I [to continue Mr. Trueheart's narrative] worked faithfully in the garden, and peddled the melons and vegetables around town for sale. At other times, we engaged in hunting wild game for the markets, and also gathered oysters by wading around the reefs and selling our oysters by the boat load at the wharves. I kept a small sail boat for navigating Galveston Bay and its tributaries, and became quite expert in handling it. We would go on hunting and fishing excursions and be gone for a number of days at a time. On one occasion I recall a trip to West Galveston Bay and up Hall's Bayou for ten or fifteen miles. The party consisted of Austin M. Williams, a son of Samuel M. Williams, Jim Holt and his negro boy, and myself. We went up Hall's to the mouth of Cloud's Bayou and there camped. Jim started out on the East side armed with a shotgun and rifle, while Austin and I took the West side. On our return we found that the boy who was left at camp to make a fire, had called in the aid of a powder flask, and as we got nearer, saw a cloud of smoke, and heard a great explosion. We found the poor boy with several fingers blown off and terribly burned about the face lying in the mud and water. Jim had not made his appearance and after waiting several hours, one of us set out in search of him, and after a time found him steering for camp, completely broken down with the weight of his two guns. We all got aboard, and by means of oars and cordelling the boat, reached Galveston Bay, to meet a strong East wind, and with head wind, heavy sea, and tide against us, had to make our way home, landing near the head of Offat's Bayou, from whence I walked to town to get a wagon in which to convey the party. Boating is a hard life and coupled with much danger and exposure, and many were the narrow escapes we had.

Several years after the arrival of the family in Galveston, the first public schools were organized by Mr. John S. Sydnor, then mayor of the city. These flourished for a time and then went down, but during that period all the children of the family attended school. This was the end of Mr. Trueheart's formal education; but until his last days he remained a deep student of men and conditions. The habits of industry and thrift, with the love of self-improvement acquired at his mother's knee were never lost, and were thoroughly characteristic of him in every phase of his career. The stirring life of the times delighted this boy of sturdy spirit with the blood of true pioneers in his veins.

I was a fine horseman and delighted to ride wild horses, buying them frequently just for the fun of breaking them in. One of these, I well remember, pitched with me for several miles, and finding he could not throw me, tried to seize me first by one leg and then the other to pull me off, thus bruising my shins badly. I used to rope wild cattle, and could, with ease, pick up a dollar from the ground while riding at a gallop.

His daring riding was well known throughout Galveston, and on one occasion at least saved

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a life. A particularly vicious horse had thrown its rider, Mr. Trueheart's companion on a ride, and was dragging him along the ground by a rope around his waist attached to the pommel of the saddle. After repeated attempts at high speed to grasp the bridle, a proceeding rendered specially difficult by the imminent danger of trampling on the man, Mr. Trueheart finally succeeded just in time to save his life.

In Virginia, Mr. Trueheart's grand-uncle, Harwood Goodwin, who married Sally Minor, sister of Grandfather Minor, had given the boy a stray mare colt for which no owner could be found. When the family effects were sold out, this mare brought twenty-five dollars, with her colt (later famous for his speed as a pacer) and this money constituted Mr. Trueheart's start in life. After reaching Texas, he invested his wealth in a cow and calf, and thus began his stock raising career. Much of his time in these early days was spent in driving and herding cattle, and he became most expert in throwing the lariat, running wild cattle, and riding wild horses. Later he secured his first training in the business world as a clerk in the real estate office established by his father, located at Galveston in the Pix building near the northwest corner of Twentieth and Postoffice streets. This was in 1857.

His native ability was soon manifest, and with it his strong determination to succeed which spared no effort or pains in attaining the high goal of achievement which he sought. In the latter part of the year 1857 Mr. Trueheart was appointed to fill the vacancy in the office of assessor and collector of taxes for Galveston County, caused by the death of William Thompson. This appointment was made by the Galveston County Commissioners, Hiram Close, A. C. Crawford, and two others not now recalled, with Judge James P. Cole as presiding officer. This position he filled with the greatest efficiency till the regular election, when he was returned to office, and thereafter reelected four or five terms of two years each, being finally ruled out after the Civil War on account of his inability to take the ironclad oath.

Mr. Trueheart devoted himself to the duties of his office until the close of the year 1862, when the city of Galveston was surprised by several hundred Federal Infantry troops landing on Kuhn's wharf, at Eighteenth Street. Some of the vessels composing the United States blockading squadron at the Galveston bar had run past the Confederate fortifications and entered the harbor. In this emergency Mr. Trueheart immediately volunteered his services in the cause of the South.

Until the conclusion of hostilities he served at various points of the conflict, and his record of participation in the war is particularly valuable in shedding light on several of its phases which have been neglected by historians and are none too well understood.

With the appearance of Federal troops in Galveston, all the Confederate forces in the city crossed over to Virginia Point on the G. H. & H. R. R. bridge which had been flooded, and went into camp there, while a large number of the people of the city retired to Houston and other places in the interior. Mr. Trueheart joined a cavalry company of which Charles Adkins was captain, and being familiar with every part of the island, he with his companions were frequently sent out as scouts. The Confederates held both ends of the railroad bridge and had picket lines near its south end. Squads from the company were frequently detailed as escorts to the officer of the day when making the grand rounds, and many were the times when these men would go over the island and city gathering information as to the Yankee vessels, etc.

On one occasion a squad was sent over on a scout, and with the additional mission of turning out a lot of beef cattle that had been penned up not far from the Robertson place on West Broadway, at Fifty-second Street. A gunboat lying west of the wharves saw their movements and began throwing shells which fell close around and sometimes burst in the air, sometimes in the ground, tearing open holes big enough to bury two horses. Mr. Trueheart, tying his horse to the fence, unfastened the gate from the ground and let the cattle out, and with shells bursting around, it may well be believed, as he wrote, that they scattered in great style.

It was now whispered around that General Magruder intended making an attack and re-taking Galveston. On the evening of December 31, 1862, a squad was sent to the city for information and to get the position of each gunboat's infantry, etc. Mr. Trueheart was one of the party which went well to the east of the city, obtained full information and reported. During that night Magruder's army was put in motion, and all artillery, infantry and cavalry crossed over the bridge. Mr. Trueheart was appointed one of the guides, and with the troops crossed the marsh going southwardly and then eastwardly across the bridge over McKinney's Bayou, then up Avenue P to Thirty-fifth Street, and then to Avenue O and eastward on that street, from whence the various detachments marched to their respective positions on

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the bay front, so at the given signal they could all open up on the gunboats and infantry located on the wharf.

The battle began about three o'clock in the morning, and until daylight things were decidedly lively. The Confederate troops had a poor chance to inflict damage on the gunboats out in the channel, but just at the time when the result seemed to tremble in the balance, the two small steamboats from Buffalo Bayou, commanded by Captain Leon Smith, and Captain Lubbock, manned by dismounted cavalry, and protected by cotton bales came in sight to the west side of Pelican. They bore down on the U. S. Cruiser, "Harriet Lane," lying at one of the western wharves. This cruiser was named in honor of President Buchanan's niece, who was mistress of the White House. The first boat struck the Harriet Lane, glanced off, and sank. The second was more fortunate and grappled the Lane, and the Confederate troops, commanded by Captain Weir, climbed aboard and in a hand-to-hand fight, killed the larger part of the crew, including Captain Wainwright, and First Lieutenant Lea.

Captain Wainwright was the father of Marie Wainwright, the actress, and of Lieutenant Wainwright of Cuban War fame. Lieutenant Lea's father was Major A. M. Lea who was on the Confederate side and participated in the Battle of Galveston. One of the most impressive burial services I ever witnessed, wrote Mr. Trueheart, was that of Lieutenant Lea, conducted by his father, Major Lea. He was interred in the Galveston cemetery.

A little later all the gunboats ran up white flags, but as the Confederate forces had no steam vessel upon which to go out and accept the surrender, they ran with all speed for the outer bar. The flagship, "Westfield," being aground, was deserted by all on board and arrangements were made to blow her up. The explosion not taking place at the estimated time, the commodore and a boat's crew returned to the ship to adjust the fuse, and as they stepped on board, the explosion took place, blowing the ship to atoms, and killing the commodore and his party. So the fruits of victory were reduced to the capture of the "Harriet Lane," one or two sailships, several hundred infantry and the destruction of the flagship. The blockading fleet, including the "Brooklyn," went to sea.

A day or two later a U. S. Steam transport, loaded with troops, under command of Military Governor Edmund J. Davis, (a brother of Waters S. Davis) arrived at the bar, and finding no blockaders, supposed Galveston to be in possession

of United States troops. A row boat was sent in, in command of Nicaragua Smith, to ask for a pilot. Smith came up to the wharf before discovering the real condition of things, was arrested as a deserter from the Confederate Army, and after court martial, was shot. Captain Sable offered to go out as pilot and bring in the transport, but when he reached her deck he was recognized by several persons, and immediately put in irons. The transport turned tail and fled to New Orleans, but Sable was later released and returned to Galveston.

The Confederate forces then took possession of the city with quite a large body of troops who took up their station in quarters here. Mr. Trueheart was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal of Galveston with rank of captain, by General Magruder, and two companies were placed at his disposal to perform the various duties devolving upon him, and this position he held until June, 1863.

A brief dispute about the propriety of removing from the possession of citizens various United States Army hats which they had purchased in good faith from Confederate soldiers, led to the arrest of Mr. Trueheart by order of the commanding general, and he was confined within the city limits. He immediately sent in his resignation, and as he was not regularly enrolled in the army, and was in fact, exempt from duty because of his status as assessor and collector of taxes, the matter ended there.

Thinking now that every able bodied man ought to be at the front, and armed with his exemption papers, he left for Virginia toward the close of June, 1863. He went by way of Monroe, Louisiana, crossing the Mississippi in a leaky skiff several miles below Natchez on the fourth of July, the day that Vicksburg fell, and making his way to Virginia as best he could, sometimes afoot, sometimes on old broken down horses, and when practicable, by rail. He spent a few days with his uncle, John B. Minor, at the University of Virginia, and sold a three hundred and twenty acre tract of Texas land to Dr. Joseph W. Pendleton, thus raising enough Confederate money to buy a horse and equipment. Then with a letter of introduction from his uncle, John Minor to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marshall of Dulany's Regiment, 7th Virginia Cavalry, J. E. B. Stuart's Division, he left for Culpepper Court House to join the cavalry as an amateur. After several days as a guest of Colonel Marshall in his mess, Mr. Trueheart, upon the latter's advice attached himself to "Company F," under Captain Isaac Kuy-

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kendall. This company was made up of men from Hardy and Hampshire counties, West Virginia, and thus, wrote Mr. Trueheart, a web was woven around me that had its influence on my after life and eventually led me over to the south branch of the Potomac, and gave me an acquaintance with the good people of that region.

Several brief skirmishes and engagements with the enemy followed, and in the course of one of these Mr. Trueheart received his only injury of the war. In springing over a fence to open its gates, his Yankee sabre, encased in an old Confederate scabbard, unsheathed and cut deep into his knee joint, making a dangerous wound. Helped to his horse, and being held by a comrade, they fell back, fording the river at the Court House, and Mr. Trueheart was taken to the hospital, where the surgeon dressed the wound and informed him that the leg would have to come off. At Gordonsville, where he was sent, as he lay waiting his turn for attention, and direction to his final destination, a train came by for Charlottesville. Just before it started he got a couple of soldiers to put him in the car, and away he was carried, and put out at the university station by request, getting two negroes there to carry him to his Uncle John Minor's house. Here he was cared for most tenderly by the good ladies of the household and attended by Dr. John Staige Davis. In about a month he was sufficiently recovered to resume his part in the war.

During his stay with Company F, Mr. Trueheart had heard much of Captain J. Hanson McNeil and his company of partisan rangers, famous for their remarkable exploits. Being organized under a special law they were permitted to retain captured horses and arms necessary for the proper equipment of the command, and anything over and above that was turned over to the Confederate Government, being paid for upon appraisement, and the proceeds divided as prize money among the men. Having no means by which to keep himself mounted, this arrangement suited Mr. Trueheart perfectly, and he therefore proceeded to the Shenandoah Valley, finding McNeils' command in camp near Dayton, Virginia. His leg was considerably swollen by the long ride, but in a couple of weeks he was again ready for active duty, and was never wounded or ill after that during the war.

Mr. Trueheart's experiences from this time until the end of the war are related precisely as he set them down in later life, for they form a vivid and highly personal record.

Our arrival at Moorefield was during a heavy snow, weather very cold, and my first night was spent

in a room at Mr. Robert Gilkerson's huddled together with fifteen or twenty soldiers, all sleeping on the floor. The next morning we started for the B. & O. R. R. with Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, going nearly to Romney where we camped, and a dismal camp it was, cold and dreary, with many of the men frost bitten. I was poorly clad—no overcoat, and only a short jacket—shoes almost gone and my feet practically on the ground. I stopped with some other men at the home of Mr. Garrett Van Meter (a brother of my future wife's mother) which was near his sisters, the Misses Van Meter, and the ladies seeing my condition gave me a pair of woolen socks, and had one of the servants hunt all around, and under the house, for a cast-off shoe to replace one of mine that was nearly all gone, but finding none, I had to go on, and my feet being constantly wet and unconfined, I got through better than many who were well shod. This was my first entry into the Moorefield Valley, where the good people of that region vied with each other in kind words and good deeds, toward the Confederate soldier. The Command spent a good deal of time in the South Branch Valley scouting along the B. & O. R. R. lines and attacking the Yankee wagon trains, as occasion offered. The people of this beautiful little Valley appreciated the protection that we afforded them, and in return there was nothing they would not do for us; and we were ever ready for a frolic, and ready to risk the chance of capture, or even life, for a little fun.

I recall an expedition to Piedmont and Bloomington on the B. & O. R. R. to destroy the round house and railroad property. With about eighty men, we went mostly through the mountain paths and unfrequented roads, and upon reaching Piedmont, captured a train with a hundred and fifteen Federal soldiers, destroyed their arms, and paroled them, burned the round house with a number of locomotives, and captured a lot of horses. Before we were entirely through, an iron clad train arrived and began shelling us, as we retired up the mountain pike, making it very uncomfortable. To relieve my mare, I had mounted a very fat captured horse, and was leading mine. A comrade named Watkins riding near me, had his horse killed under him by a shell, and as this put him afoot, I offered him my mare, and remained behind under fire while he changed his saddle and bridle from his dead horse to my mare. The shells bursting around us made it a slow business and very uncomfortable, and as soon as he was mounted, my mare flew up the mountain, leaving me and my wind-blown horse in the rear of the entire command. I only overtook them after they had halted at the mountain top and I at once abandoned the wind-broken horse, and mounted my speedy and spirited mare.

We rode day and night, as usual, by mountain paths and unfrequented roads till we reached Petersburg (now Grant Company, West Virginia) and the men and horses were badly used up; many of the men bleeding at the nose from fatigue and loss of sleep, and I saw horses, for the first time, drop on their knees, and with mouths resting on the ground, go fast asleep. The next day, we learned that Yankee troops from Winchester were coming towards Romney, so we were ordered to Romney halting two miles west of the town, and while waiting, saw two young ladies running up the road, in a broiling July sun, to tell us that five hundred Yankee Cavalry were in Romney. Scouts were sent out and found that the

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Yankees had gone down the road toward Greenspring on the B. & O.

We followed them, and with scouts to watch and report their movements, found they had crossed the South Branch of the Potomac, had left pickets at the Suspension Bridge, and that a hundred of them had gone into camp a couple of miles below the bridge, the others going on to the B. & O. Leaving the bridge pickets undisturbed, we crossed the Potomac a mile or two below, and attacked them as they lay under the trees, with their horses unsaddled, and turned into a clover lot. We killed and wounded several men and captured a hundred and one fine fresh horses, and saddles and bridles. Upon returning to Moorefield, we were ordered to join General Early's army then en route to Washington. The fresh horses came in handy for the Washington expedition. As is known, Early's army lay in full view of Washington for several days, and then retired to the Shenandoah Valley.

During a very cold spell of weather, on February 25, 1865, the Command under Lieutenant Jesse McNeil, including a few volunteers and numbering about sixty-six men, disguised in blue overcoats, went about one hundred and twenty miles in advance of all Confederate troops, entered Cumberland, Maryland, a city of four thousand inhabitants, fortified and garrisoned by seven thousand Federal troops, and guarded by three lines of pickets, and took Major General George Crook and Major General Kelly out of their beds, and carrying them close by their infantry camp, delivered them as prisoners at Richmond, Virginia.

Such a raid with its results seems almost incredible, but as things turned out it was easy of accomplishment. A spy who had been sent into the city, met us some six miles from Cumberland, and reported the conditions and exact rooms occupied by each General. We crossed the North Branch of the Potomac at an unused ford leaving a Yankee picket undisturbed a half mile to the West; outran and captured the next picket, forced the countersign from him, "Bull Run"; placed him under care of two Confederates with instructions to shoot him if "Bull Run" failed to pass us at the reserve post, and under these circumstances he naturally told the truth. On reaching the reserve picket post, the countersign insured us a friendly reception, and upon getting nearer, we covered them with our pistols, and they surrendered. They were paroled to remain in their tent until morning, we telling them that General Fitzhugh Lee was close by with ten thousand cavalry. Taking their arms from them, later throwing them away in the snow, we proceeded down the pike to the city, arriving about three A. M. Detachments were sent east and west to cut the wires, to the livery stables, and to the headquarters of each general.

I happened to be with the squad sent to General Crook's quarters at the Revere Hotel, where we found a sentinel at the door. One of the men dismounted, presumably to deliver dispatches from New-creek, but instead of dispatches, presented a pistol with one hand, and seized his gun with the other, and put him under guard. Joseph W. Vandiver and Joseph W. Kuykendall and I were dismounted, the two former going to General Crook's room and I standing sentinel at the door.

About this time, a train rolled in from the West, over the B. & O. R. R., stopping within a hundred

feet of the hotel. Several railroad men came along and asked, "What's the news, boys?" etc.—They were seized and pushed inside the cordon of mounted men to be held until we were ready to depart. The other squads had performed the duties in their several directions, one capturing General Kelly at the Barnum House, and also his adjutant general, and others taking charge of all the good horses that could be found.

Probably fifteen or twenty minutes covered our stay in the city, and then the detachments having all reunited, the column moved down the pike, and crossed the Potomac, a mile or more below town, where the reserve pickets were posted, and at the point where the railroad embankment and trestle over the river met. Private Kuykendall was at the head of the column marching by twos, and the captain and other officers protecting the rear. General Crook, mounted on a bareback horse, came next, with a guard on either side; then General Kelly with John Cunningham on one side and I on the other. The sentinel called, "Halt, who comes there?" Kuykendall replied, "Friends, with the countersign." "Dismount one and advance with the countersign," called the sentinel. Kuykendall hesitated only a second, then cool and self-possessed, turned to the column and in a clear, loud voice gave the order, "Column forward, march," then turning to the officer in command of the Reserves, said, smiling, "We have no time to go through with that nonsense; Fitzhugh Lee is reported outside of town with ten thousand cavalry, and we are ordered out on a scout." The embankment was now swarming with reserves, each with his gun at "ready"; but the bluff had its effect, and when the head of our column was within sixty or eighty feet of the Yankees, the officer replied, "All right, boys, come on," and our command thus passed within twenty or thirty feet of the reserves, laughing and talking with them; some saying "You fellows will come tearing back here after a while with the Rebs after you," and our boys assuring the Yanks "We are not afraid of the Rebs."

Of course the generals had been warned that the slightest alarm or attempt to escape would mean instant death, and they evidently believed it for they were as quiet as lambs. We then passed along the pike within one or two hundred feet of the Yankee Infantry camp, embracing hundreds, if not thousands of tents, and the sentinels keeping watch, but as we came from town and wore the loyal blue, we were supposed to be all right. General Crook, later distinguished as an Indian fighter, sat erect upon his barebacked horse with his arms folded across his breast, and was the picture of dignified resignation. Several miles from town, we stopped and pressed a saddle from a farmer, and thus made him as comfortable as possible. The weather was very cold, every breath freezing on the men's mustaches, and as we rode at a gallop, the sweat on the horses formed a frost work around each hair making it stand out and thus presenting a weird spectacle. A small favor shown General Crook brought cordial appreciation and thanks. I stopped his horse long enough to pull down his underdrawers which had worked up to the knee, and he said, "Young man, if I can ever be of service to you, call on me."

We were followed by a hundred Federal cavalry which skirmished with our rear guard for some

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twenty miles, but were easily held in check along the narrow mountain roads; also by two hundred and fifty cavalry from Newcreek (later called Keyser), which was ten miles nearer to Moorefield than was Cumberland, and they attempted to intercept us, but when they got to the South Branch of the Potomac, thirty-seven miles from Newcreek, we were one mile ahead of them and on their left flank. Five hundred cavalry were sent from Winchester to intercept us from the east, but arrived several hours after we had passed the stated point. With our prisoners, the two generals, and General Kelly's adjutant general, Thayer Melvin, we went into camp eight or ten miles above Moorefield on the South Fork, where we enjoyed much needed rest, having ridden nearly a hundred miles in thirty hours, and only one man wounded in our Command. The next day, the prisoners were sent on to Richmond. General Kelly's fine horse, "Phillippi," and a fine race mare were captured by John Arnold. This horse was presented to Kelly by the people of Phillippi, after the fight there, of which Kelly was the hero.

Although it was of no special military importance, this was the last and most brilliant exploit of McNeill's Rangers. Had it occurred at any earlier period of the war, it would have made a more marked impression on the public mind, and been given a more prominent place in history. The eyes and interest of the people of the North and of the South were anxiously centered at the time, upon the death struggle of the Confederacy. Lee, at the head of the ragged remnants of his once invincible army, was making his last stand, and his gallant and devoted veterans, the victors of so many desperate conflicts, were soon to succumb to the irresistible logic of superior physical force, exemplified in the overpowering legions of Grant.

By an act of the Confederate Congress, February 17, 1864, all independent organizations were abolished as such and merged with the regular service. A proviso, however, gave authority to the Secretary of War, when in his judgment, the interests of the service demanded, to exempt from the operations of this act any organization of the kind that operated "entirely within the lines of the enemy." Under this proviso, the commands of Mosby, and McNeill alone, of all the independent forces connected with the Army of Northern Virginia, were exempted from the operations of this act, and so remained until the final collapse of the Southern Confederacy.

These paragraphs bring to a close Mr. Trueheart's account of his personal recollections of the Civil War. His own part therein he has stated with characteristic modesty, but so vital a record can never be unimportant, and such gallant service need never go unchronicled.

After Lee's surrender, Henry Martyn Trueheart returned to Galveston and there resumed the pursuits of peace, taking up the threads of his business operations which he had so hastily dropped a few years earlier. A comrade writes: "In 1866 the gallant cavalryman returned to Virginia, and as a result of reconnaissance made during the war, effected another, and the most important capture of his military career, and this time

found a willing captive in the person of a bride, Miss Annie Van Meter Cunningham," to whom he was married on October 31, 1866. She was a daughter of William Streit Cunningham and his wife, who was Sally Inskeep Van Meter, both pioneer families of Hardy County, West Virginia.

At Galveston Mr. Trueheart pushed boldly ahead in his business enterprises, with the same independence, skill and courage which had marked his service in the war. Many phases of the city's commercial life attracted his attention and enlisted his efforts, in addition to his real estate business, and at one time he was a member of the board of directors of the Southern Cotton Press Company, the Texas Trust and Guaranty Company, the Galveston Land and Improvement Company, and the Galveston Wharf Company, being vice-president of the latter for some time. His services in these connections constituted a decisive factor in the success of the companies, while his opinion on important questions was frequently consulted and always highly regarded by the largest interests. Mr. Trueheart, again with true modesty, disclaimed any special talents. He writes:

My success in business is no exception to the rule, but was attained by industrious perseverance in the line of my calling. I commenced without capital, and have carved out my own fortune as circumstances seemed to suggest.

In spite of the demands upon him he never lost contact with the realities of life, and was always willing to exert his utmost efforts in service for the public good. In 1874 he was elected an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Galveston, serving faithfully and well for forty years, until the day of his death. He was also an active worker in the Sunday school, and its superintendent for many years. For a full quarter of a century he was a trustee of the Galveston Public Schools, and in 1911 was elected president of the board, succeeding Mr. I. Lovenberg, which office he held until his resignation, January, 1914. No movement for advance and progress, whether civic or benevolent in nature, was ever without his hearty support, and frequently his endorsement was given with decisive effect for the successful termination of the enterprise which he thus favored. On the whole life was kind to him because he made it so, but sorrows inevitably came, and the greatest of these, perhaps, was the death of his son, Henry Martyn, Jr., who passed away on November 16, 1904. Of him he wrote:

As my most intimate associate for many years, I valued him more than I can tell, never growing weary

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of his company. I shall not cease to feel his loss in the few remaining years left to me on earth, and my only consolation is that he died in Christ, and in my hope of meeting him in Heaven.

After a long and useful life, admired and beloved by all who knew him, Henry Martyn Trueheart died at the age of eighty-two, on August 19, 1914, at a sanitarium in Wernersville, Pennsylvania. Surviving him were his wife and three daughters: Sally (Trueheart) Williams; Rebecca, who married Edwin Litchfield Turnbull, of Baltimore; and Mrs. Joseph C. Brown, of Houston. There are also five grandchildren—Marjorie Williams, now Mrs. John Warwick McCullough, of Galveston; Henry Trueheart Brown; Mary Hill Brown; Joseph C. Brown, Jr.; and William Knox Brown—and three great-grandchildren—Marjorie McCullough; Sally Trueheart McCullough; and John Warwick McCullough, Jr.

It is impossible to speak with any adequacy, even now, of the desolate sense of loss which Mr. Trueheart's death brought to the community which had known him for so many years, and to the thousands of those everywhere who honored and loved him. Many eloquent tributes, mingled with words of deep regret, were paid to his memory, and of these, the following lines are quoted from an editorial which appeared in the "Houston Chronicle," written by his friend, Judge Norman G. Kittrell:

HENRY MARTYN TRUEHEART

Galveston mourns the passing of a venerable and beloved citizen, one who for nearly seventy years had lived in that city—from the days of his early manhood until, ripe in years and entrenched in the confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens, he passed to his eternal reward.

Henry M. Trueheart was not only a business man of rare ability, but was also the highest type of a useful citizen and Christian gentleman. He was a just man, who wanted his own and insisted upon it without compromise of principle, but with scrupulous integrity he accorded to others that which was theirs.

He conserved his resources and acquired an ample fortune, every dollar of which was the fruit of rare business ability, patient toil and rigid integrity. He did not waste his substance in riotous living, but no cry of the needy ever fell unheeded upon his ears.

To the friends he trusted he was unfailingly helpful and generous, and those esteemed him most who knew him best.

His physical and mental powers were wonderfully preserved, and, though more than fourscore years old, even the most minute detail of his large business affairs was readily at the call of his memory.

A strikingly handsome man, a gentleman by birth and breeding, his familiar figure will be sadly missed in the social and business life of that city which was so long his home and in the upbuilding of which he bore so worthy a part.

When his country needed his services, more than

half a century ago, he responded promptly to her call and served her faithfully until service was of no more avail, and, laying down his musket, he took up again the pursuits of peace.

A devoted husband, a fond and indulgent father, a faithful friend and a useful citizen has passed over to join the silent majority. He lived worthily; he bore as became a man his share of the duties of citizenship, and he left behind the memory of a life worthy of all emulation.

KEITH, J. FRANK, Man of Affairs, Civic Builder—Few men have played a part of greater importance in the life and growth of Beaumont, Texas, than J. Frank Keith. For a quarter of a century he was a leader in business and civic affairs, actively supporting every movement designed to promote the best interests of the community, building with sure vision for the future of the city, and by the inspiration of his example, pointing the way to progress. In his own career he gained wealth and material success as these things are accounted, rising to prominence from small beginnings through his own industry and ability, and yet he considered his own work and success only as a means for advancing the welfare of Beaumont, which stands today in many of its larger aspects as a monument to vision and public spirit.

Mr. Keith was born on December 18, 1857, in Jasper County, Texas, son of Henry Cortes Lafayette Keith, captain of a steamer which plied the Gulf coast, and of Sarah E. (LaPorte) Keith, his wife. The family is an old and prominent one in Alabama, from which State its members journeyed westward into Texas.

When J. Frank Keith was only a small boy, during the Civil War, he came with his parents to Sabine Pass, Texas, where the father's death occurred in 1869. He was decidedly self-educated, spending only three months in the schools; but his was a markedly intellectual turn of mind, and his mother, a highly educated and cultured woman, trained him in his youth and pointed out the paths of study which he pursued through later life. While still a boy Mr. Keith began the business of life, working at a cotton gin in Sabine Pass. Then for a time he was employed in his uncle's store at Columbus, Texas, and after a few years there he was successful in obtaining a job as engineer in the shingle mill operated by Long and Company, then located on Brake's Bayou. This was his first introduction to the lumber industry, and with characteristic energy, he mastered all the details of mill operation in a very short time. Later, he transferred to the Village Mills, a short distance from Beaumont, and became general

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superintendent of their business. His rise to this position was thoroughly earned by constant application and proved ability. He first came to the Village Mills Company at a salary of fifty dollars a month. This was soon after his marriage, and his wife, Alice (Carroll) Keith, accompanied him in his new work with a fine loyalty and devotion which always meant much to him. She was a constant source of inspiration to him, and a genuine helpmate, making their little cabin among the pines, with its rude floors of unplanned lumber, a genuine home.

Mr. Keith remained in this connection in all for about eight years. During this period he built a sawmill which at the time was considered the largest and best equipped in the country, and in carrying out his duties, won wide local reputation in the industry. At the end of the period Mr. Keith returned to Beaumont, as an executive of the Texas Tram Company, and immediately entered actively into the business life of the city, beginning those enterprises which were soon to become State-wide in scope. It was at his return that he purchased the property now occupied by the Keith Building, the first tall office building of modern type in Beaumont. In 1899 he organized the J. F. Keith Company, which operated a sawmill at Hook's Switch, and which he later disposed of profitably to the Kirby interests. In 1902 he brought about the organization of the Keith Lumber Company, which controlled and operated the large mills at Voth, Texas. Mr. Keith erected the mills both here and at Aaron, Texas, and guided the affairs of these enterprises to prosperity and success.

Although the lumber industry remained his chief interest, there were few ventures which promised well for Beaumont or the future of the State with which he was not connected. A founder of the American National Bank, he remained a director of this institution until his death. He was instrumental in establishing trade connections with the Island of Jamaica, and always worked to develop such connections with foreign ports, both for the lumber industry and others, frequently taking his wife and family on Gulf steamer trips as he carried on his shipping affairs. Mr. Keith was also early alive to the necessity for developing deep water shipping channels from Beaumont to the Gulf as an aid to transportation and outside trade. He recognized the value of direct access to the different markets, and for a time had operated the "Alice," a two-masted schooner, and the "Mary," a three-master, which plied the coastal waters of the Gulf. Later he bought an interest in the first steam boat that

came up the river, "The Nicaragua," and used it for shipping to the Gulf coast towns of Texas and Mexico. In the operation of his lumber business, he established branch yards at Fort Worth, Texas, and at Tampico, Mexico. With his large vision, and close connection with many other commercial centers, it was inevitable that he should be in the forefront of the movement to secure deep water navigation for Beaumont, and so, in this particular as in numerous others, the city is deeply in his debt.

Mr. Keith's infallible judgment of trends and values was of the greatest possible worth to Beaumont and to those individual enterprises with which he was associated. His erection of the Keith Building, the first tall office building in the city, well illustrates this happy faculty. It was really built on the site where Mrs. Keith's flower garden had been located at their Pearl Street home, and where, by rare foresight, Mr. Keith had bought three lots. This site is now the very center of the city's business district. Mr. Keith also owned a large country place and range, with a large herd of very fine cattle. This was his hobby, and here he spent many hours of his leisure time.

In spite of pressing demands upon him, Mr. Keith was active in all civic affairs, and for a time served the city as a member of the Board of Alderman. He was affiliated fraternally, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and also held membership in the Country and Golf clubs, and in various civic organizations. His home was always the center of his life, with the welfare of his wife and children standing first in his consideration, and the inspiration of their companionship and love giving him strength to go on when trials and difficulties beset him. It is said that Mr. Keith did more to build the city, more for deep water shipping and for the county, than any other man in Beaumont's history. In all his work he had the aid and assistance of his wife, and since his death she has carried it on as he would have wished. Together they gave Keith Park to the city, and in many other ways Beaumont has benefited through their generosity and efforts. In fact, the Keith family occupies a preëminent place among those who have contributed to the city's growth, commercially, financially, in civic affairs, education and in cultural projects where Mrs. Keith's gracious gifts and services have been of supreme value.

J. Frank Keith married Alice Carroll on March 29, 1882, at Beaumont. She is a daughter of F. L. and Sarah (Pritchard) Carroll, and a member

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of a pioneer Jefferson County family, her father having been a pioneer lumberman of Beaumont, and one of the builders of Baylor University, at Waco, of which he was treasurer for many years. In fact, this institution has often been called the child of the Carroll family, because of the interest which he and other members of the family took in building it up. Mrs. Keith has long been prominent in many phases of Beaumont life, giving generously of her time and substance to all worthy movements of whatever nature. She has been a constant worker for the cause of the United Charities, the Day Nursery, and other benevolent enterprises, and in recognition of her services has been chosen honorary life president of the United Charities organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith became the parents of several children: 1. W. Carroll, now president of the Keith Lumber Company. He married Blanche Doucette, and they have one child, William Carroll, Jr. 2. Cecil, who married Chester A. Easley, of Beaumont. 3. Olga, now the wife of Harry C. Wiess, of Houston. 4. Azilee, deceased, who married Con Clark, of Beaumont. 5. Alice, the wife of Harry Hutchison, of Beaumont. The life of this family together was always ideal, and their happy years of companionship will ever remain a cherished memory for those who were privileged to share it.

Mr. Keith's death occurred at Beaumont on November 6, 1821, following an operation from which he failed to rally. His passing was mourned by hundreds of his friends and by thousands who had never known him personally, but who, nevertheless, appreciated the worth of his life and character and the value of his presence to Beaumont. A deep thinker, intellectual in his tendencies, aggressive and far-sighted in action, yet kindly and beautiful in spirit, and constantly loyal to the highest ideals, these phrases indicate, although they can never accurately portray the depth and nobility of character which Mr. Keith possessed. Always accessible to those who came to ask his advice or services, he personally directed the life destinies of many of Beaumont's most successful men, who went to him in their difficulties for guidance. In Texas it was everywhere said that J. Frank Keith made successful men. When all the implications of this statement are considered, indicating his deep regard for others, his love for his fellowman and for the best interests of the State, no higher tribute could be paid than this.

MOSBY, CHARLES LOUIS, Lawyer—A member of the famous Virginia family, distinguished in the life of that State from far Colonial

times, Charles Louis Mosby inherited the finest traits of sturdy pioneer ancestors with the meliorated culture of Virginia tradition. Courage and intrepidity, a prevailing enthusiasm and power of will to overcome all obstacles—these were the characteristics which brought his forefathers fame on the battlefields of the Revolution, and won him an absolute preëminence at the Virginia bar, in spite of a lifelong struggle to retain his health, and the tortures of asthma to which he was subjected. His keen intellect and ready wit, a profound knowledge not only of law, but of every field of human endeavor, and a persuasive eloquence all combined to bring him undisputed leadership, and yet his gentle and lovable nature and the purity of his spirit, caused him often to be styled "the Addison of the Virginia Bar." Of no man was it ever more truly quoted: "None knew him but to love him."

Mr. Mosby was born at Powhatan, Virginia, on January 8, 1807, a son of Wade Mosby, large plantation owner, who was born in 1750 and died on June 1, 1834, and of Susannah (Truehart) Mosby. Wade Mosby, in the third generation of American descent, was a grandson of Benjamin and Mary (Poindexter) Mosby, and a son of Littleberry Mosby, Sr., and Elizabeth (Netherlands) Mosby, the former born in 1729, died in 1809. At least three of Littleberry Mosby's sons, Littleberry, Jr., Wade, and John, and he himself, were distinguished officers of the Revolutionary period, giving their best efforts in their country's behalf. Papers in the files of the Bureau of Pensions, Department of the Interior, at Washington, show that Littleberry Mosby, Jr., was a captain and paymaster of Colonel Samuel Elbert's 2d Regiment of Georgia troops; that he was captured at Savannah in December, 1778, held a prisoner twelve months, and then furloughed home to Virginia. While on furlough, at the request of Mr. Jefferson, the Governor of Virginia, he raised about sixty men and joined General Baron Steuben at Petersburg; and after the Battle of Petersburg, served under General Lafayette until the siege of York. On Warrant No. 64, issued by the Bureau of Pensions on September 16, 1803, he was allowed three hundred acres of boundary land for his services as captain of Georgia troops.

Of his brother, Wade Mosby, it is recorded from the same source that he was born in Cumberland County (now Powhatan County), Virginia, and was a student at Hampden Sidney Academy, in Prince Edward County, Virginia, at the outbreak of the Revolution. With other students he volunteered in 1777 or 1778 as a private under one of the professors, Captain John B. Smith;

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marched to Williamsburg and there served six weeks. About a year afterwards, he volunteered in the same company under the same command and marched to Petersburg, where he remained in action, again for six weeks. In the fall of 1779 or 1780, he was appointed second lieutenant of cavalry in the company commanded by his brother, Captain Littleberry Mosby, Jr., under Colonel Banister, marched to Petersburg, and served between six weeks and two months.

After the defeat of General Gates at Camden, he volunteered in the company commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain Robert Hughes, in Colonel Beverly Randolph's regiment and acted as adjutant until appointed captain, vice Captain Cannon. He saw action in the Battle of Guilford, and served in this campaign for three months. Soon afterwards, as a captain, he raised a company of cavalry, under his brother, now Major Littleberry Mosby, Jr., and Colonel Call, marched to the relief of Petersburg, covered the retreat of the army, and took up the bridge after them. The length of this campaign was three months. Upon his return home, he was frequently engaged as captain in Vidette service under his father, Colonel Littleberry Mosby, Sr., who was county lieutenant and commandant of Militia of Cumberland County.

Wade Mosby married Susannah Truehart in Hanover County, Virginia, where a copy of the marriage bond, dated April 13, 1785, is filed.

In the above record of Wade Mosby, it is stated that his brother, John Mosby, joined the first company ever raised in Cumberland County, Virginia, under Colonel Charles Scott, marched to the Battle of Great Bridge, and was shortly afterwards appointed captain in the regular army.

Of this distinguished ancestry, then, came Charles Louis Mosby, son of Wade and Susannah (Truehart) Mosby, and the subject of this record. He received his preliminary education from private tutors in his father's home, and thereafter undertook the course of study at the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with highest honors, being one of the first upon whom the degree of this institution was conferred. He manifested in his youth the versatile talents which were to bring him fame, and early decided to seek a legal career. Following admission to the bar, he began the independent practice of his profession with immediate success as the demands on his services constantly increased. He was quick to win the confidence of those who came to consult him by his uniform courtesy and diligence on their behalf, while the lengthening list of his notable triumphs bore witness to his prowess. His

rise in his profession was rapid. He was long the acknowledged head of the Lynchburg Bar, and at the prime of his powers had perhaps no superiors in the country, as he certainly had none in the State. It is said that his persuasive and fascinating style before a jury was almost irresistible. Erudite, logical, and adept at convincing analysis, he was always thoroughly the master of his case, which must have been a miserably poor one if it did not appear well in his hands. Long a sufferer from asthma, he was forced at the height of his brilliant career to retire from active practice for a lengthy period, but on his final return to the Virginia courts, the universal expressions of affection and esteem which greeted him must have been at least a partial recompense for his enforced absence. Said a paper of that period:

His arguments delivered in recent important cases show that his fine intellect has not been impaired by time or disease, but remains as acute, penetrating and forcible as in the days of his greatest triumphs. May he long continue thus vigorous in mind, and in the happy serenity of age, (his arduous labors ended) still preserve the respect and admiration which have been so generally accorded him, in virtue of his elevated character, his great professional attainments, and his intrinsic worth as a cultivated Christian gentleman.

Mr. Mosby was active in his support of every civic movement which commended itself to him, and generous in his contributions to the poor and needy. Honored by the electorate in being chosen a member of the State Legislature, he bore himself ably against heated personal and political opposition in a stormy period of the history of Lynchburg, emerging from his constant struggles in support of the best interests of the State with increased prestige and glory. Fond of reading and intellectual pursuits, he became a thorough scholar in many fields and a man of profound culture, possessing one of the finest libraries in the State, and widely esteemed the most gifted Latinist of his era. In fact there seemed to be few fields of human interest which were not illuminated by the play of his intellect and kindly sympathies.

On February 9, 1831, Charles Louis Mosby married Mary Eliza Royall, daughter of William and Judith (Archer) Royall, well known in the commerce and social life of Virginia. They became the parents of two children: 1. William Royall, father of Mary (Mosby) McFarland (q. v.). 2. Leslie.

Mr. Mosby died at his Lynchburg home on March 13, 1879, after a long period of feeble health. His passing occasioned profoundest sorrow, for no man was more universally beloved,

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and called forth many heart-felt tributes to his life and work. In closing this record it is fitting to quote one of these, though long, in its entirety, for it captures most remarkably the spirit of his life and the depth of the emotion which he inspired in those about him.

Here is the familiar room, endeared to me by a thousand tender memories. A window looks to the east, another to the south, and the door opening upon the northern porch invites the eye to the falling garden extending two squares away to a rivulet at the foot of the hill. There is a grassy yard, beautiful shade trees, and flowers in profusion when the spring is more advanced. The room is a hexagon in shape, with shelves reaching from the floor almost to the ceiling on every side, and crammed with books. It is the library of Charles L. Mosby. Here, when health and strength permitted, he loved to sit with his children and friends. Here guests from all parts of the Union, eminent men and dear lady friends who loved and admired him, have listened so often to his conversation, and seen his pale intellectual face light up with the fire of thought and the smile of welcome. He had to the full a Virginian's delight in hospitality; he had the means to entertain well, and albeit he was a prince in the bounty and elegance of his cheer, he was a prince without pretence. He and his household had the art—which was, indeed, no art at all, but the spontaneous impulse of the heart—of making every one instantly at home, and few houses in all the land, I dare be sworn, have given so much happiness to so many people as this.

It was no mere lawyer's room in which I am writing. Masses of law books crowd the shelves, but nearly a third of the room is devoted to literature, ancient and modern. Upon the wall above the mantel and at intervals around the room hang the likenesses of great jurists, statesmen, poets, novelists—Lord Bacon, Chief Justice Marshall, Randolph of Roanoke, Burke, Walter Scott, Pope, William Wirt, Webster, Sidney Smith, and many others. There hang also his personal friends and classmates, Toombs of Georgia and Hampden Pleasants. Near the southern window is an old-time daguerreotype of Judge William Leigh, one of the finest faces ever seen in Virginia, and a man who more nearly resembled the owner of this library in features, in strength and refinement of mind and character, than any other man in the state. Upon the mantel and above the shelving are busts and statuettes, the procelain shades to the gas jets are of a singularly beautiful design, and everywhere is evidence of learning, culture and artistic taste.

In this house Mr. Mosby was married, in it he lived for eight and forty years, occupying one room, his chamber, forty-one years. And nearly all those years were years of suffering, often intense and prolonged—the death-in-life of asthma. Here his good wife—how well I remember her sweet face!—died; here died his sons William and Leslie; here the hammer of God fell, blow after blow, upon his poor frail body, wasted to a shadow, for he had been sick from his very childhood. Here, in this very room, during my last visit, eighteen months ago, he went to the book-shelves and, taking down Boswell's life of Johnson—his favorite next to Horace—read me a quotation which I have tried in vain to find. We had been

talking of life and death, and the quotation appropriately told how vain it was in men to expect to find in the lees of life that happiness which the first, fresh, clear draught of youth failed to supply.

Was he proud with the pride of a lofty intellect; had he made enemies as strong men always make them? Let the hot hearts of those enemies be still, for cherishing no animosities, like a true Christian, his last wish in life was to be at peace with all men. "Faith, hope, Christ—Christ in me," was perhaps the last connected sentence that he uttered. The story of his life from boyhood onward, told me more than once, with true Virginia procrastination, I neglected to take down at the time, and so I cannot be his historian, even if the occasion were fitting. What he was to me and mine, I shall not attempt to tell, for I was too near to him. His house has been my Lynchburg home for more than twenty years. Nor shall I try to be his eulogist. That task has been already admirably done by the "Index-Appeal" of Petersburg, and other papers. But I may be permitted to quote a few lines from a letter lying before me, which has just come from a man of distinction who had known Charles L. Mosby all his life. The writer says: "He had been such a sufferer, and his active intellect, his cultivated tastes, and amiable disposition were so hampered by a feeble frame and harassed by pain, that we cannot but regard his release as given in mercy and as a reward for his Christian life and virtues." To this might be added a tribute to the largeness of his nature which displayed itself in deeds of generosity to old and young, and his ready sympathy and encouragement to rising members of his own profession. His steadfast friendship to many families in various parts of the State and their devotion to him ought not to be forgotten.

He had been sick so many years, often times so very ill, but had rallied so wonderfully and discovered such vital tenacity, that his death, though not wholly unexpected, came as a shock. Was he willing to die? Perfectly; he only desired to live for the sake of his children. But even when his daughter, Mrs. William Royall Mosby, asked him if he did not feel better. "My child, I am in the very article of death." Later still, she inquired if he knew her. He pressed her hand, but made no other answer. At ten minutes past ten o'clock, without a pang, his spirit went up to God who gave it. So noiselessly and peacefully went forth his soul that his children sitting at his bedside scarce could tell when it fled.

A concourse of our best citizens thronged the Second Presbyterian Church on the occasion of his funeral. Many colored people were there; for he was known to be the friend of their race. The coffin was hidden beneath the crowns, anchors, crosses, wreaths and chaplets—floral tributes from his many friends and admirers. As the sun was setting on Saturday, March 15, 1879, the earth was heaped on his breast. The wind sighed mournfully through the beautiful fir-tree that marks the family section as we laid him in his narrow house. He lies in the Presbyterian cemetery by the side of his faithful wife and his sons.

The Richmond Bar, which knew his worth and appreciated his great abilities, will not welcome him any more. No more will he hold hospitable court in his spacious rooms at the Exchange, nor gladden Richmond households with his visits again. He will

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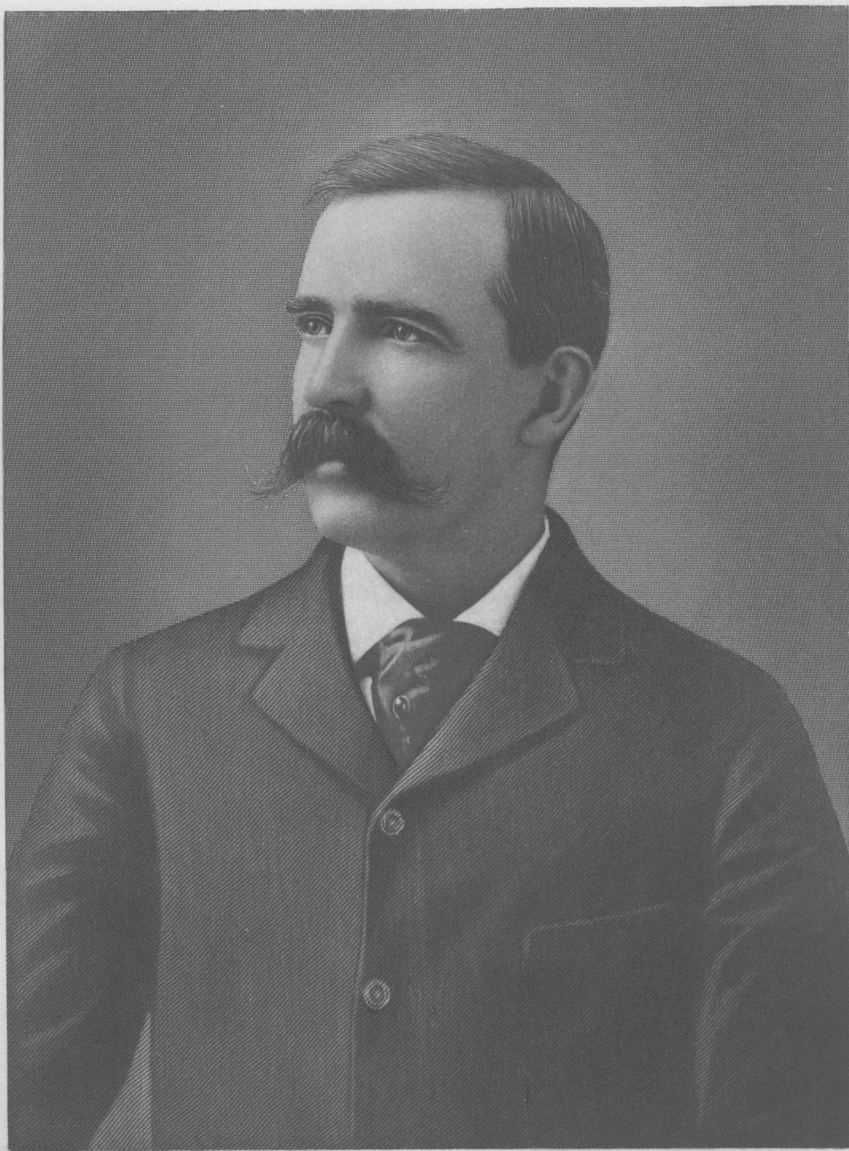
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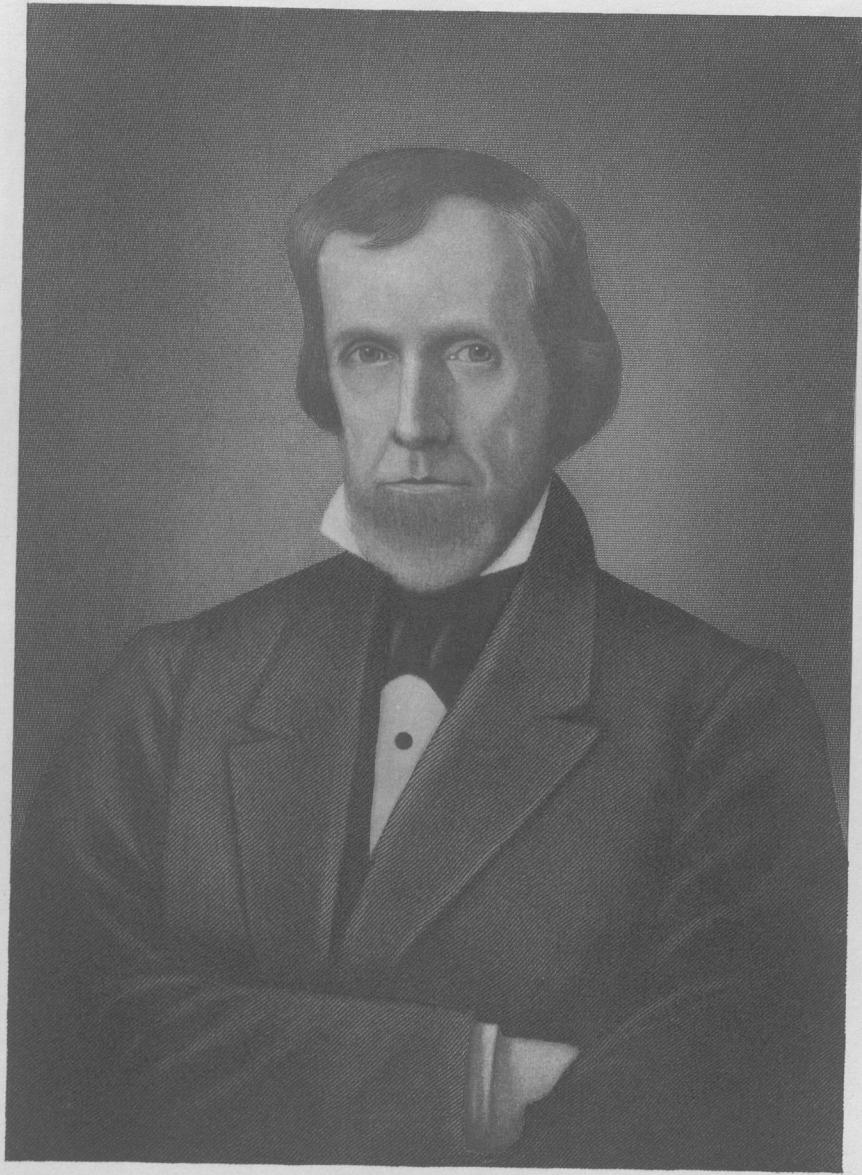
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D F McFarland



Charles Louis Mosby

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not come into the parlor here at his own home to sit awhile with the young folks as was his wont. We may watch the library door forever, but his slippered feet, his trailing shawl, his pallid scholarly face, with its towering forehead, will not come therein as before. The logs will blaze again on the hearth in his chamber, but the slender, delicate form, bowed over the paper in his lap on which he was writing, will never be there again—never. No more close-knit letters, in which words lay packed, as were thoughts in his mind, will come to any of his friends. "C. L. M." has made his last signature. The brightest, keenest, most scholarly legal intellect in Virginia, a genial, polished gentleman of the old school, has passed away and if there be any to fill his place we know them not. A life of high aims, of signal achievements—a life of which his State, his city, his family, his friends may well be proud, has ended. Ended? No; it is but a miss in the beat of the pulse of the life immortal and unsullied into which he has entered. Let us sorrow, indeed, for ourselves, but at the same time rejoice that the long years of his pain have given place to "the peace which passeth understanding."

—G. W. B.

McFARLAND, HARRY F., Railroad Executive—The railroads in their growth and development have always drawn to themselves men of unusual resource and ability, whose constructive talents and unlimited energy have found suitable employment in railroad work. It has seemed a field well worthy of the best efforts, one which has not lost touch with the spirit of romance and adventure, where initiative and vision are necessary for success and where a man can build for the future prosperity of the Nation in seeking his own career. Like other born leaders of the latter nineteenth century in the United States, Harry F. McFarland was early attracted by the possibilities of the railroads—these bonds of steel which were a final necessary step in the unification of the country and to them he gave the years of his life, rising steadily through various positions with several roads until he became known as one of the leading executives in the southwest, with a record of constructive achievement seldom equalled, and an abiding place in the hearts of railroad men throughout the land.

Mr. McFarland was born at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856, a son of Dr. Josiah Augustine McFarland, and of Jane Martha Haines (Sieg) McFarland, and member of the old and well-known Scotch-Irish family of this name. Originally this family of McFarlands lived in Scotland. James McFarland, great-grandfather of Harry F. McFarland, was born in Scotland in 1730. But his son, John, was born in Ireland in 1776, and was highly educated at the colleges of Maynooth and Dublin, and upon coming to the United States with his wife, in 1806, he gained a place of promi-

nence in Western Pennsylvania life, where he was long remembered for his unusual mental attainments and his wonderful memory. He raised a large family of sons, three of whom became well known professional men. A son, Dr. Josiah Augustine McFarland, was educated in the leading medical colleges of the time in Philadelphia and at Western Reserve, and proved himself a physician of ability, spending many years in practice at Cleveland, Ohio. He was a man of a very quiet disposition, a most gentle nature and has left the record of an honest, blameless life, loved by his family and respected by all who knew him.

Harry F. McFarland, of this record, familiarly known as "H. F.," attended the public schools of his birthplace, and although appreciating the advantages of a thorough education, was so anxious to begin the business of life, in a "man's work," as he often said, that he left school before the completion of his course, and buying himself a "plug hat" and a man's cut of clothes, he obtained employment in connection with some railroad office work. Industrious and talented by inheritance, he did not close up his mind with his school books, but all through life was eager to learn and to progress, broadening his knowledge by many contacts in the great school of experience. He was so much interested in railroad work and so well adapted to perform it well that he was given a really good job at once with splendid pay for those days, and his services won only commendation from executive officers and superiors. Shortly after this he received an appointment in the Signal Corps of the Government Service at Washington, District of Columbia, but here he remained for only a little time as it did not offer him sufficient opportunity for advancement. Returning to railroad work, he was able to make a series of connections with various lines in Texas, in the office and business promotion departments, each change he made taking him a little further along the pathway of success, and bringing him a little nearer to its ultimate goal. After several years Mr. McFarland became connected with the Cotton Belt Railroad, with which he was first to come into national prominence in his field. As commercial agent for that road, he opened stations and gave special attention to the development of fruit raising and shipping in the Tyler district of Texas. So well did he perform this task that he was later assigned to Shreveport, Louisiana, in an effort to develop this place as a business point for the Cotton Belt Railroad; and the astounding growth of this district may be attributed in large part to his efforts. With each new triumph over the obstacles which confronted him he came more and

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more into prominence in the railroad field, and several years after he first began the Shreveport job, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, as assistant general freight and passenger agent for the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, in charge of business development for this road in the southwest. A few more years, and he became general freight agent for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, and in this capacity developed a business of most prosperous proportions for his road, tapping territory hitherto untouched and reaching the far limits of the section which the line served.

While still freight agent for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, he was offered three unusually profitable and highly honored executive positions by three different lines. One of these would bring him to Kansas City, Missouri, the second to Denver, Colorado, and the third to St. Louis, Missouri, and of the three he chose the last, becoming commercial agent for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, at St. Louis. Here, as in all previous connections he attained complete success, and demonstrated repeatedly that he was a big business builder for the entire system. He remained as one of the most highly valued men of the line until the time of his death.

In spite of a busy life, Mr. McFarland was interested in civic affairs and the welfare of the various communities in which he was situated from time to time, always giving his hearty support to all worthy movements for advance, whether civic or benevolent. He was affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Pythias and the Free and Accepted Masons, while in his leisure time he found rest and relaxation at cards and at social gatherings where he was always a leading figure. In politics he was a firm believer in Democratic principles and a staunch supporter of the candidates of this party.

On October 6, 1882, at Lynchburg, Virginia, Harry F. McFarland married Mary Mosby, daughter of William Royall and Elizabeth Stockton (Terry) Mosby, of that city (q. v.). Mr. and Mrs. McFarland became the parents of one son, Harry F., Jr., who was graduated from Washington University at St. Louis, with high honors, and is now a prominent civil engineer at Dallas. During the period of the World War he was decorated with the Military Cross by the English Government for valiant service with the 12th Engineers of the Expeditionary Forces in France. He married Rebecca Cope, of Springfield, Missouri, and they now have two children, Harry F., 3d, and Jean.

Mr. McFarland's death occurred at St. Louis, in August, 1906, at the full tide of his mature powers and energy. His passing was a severe shock to all those who knew him, for he was always so splendidly alive, powerful physically and mentally, and a very dynamo of energy and leadership. It is difficult to speak even now with any degree of adequacy, of the desolate sorrow which came to his many friends and acquaintances. With him something of the very essence of vital life, of success and rugged nobility passed from the earth, leaving mankind the poorer thereby. Though strong in will and character, Mr. McFarland was always cheerful, sociably inclined, and considerate toward those who were less fortunate than himself. A builder in the finest sense of the word, he was ever looking for new fields to conquer, forging ahead over, through, and around all obstacles, letting nothing deter him in the developing of the various phases of business along the railroad lines in which he was interested. He never once failed in this endeavor. He built up the business of the Cotton Belt Railroad in Shreveport, from a small ratio among railroads, to staggering proportions in relation to its size, and this case is typical of the service which he always rendered. He seemed to possess the knack of getting at fundamentals quickly, of securing the right men for the right jobs, and then going ahead, building both business and friends, for he realized that in the last analysis the latter were essential to the former. But he did not have to acquire the faculty of friendship; it was inherent in his nature, and he was loved and respected by many all over the United States. He was always very popular both with his fellow railroad executives and with the business men of the cities or territory which came within the scope of his activities, and he built up wide reputation for his versatility and diplomacy. He stopped or prevented from starting, several strikes among railroad men, through this ability of his to handle men pleasantly and situations effectively. These qualities he carried over his business life into private relationships. Here he was known as a happy, successful, and good-natured man, popular among men, an interesting social figure, but also a loving husband, a devoted and wise father and warm friend. The memory of his life and work will remain throughout the years in the hearts of those who knew him, an indestructible monument to his fame.

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS WILLIAM, Man of Affairs—When Thomas William Griffiths first came to the South as a young man, he felt the fascinating power which it exercises and sensed

the marvelous opportunities for development which it offered for those who were willing to work for it and share in its expansion. He resolved hereafter to make this section his home. It was, indeed, fortunate for Texas and for the city of Dallas in particular that this was his decision, for he became one of the first citizens of Dallas and by his many successes contributed his full share to the larger prosperity of the State.

Mr. Griffiths was born in Birmingham, England, July 11, 1848, a son of Robert Griffiths, who was an inventor and worker in iron products, and of Susanna (Jones) Griffiths. When he was still a small boy, his family came to America from England and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thomas William Griffiths was educated in the public schools of that city, early acquiring the habits of industry and thrift and the capacity for self-improvement which remained with him in all his later life. In his fourteenth year, however, he was obliged to put aside his textbooks and take up the stern business of life, and from that time he was never dependent on outside aid either for advancement or support. In 1862 he entered the employ of Waters and Barrett, dealers in woodenware at Cincinnati, later becoming connected with the Vale and Danby Lumber Company of Cincinnati. His strict attention to the task at hand together with his obvious ability won him merited advancement to positions of confidence and trust which he filled with the greatest efficiency.

At this time Mr. Griffiths made a trip which was to affect the whole course of his future life. He came to New Orleans to attend the annual Mardi Gras, and was so impressed with what he saw of the South that he lost no time in settling permanently here. In the city of Galveston, Texas, he found employment as an accountant for a local firm, and for some time devoted all his leisure to a study of business conditions as he found them in this section. As a result he was soon able to obtain a more responsible place with an important firm of bankers, Fowlkes and Edrington, at Bryan, Texas, with whom he remained for some time, acquiring valuable experience and a complete familiarity with the general business trade of the State. Soon he was offered and accepted full control of a lumber business which was originally owned solely by Mr. Garth, but which was operated from 1876 to 1879 at Bryan under the firm name of Garth and Griffiths, with Mr. Griffiths as its executive head. This business, which was of decidedly modest proportions when he took it in hand, was rapidly developed into a large and profitable enterprise, solidly established on a sound basis and drawing trade from many

parts of the State. His success in this venture which attracted considerable attention, encouraged Mr. Griffiths to establish the firm of Griffiths and Cowser, which began operations at Dallas in 1879, and soon owned a string of lumber yards all over this section of the State. For almost twenty years this arrangement was continued, and due in considerable degree to Mr. Griffiths' able management and to his fine energy and enthusiasm, the company became a leader in the southern lumber trade. As a final step in 1898, he concentrated his capital and interests in one large organization at Dallas, called Griffiths and Company, which was recognized thereafter as the first concern of its kind in the Dallas territory. It is obvious, of course, that business and industrial success constitute the ground work for the advancement and progress of a State and Nation, and that those who win prosperity in basic commercial operations are true benefactors of the country to which they give their allegiance. In this way Mr. Griffiths is to be numbered among those who laid the foundation on which rests the remarkable world leadership of the United States today, while his part in the growth of Texas can never be adequately measured.

In every way he worked tirelessly for the best interests of the State. He was a great power in the development of Dallas, in which he made his home for many years, and he also spent much of his time and substance in the personal management of an attempt to straighten the course of the Trinity River and reclaim for productive enterprise, the vast acres which, under existing conditions, were too insecurely protected for permanent use. Although the project was not completed in his lifetime, the movement which he originated is still under way, and from plans which he himself drew a levee is being constructed which it is hoped will solve the problem and add much land to the resources of the Dallas territory.

Mr. Griffiths participated actively in the work of many associations for civic progress at Dallas, including the local Chamber of Commerce, while aside from his other business interests, he was one of the organizers and the first vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, one of the oldest and most prominent financial institutions in the city. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order was a member of the Blue Lodge, and of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, at Bryan.

On November 9, 1871, at Bryan, Texas, Thomas William Griffiths married Eliza Alabama Cowser, daughter of William Robert Cowser, a highly respected farmer of that section. Mr. and Mrs.

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Griffiths became the parents of several children: 1. Carrie, now Mrs. R. W. Carnes. 2. Emma, deceased. 3. Thomas William, Jr., who is now in charge of the lumber business at Dallas. 4. George Miller, associated with his brother in control of the lumber business. 5. Lulu, now Mrs. Frank Gray. 6. Albert, deceased. 7. Ida May, now Mrs. H. B. Blount. 8. Roberta Ella, who married Owen Carter. 9. Eliza Alabama, who is now Mrs. J. D. Cullum, Jr. Mr. Griffiths was always much devoted to his home and family, finding in these happy companionships the chief pleasure of his life. By precept and example his children came to follow in his footsteps, growing to useful manhood and womanhood and becoming leaders in the various communities in which they make their homes.

Mr. Griffiths' death occurred at Dallas, on December 16, 1913, bringing wide-spread sorrow throughout the State. The record of his life and achievement had long been known and in later years many honors and tributes had come to him for his work. He enjoyed the warm friendship of the leaders in Texas life, as well as of those in lower walks of life, and for all he had the same ready greeting and hearty smile. A man of simple tastes, strong of action and character, yet modest and unassuming, the people of Dallas seemed to come naturally to him for guidance and advice, which he never refused to give, answering every call for aid that came to his attention. Because he established a number of deserving young men in business he was recognized as a "Maker of Men," one anxious to aid those who were striving to follow in the same pathway of constructive endeavor in which he walked through all the years of his life. In every contingency, his power and influence were thrown on the side of the right in favor of those ideals to which he gave allegiance and from which he never once departed. The memory of the man and what he was will always remain in the grateful hearts of the citizens of the State, a constructive influence for good and a living monument to his fame.

McCAMISH, EDWARD WALLACE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—In the years of a life nobly dedicated to the service of humanity, Edward Wallace McCamish achieved a career of distinguished honor and success. From his youth he determined to become a physician, and keeping the high goal of service which he set always before him, he was loyal to his purpose in every period of his life. Dr. McCamish was well known and greatly loved. Men of his stamp are rare and their lives contribute much to the public good,

not only by the actual worth of their achievements but even more by the inspiration of their spirit and the power of their example.

Dr. McCamish was born at East St. Louis, Illinois, on January 10, 1877, a son of Albert and Mary (Hubbard) McCamish. His father, who moved to Mineola, Texas, from Illinois, was a railroad engineer and also owned a good deal of valuable property, including several farms in Eastern Texas. Mary (Hubbard) McCamish was born in Indiana. She, like her husband, was a member of an historic old Scottish family.

Edward Wallace McCamish, of this record, undertook the course of study at the Rush Medical College, now the University of Chicago, and was graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Following the completion of his medical training, Dr. McCamish returned to Texas and took up the practice of his profession at Mineola. He was quick to win the confidence of those who came to consult him, and through a period of years the demands on his services constantly increased. It was not long before he had developed an extensive practice throughout East Texas, and ranked among the leading members of his profession in that section.

Later, in 1909, Dr. McCamish moved to San Antonio, which was to be his home thereafter until the time of his death. Here, too, he quickly achieved a position of prominence in the community, and was widely known as a successful general practitioner. Dr. McCamish also devoted some of his attention to the field of operative surgery. He was both physician and surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railway; chief surgeon for the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad, and for the Pullman Company at San Antonio. By constant reading and study Dr. McCamish kept well abreast of all new developments in the medical sciences, and those who came to consult him did so with the fullest confidence that here was a man who was able, conscientious and thorough, a man whom nothing escaped and who gave without stint of his splendid vitality and energy in the service of his patients. Dr. McCamish was a member of the San Antonio Board of Health for a number of years. He was a member and at one time president of the Bexar County Medical Society, serving in that office for the year 1924. Among other associations of the men of his profession, he was also a member of the Texas Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the San Antonio Country

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Club, and prominent in all phases of the social life of the community. Duck hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports were his chief recreation, and he always possessed a genuine love of nature.

On December 30, 1903, at Mineola, Texas, Edward Wallace McCamish married Sara Sodekson, daughter of Nathan Sodekson, who was an early merchant and pioneer cotton factor of Mineola. He was a native of Poland, coming to America at the age of nineteen and settling in New York City. Later, he was engaged in business at Jefferson, Texas, and it was from that place that he came to Mineola. Dr. and Mrs. McCamish became the parents of three children: 1. Frances, who married Albert Maverick McNeel, of San Antonio. 2. Edward W., Jr. 3. John N. Mrs. McCamish, who survives her husband, has also been very prominent in San Antonio life, taking an active part in civic, social, and benevolent affairs. She is connected with the Board of Education, and has always given her support to worthy movements for advance and progress.

Dr. McCamish died at San Antonio, on July 12, 1928. His passing was a source of very great sorrow to the community, for he was a man whom everyone loved and admired. His success as a practitioner of the healing arts is a matter of record; it needs no comment. But Dr. McCamish was more to his patients than their physician; he was truly their friend. A man of deep and fine feeling, sociable, charitable, and uniformly kind, he was perhaps the most beloved doctor of the city of San Antonio, fairly worshipped by all classes, rich and poor, high and low. He was extremely witty, a good story-teller and a man of infectious humor. When he came into a sick room, he seemed to bring with him the breath of sun and outdoors which he loved so well. He was devoted to his family, strong in will and character, and always optimistic. Yet, his was not the optimism of ignorance, for he was thoughtful and deliberate in reaching all his conclusions, overlooking nothing which might possibly be of value in arriving at his results. A friend to all who desired or needed his friendship, Dr. McCamish won a secure place in the hearts of all San Antonio people. It was only with his death, perhaps, that they came to realize the depths of their affection for him, and the constant value of his mere presence.

RASBURY, CHARLES ARTHUR, Jurist—With the passing of Charles Arthur Rasbury, eminent lawyer and jurist, Texas mourned one of her greatest native sons. He was a man of unusual

attainments, of brilliant intellect, of the cleanest personal attributes, his entire life having been devoted to the betterment of conditions under which the enlightened people of his era were living. Representative of one of the oldest families, of English origin, of the South, and scion of a race of professional men, planters, educators, and cultured women, he held true to the traditions which they handed down to him, and lived a life which was a tribute to the eminence of his forebears. His native ability had been carefully cultivated in schools and in a long practical experience, so that he easily stood high in the ranks of lawyers and jurists, esteemed and followed as an example.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Judge Rasbury was his modesty, which displayed itself after his elevation to the bench, when he plainly showed his dislike of being addressed by his title, preferring the more simple appellation of any gentleman. He was endowed with a love of Nature in all her aspects and delighted in walking and in the study of wild life and the cultivation of flowers. Music of enduring quality appealed to him, as did art and the standard literary works. His memory was phenomenal and his use of it an art of rare quality, a gift that enabled him while on the bench to analyze the particulars of a cause with minute regard for previous judicial attitude in similar presentations and to so rule that his decisions were never reversed by a higher court, save in one single instance and that was later overruled in his favor by the court of last resort. Although a convivial man and a lover of his fellows, he was not attracted by club life, preferring his home associations and those of intimate friends of reciprocal mental emotions. He was noted as a calm practitioner of the law, even in the moments of greatest stress, for he cultivated his mind to move in accord with the principles of accurate justice and was successful in his cases because of his association with the right. He believed in the administration of the laws as they were written and lived in strict accordance with that principle, expecting others to do likewise. In his attitude toward those less fortunate than he, he was a philanthropist of rare sort, for he gave with great liberality and did it quietly and unostentatiously, mindful only of the benefits that might accrue from his help in cases of distress. He was dignified, sympathetic and courteous, a rare specimen of natural gentleman and cultivated professional citizen, who did a great deal to advance the fame of the State of Texas.

He was born near Waco, McClelland County, Texas, February 14, 1866, a son of Leon L. and

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Margaret (Gates) Rasbury. His father was a native of Mississippi, who removed to Tennessee and later to Texas, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death in 1895. He was a veteran of the Confederate Army during the Civil War, in which he served under General Hood. His wife, mother of Charles Arthur, was a member of a pioneer Kentucky family that removed to Texas when it was a republic. She was a woman of exceptional education and used it in assisting her son in his early studies. His school work began in the local institutions in Texas and continued through a business college in Louisville, Kentucky. His first essay into business was in the capacity of a reporter for a newspaper, but he was dissuaded from continuing this profession by an experienced editor, who advised him to enter some profession with greater potentialities for his future. He then took up the study of law and upon admission to the bar established himself in practice in Dallas. That he had chosen wisely was quickly shown by his almost immediate success and it was not long before he had attained an enviable reputation as a practitioner of great merit. Some of his preliminary studies had been in the offices of Culberson & Bookhout, in Dallas, and later, when Mr. Culberson ran for governor of Texas and for United States senator, he handled the campaigns of his tutor, in both of which he was successful. His practice took him before the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington and other high courts and he was appointed judge of the Civil Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial District, an office which he held for seven years. He was a member of the Texas State and the Dallas Bar associations and affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Dallas, in which organization he had held high office. His death occurred in Dallas, November 13, 1926.

Charles Arthur Rasbury married, in Dallas, Texas, June 10, 1896, Maude Camp, daughter of William Hull Camp, a prominent wholesale grocer who had lived in Atlanta, Georgia, and who removed to Texas in 1891. His family was distinguished in the Carolinas and Georgia and he had served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War in the cavalry brigade commanded by the renowned General Joe Wheeler. The children of Charles Arthur and Maude (Camp) Rasbury are: 1. Maude Margaret, married Richard B. Courtney, of Dallas. 2. Catherine Elizabeth, married Dr. Allen G. Flythe, of Dallas.

Bishop Lynch, of the Diocese of Texas, has paid the following simple tribute to Judge Rasbury:

I knew him as an unassuming, dignified, cultured, sympathetic gentleman, who caused justice to be more widely extended and heartaches to be less frequently experienced. Some men "swell" in office, but he grew in office. He was very unostentatious. He did not wish people to call him "Judge," was simple in his life, loving to work around his home, in the garden and in the house, trimming trees, fixing furniture, all the homely things that gentle natures care most for.

KIRKER, JOHN GILMORE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon—Born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1846, Dr. Kirker, late of Detroit, Michigan, had a most varied and successful career. He was a son of George and Mary (Gilmore) Kirker. His father, native of Westmoreland County, was born in 1814; his mother, of the same county, in 1824. Both were respected members of this old Pennsylvania community, George Kirker engaging long as a farmer. Both were active in the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder. George Kirker died at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, in 1896, having retired years before from agricultural activities. His wife had died in 1875.

Dr. Kirker was reared on his father's farm in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he attended district school. He then entered the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, graduated from that institution, went to Greensburg, and operated a drug store there for some years. But he found his interest tending more and more to medicine; and so it was that he decided to become a physician.

Dr. Kirker went into the study of medicine in 1886, at Columbus (Ohio) Medical College. After two years there, he went, in 1888, to Detroit, where he entered the Detroit College of Medicine, and in 1889 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He opened offices for a general practice as physician and surgeon in Detroit, locating in Fort Street on the West Side, where he continued successfully to pursue professional activities until October, 1911. He then sold his West Side property, bought a fine home on Bethune Street in North Woodward, removed his residence there, and at the same time opened offices in the Detroit Opera House building, downtown. Practice increased rapidly thence onward until the time of his passing.

Professionally, Dr. Kirker was a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. A communicant of the Presbyterian church, he was a founder of the Emmanuel Presbyterian Church on the West Side, and continuously gave the denomination his support. He was an elder in that congregation until his change

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of residence, when he changed his membership to the Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church. In citizenship, as in medical practice, he was outstanding, a loyal, constructive influence for a better Detroit.

Dr. Kirker married twice: (first) Louise McAfee, daughter of the late Honorable James R. McAfee, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, a well-known lawyer of this State, an editor of note, and, at the time of his death, Secretary of State of Pennsylvania. Louise (McAfee) Kirker died in 1876, leaving children: 1. Annette, wife of Bert Long, of Ithaca, Michigan. 2. James Ross. 3. George. Dr. Kirker married (second) Isabelle Richardson, who survives him and continues to make her home in Detroit.

A high appreciation of the value of service to his fellowmen caused Dr. Kirker to leave his pharmacy and become a member of the "humanitarian profession," in which he distinguished himself and did most worthy work for those who came to him. A genial, friendly personality, he owned liberally those attributes which attract and retain lasting ties of sympathy and understanding. His friends in life were legion; and now that he has done his work, they continue in the warm regard felt for him. Dr. Kirker died, in Detroit.

BURCH, SAMUEL, Man of Affairs—Widely known in Tyler County, Texas, for many years as an able merchant and business man, Samuel Burch devoted his life to constructive endeavor and by his successes contributed in considerable extent to the upbuilding and larger prosperity of that section. He was also a planter of importance, and indeed his reputation as a useful man of affairs spread to many other parts of the State before his death. In the latter half of the nineteenth century the first great period of Texas growth was at its beginning. He saw the marvelous opportunities offered, where other men, perhaps, did not. He was willing to work for the future of the State, and through his efforts and character he has earned a place in the remembrance of its people.

Mr. Burch was born in Polk County, Texas, on September 25, 1850, a son of Valentine and Anna (Cauble) Burch, and descended from an old Kentucky family, of this name. His mother's people, originally of Irish birth, had also long been resident in that State and were known as an important Catholic family. His father came to Texas in the early days and was a famous pioneer of the Lone Star republic, serving in the Mexican War at the battle of San Jacinto and in other important engagements.

Samuel Burch attended the public schools of Polk County, and early manifested that spirit of sturdy independence combined with sound judgment which was to distinguish him in all later life. While still a young man he became a farmer and planter in Tyler County, engaging in agricultural pursuits with much success for many years. He adopted the most modern methods of production and was soon known for his progressiveness and striking ability. Although Mr. Burch's early schooling was necessarily limited, he was never deficient in any phase of the great field of human knowledge or at a loss for an opinion on important topics. He was a constant student of men and affairs and a great reader.

In addition to the work of his plantations, Mr. Burch later established a general mercantile business at Chester, in Tyler County, which he continued for fifteen years. Quickly winning the confidence of the community by the high standards of quality which he offered in merchandise and service, he soon built his trade to profitable proportions and maintained an excellent business until he disposed of his interests. In spite of the demands which his own affairs made upon him, Mr. Burch considered public service no less worthy of his best efforts, and for a period of ten years following his residence at Chester, he lived in the county seat of Tyler County, Woodville, where he filled the office of county assessor most efficiently. Honored by the people in repeated elections, he well deserved the confidence reposed in him, and seldom have the duties of his office been so well administered for the benefit of all.

At length Mr. Burch retired again to private life and established a general business at Ragenville, to which he gave his time and attention until his death. Again success was his, for he proceeded only on soundest principles of business operation, avoiding all danger of over-expansion by following lines of healthy growth. Widely known as business man, planter, and county official, his was a good example of clean and useful living, reflecting credit on himself and on the community of which he was a part.

Mr. Burch was far too busy for club or fraternal life, although his personal warmth of character made it inevitable that he should have many friends, and his associations with them he greatly enjoyed. In his own life his family was ever foremost in his thoughts and attention, and for them he provided every good thing, bringing his children to useful manhood and womanhood, and taking greatest pleasure in the happy companionships of his home. Here indeed we see something of his character revealed, for he wanted nothing

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better than to live in the midst of his family and friends. Mr. Burch worshipped in the faith of the Catholic Church, contributing liberally to all its work, as he likewise did to the support of many worthy benevolent movements.

On January 15, 1873, at Chester, Texas, Samuel Burch married Aurelia Kirby, daughter of John T. Kirby, widely known planter and stockman of Chester, who had come to this State from Monticello, Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Burch became the parents of six children: 1. Mary Alice, now Mrs. W. T. Hooper, of Port Arthur. 2. Dora, who married J. H. Hooker, of Houston. 3. Angie, who became Mrs. Turner Bass, of Beaumont. 4. H. C., well known hotel proprietor. 5. Carrie, who is now Mrs. Gene Downman, of Houston. 6. Flagin, owner of the Omaha Baseball Club, in Nebraska.

Mr. Burch's death occurred on May 4, 1905, when it still seemed that many years of life lay ahead. His achievements, however, marked him as a man of noble energy and spirit, and that which he accomplished has never been forgotten. He was the soul of integrity and honor, so trustworthy and sincere himself that he was inclined, perhaps, to trust others too much for his own good. He preferred, however, to do so; preferred to maintain his faith in mankind and his confidence that they were worthy of the friendship which he gave so generously to all.

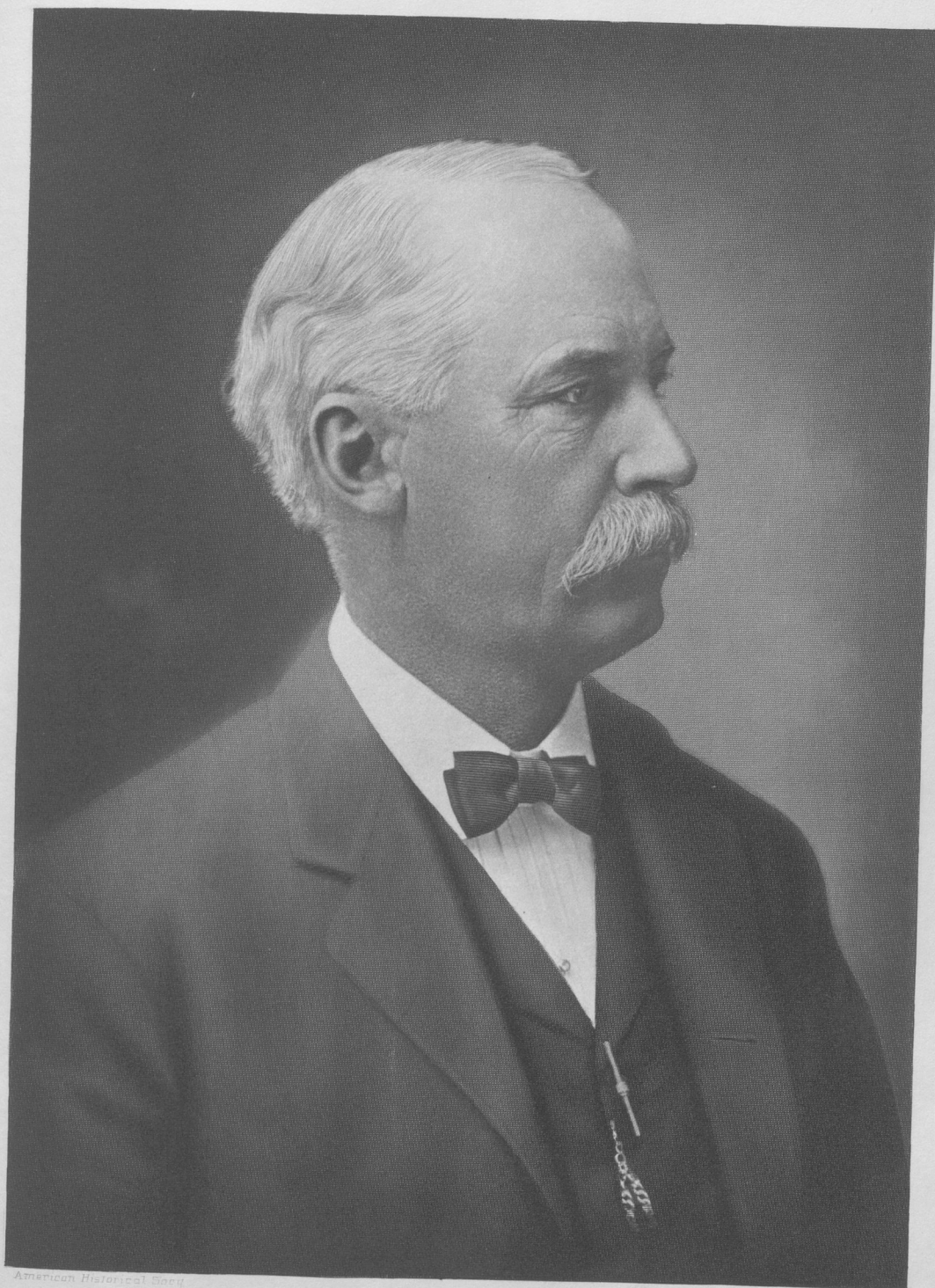
MUNROE, THOMAS, Lumber Executive, Man of Affairs—In the development and growth of the Michigan lumber industry and in the general life of this State, Thomas Munroe occupied a place of the greatest importance for many years. The record of his achievements as a pioneer lumberman and one of the first great executives produced in the industry, has become a part of the history of the State, as their influence has added immeasurably to the larger prosperity and the wealth of Michigan. From modest beginnings he rose to preëminent position in the field of his chosen occupation, gaining the goal which he set for himself in a manner equalled by few men. Although primarily a lumberman, Mr. Munroe by no means confined his activities to the lumber industry alone, sharing in many typical Michigan enterprises, and always to the great advantage of those companies which he served. It seemed that there were few ventures which did not owe an appreciable portion of their prosperity to his great ability, or had not profited by his kindly interest, and through the years he gave as freely of his time and substance to movements in the public interest as he did to his own affairs. Of him it

may truly be said, "His was a career of achievement, success, and honor."

Thomas Munroe was born on October 26, 1844, at Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, a member of the family one of whose branches came to the United States as early as 1650, spreading in later generations through Connecticut, New York, Maryland, and Virginia. His father, Dr. Thomas Munroe, was a physician and surgeon, educated in his profession at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. He practiced for a few years at Baltimore, coming to Illinois in 1834, and making his home at Jacksonville in that State. In 1843 he removed to Rushville and there took up the practice of his profession which he continued with every success until his death which occurred on April 23, 1891, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He served for two years as surgeon in the Civil War. His wife, Annis (Hinman) Munroe, who was born in 1815, died at the age of ninety on February 6, 1905. She was an only daughter. Her father, Major Benjamin Hinman, served as trusted aid to General Greene through all the period of the war, and Mrs. Munroe was a true daughter of the American Revolution.

Dr. and Mrs. Munroe became the parents of seven children, all of whom were born at Rushville: The eldest child died in infancy; Thomas, of whom further; James, deceased; Hinman, now a resident of Oklahoma; Charles, who still lives at the old family home at Rushville; William, a resident of Muskegon; and Mary, who spent her life in Rushville, where she died January 7, 1928.

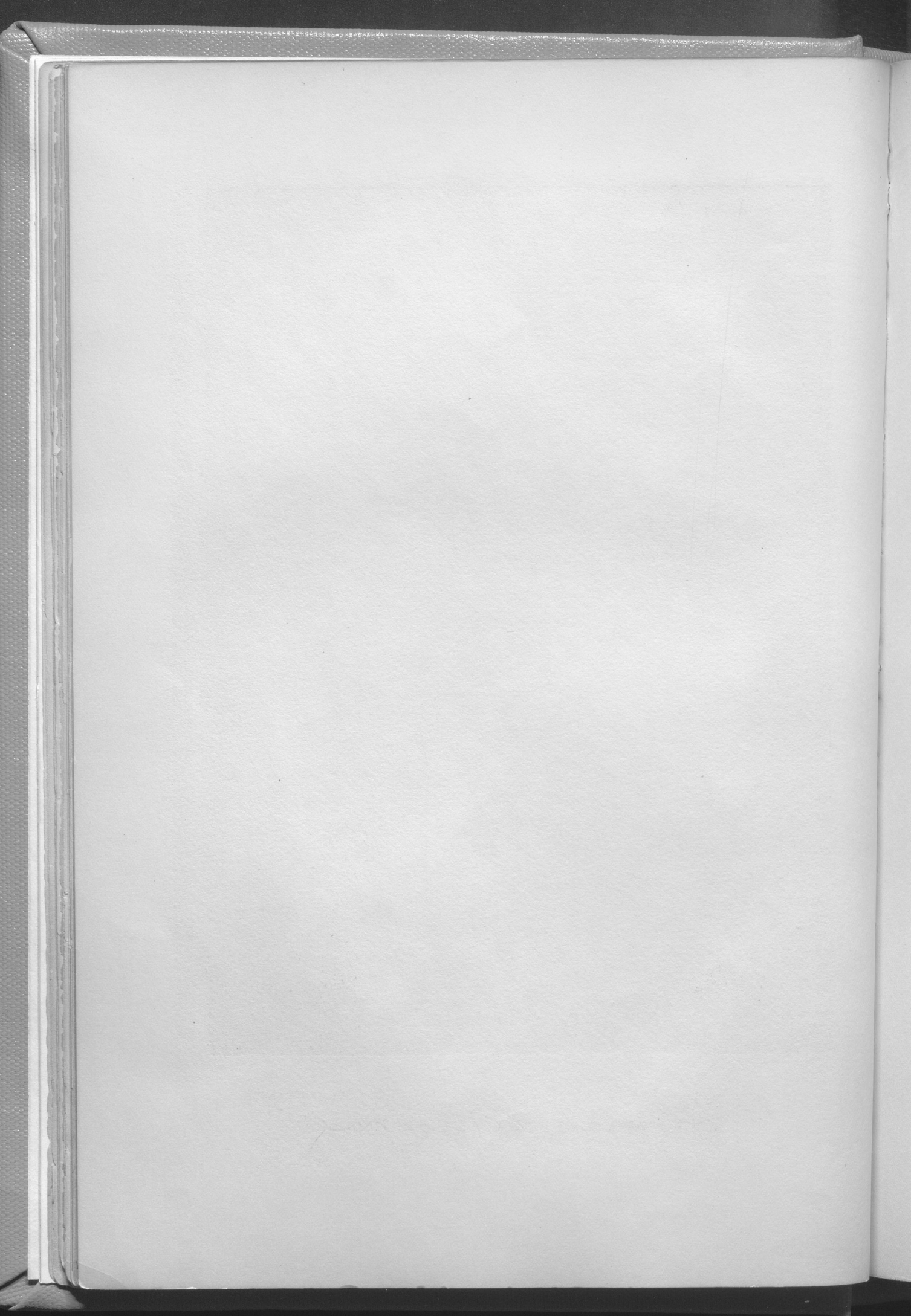
Thomas Munroe, of this record, attended the public schools of his birthplace and at the age of eighteen entered Illinois Wesleyan College at Bloomington, Illinois, where he continued the course of study for two years. With the completion of his academic training, he began his business career as a clerk in a general store at Rushville, where he remained for a period of six years. Mr. Munroe's obvious ability and strict attention to the tasks which came to his hand won him advancement and the commendation of his employer, and he was soon considered one of the promising young business men of the community. In 1870 he was able to resign his place and seek the larger opportunities of the Michigan lumber industry. A lifelong friend, Mr. Irwin, familiar with the young man's worth, induced Lyman G. Mason, then a very prominent figure in the early lumber developments at Muskegon, to offer Mr. Munroe employment at Muskegon. He arrived in this city in April, 1870, entering the offices of L. G. Mason and Company, lumber manufacturers, where for



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Thomas Munroe



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two years he was clerk in charge of the books and other office affairs. So ably did he perform every duty of his position, and so eagerly did he devote himself to mastering every detail of the company's business, that his advancement to positions of greatest confidence and trust was extremely rapid. In two years he was made a member and was chosen secretary and treasurer of the firm, which became the Mason Lumber Company, and was made manager of the outside work, continuing his association with Mr. Mason for eight years in all. In February, 1878, Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, succeeded to the ownership of the plant and property of the L. G. Mason Company, and he not only retained Mr. Munroe in his employ, but placed him in complete charge of production as superintendent of the company. This arrangement was found to be mutually satisfactory, and when in 1881 Mr. Thayer organized the Thayer Lumber Company, Mr. Munroe was again in charge. It is a matter of record that under his able guidance new standards of efficiency were set in lumber company management and new levels of attainment and progress were reached. It is doubtful if the achievements of this company can be matched in the entire history of the United States lumber industry, and certainly not in the Michigan industry of that day. Prominent lumber men, frequently direct competitors of the company, were forced to admire Mr. Munroe's methods and to admit—and to their credit they did so freely—that this extraordinary success was won solely through Mr. Munroe's initiative and vision, his genius for executive control and his indomitable energy.

The Thayer Lumber Company operated two mills with a combined annual capacity of about 50,000,000 feet of lumber. Not only were they large shippers by rail to the East and Southeast, but they were also pioneers in building logging railroads for carrying logs to the river or mills. By this early application of the advancements of science to lumbering operations, they benefited not only themselves but the entire industry. Another outstanding achievement to the company's credit was the purchase of the famous Canfield tract of timber in Kalkaska County, in January, 1897, for the record price of \$1,250,000, this purchase standing for many years as one of the largest lumber transactions in the history of the lumber industry in Michigan. It was Mr. Munroe who first advocated this step and fought for its adoption, and it must have been a great pleasure to have his judgment vindicated so remarkably in so short a time. Thus the promise of his early years grew into the fulfillment of maturity, and

he took his place as an outstanding leader of brilliant talent, in the Michigan lumber field.

Mr. Munroe found time to be interested in many other business enterprises in the State. He possessed the soundest of judgments in the estimation of all business trends and property values with the result that his opinion was frequently sought and highly regarded by the largest financial interests. For many years, he was a large stockholder and director of the Muskegon Booming Company, and for four years was treasurer of the company, while in 1888 he was elected its secretary. In 1880 he was one of the incorporators of the Munroe Manufacturing Company, remained until his death as one of its principal stockholders, and served for many years as president and general manager, his activities in its behalf proving of the greatest value to the company. This organization operated a planing mill for over twenty years and at the height of its activity was considered one of the largest firms of its kind in the United States. Mr. Munroe was also a member of the firm of Munroe and Binin, dealers in logs and lumber, and maintaining an interest also in vessel properties. He was associated with many other prominent business institutions, including the Hackley National Bank, of which he served as vice-president through a long period and then was chosen president after the death of Mr. Hackley. He was a director of the Muskegon Savings Bank, vice-president of the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company, president of the Newcastle Box Company, vice-president of the Indiana Box Company, president of the Michigan Washing Machine Company, a director of the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company, a director of the Sargent Manufacturing Company, of the Grand Rapids Desk Company, the Quinn Supply Company, the Muskegon Traction and Lighting Company, and the Citizen's Telephone Company.

In spite of a busy life, Mr. Munroe was constantly interested in the problems of government and the civic advance, giving his support unhesitatingly to every movement which commended itself to him, and often with decisive effect. Politically a consistent supporter of Republican principles, he was frequently urged to become the standard bearer of that party as a candidate for public office, but while appreciating the honor, he always preferred to remain in private life, performing his civic duty in less spectacular but no less effective ways. He often said, "Lumber is my legitimate business and I have no time for politics," but his public-spirited activities were of real worth to the community and State and

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were so recognized by all. His contributions to charitable enterprises and to needy individuals were many and generous, although always given in an unassuming way. He was many times honored for his good works, but it is doubtful if anyone knew the full extent of his liberality for he himself was at no pains to reveal it, preferring to find his reward if any were needed, in the simple consciousness of duty well performed. Of no one could it be more truly said, "He let not the right hand know what the left doeth." Always interested in educational work, he served for eight years as a member of the Muskegon Board of Education and during most of that time was secretary of the board.

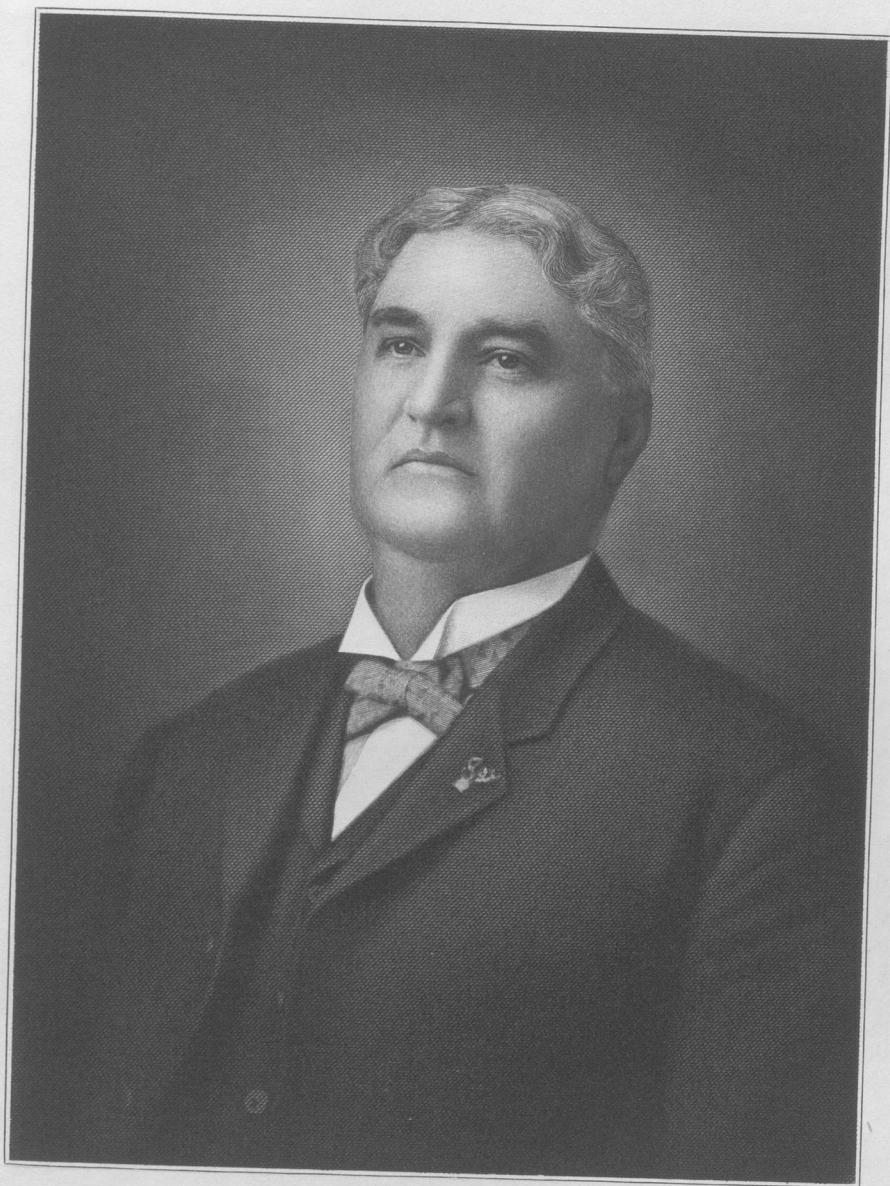
No man in the State was more prominent in higher Masonic circles than Mr. Munroe. He first joined the order on May 29, 1869 as a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, in Illinois. On February 21, 1877, he became affiliated with Lovell Moore Lodge, No. 182, in Muskegon, holding office as Senior Warden in 1880 and 1881, and as Most Worshipful Master in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1888. He was also a member of Muskegon Chapter No. 47, of the Royal Arch Masons and its Excellent High Priest from 1892 to 1895; a member of Muskegon Council, No. 54, of Royal and Select Masters; and became a member of Muskegon Commandery, No. 22, of the Knights Templar in 1878. Of this body he was eminent Commander in 1889 and 1891. Mr. Munroe was also a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including all the degrees of the Consistory, serving as Grand Commander in Chief of De Witt Clinton Consistory in 1903, 1904, and 1905. On September 20, 1898, he received the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, a coveted honor gained by very few, and was made an honorary member of the Supreme Council at Cincinnati.

On June 19, 1872, Thomas Munroe married Kathrine A. Jones, daughter of John R. and Jennette (Jones) Jones, of Oneida County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe took an active part in the work of the First Congregational Church at Muskegon, of which Mrs. Munroe is now the oldest member from the point of length of membership and service. Mr. Munroe was extremely fond of his home and the happy companionship which he found there, and he often said that his home was his earthly heaven. All those who knew him recognized in fact, that his home life was ideal. Although not a society man in the generally accepted sense of the word, he loved the companionship of all his fellows. He had no children of his own, but he frequently filled his home with the young people and enjoyed having

them there. Mr. Munroe loved to find the rest and relaxation which travel affords, and with Mrs. Munroe made many interesting trips through all parts of the United States, the exigencies of his business leaving him insufficient time to go abroad. He also took keen pleasure in horses and always kept a fine stable for his own use.

Mr. Munroe's death occurred at his Muskegon home on October 17, 1906, bringing to a close a long life of usefulness and service. His passing was a source of universal grief and sorrow and many eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of his life and work by city officials, high officers of the Masonic Order, and by his host of friends and acquaintances in every walk of life. Newspapers throughout the State carried the news of his death, and mourned the great loss which Michigan had sustained, while throughout the length and breadth of the country all those who had come in contact with him in any way, whether directly or indirectly, added their words of praise. His fellow-Masons in particular mourned his passing and on the occasion of the presentation by Mrs. Munroe of a beautiful oil painting of her husband to the local Masonic rooms, a feelingly worded, leather-bound acknowledgement was compiled by the order and presented to her. Mr. Munroe was universally honored and respected, and his advice sought by all, from those in the highest rank down to the poor and needy who well could value a friend's counsel. Widows in particular came to him with especial confidence for his aid which was never refused. Through all his life, he did his utmost to promote the successful growth and progress of the community in which he was so valued a member, and of all Muskegon's residents, none is more worthy to be remembered than he. It was often said of him that he was no mere fair weather friend, but one who remained loyal to her in all circumstances, giving freely of his time, his energy, his money and ability, to make Muskegon a better and more prosperous community. With a life so nobly given to the highest ideals of thought and conduct, it is no cause for wonder that he attained in highest degree those things of which the poet speaks, "honor and esteem, and the love of many friends."

GREER, JUDGE HAL WYCHE, Prominent Attorney and Jurist—A figure of the greatest importance in Texas life, Judge Hal Wyche Greer was widely known as Texas' great man of the law. In his youth he was intimate with the leaders of the Southern cause, a personal friend of Jefferson Davis and many others. He was widely



Judge Hal Wyche Green

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familiar with the culture of the old South, and its ideals inspired his thought and conduct. As his long career extended into the years of the twentieth century, he rose to a position of prominence in the Texas of another age, honored and loved for his accomplishments in the South of today as well as for the memory of his achievements in the bygone past. Few men have so completely mastered the whole field of Texas law, and with this broad background of certain knowledge he was able to work for the welfare of the entire State, in securing the passage of some of its most needed and most equitable laws.

Judge Greer was born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, on February 16, 1852, a son of James M. and Mary (Autry) Greer. His father was one of Mississippi's most prominent attorneys and legislators, descended of a family of greatest prominence in the law and public affairs. In the years before the Revolution four brothers, named Grier or Greer, had come from England to the South. Two of them espoused the patriots' cause and two remained loyal to the Mother Country. From the former are descended most of those who bear this name in the South today. At a later period, members of the family came into North Carolina, and from thence to Georgia and Mississippi. Distinguished in intellect as well as courage, they have always been leaders in public affairs, moulding and shaping the trends of popular opinion. Mary (Autry) Greer, mother of Judge Greer, was a member of another well known Southern family, and her father was one of the martyrs slain at the Alamo.

Hal Wyche Greer first came to Texas in 1875 as a young man of twenty-three. He was well educated in the important phases of human knowledge, and remained throughout life a brilliant student of history and the conditions and trends of affairs. Gifted with a trenchant pen and the power of convincing argument, he became a writer for various Southern journals at an early age, and after taking up the study of the law, received a special official license in Mississippi at the age of nineteen years. After his arrival in Texas, Judge Greer settled at Corsicana and there took charge of the great tracts of land which had been ceded or granted to the family because of his Grandfather Autry's military career. He immediately entered into the life of this section, and soon won for himself an important place in the community regard. In the field of law he devoted his fine talents to the public service as city attorney for Corsicana, and was also, for a period, editor of the Corsicana newspaper. During all his life Judge Greer continued his jour-

nalistic work as an editorial writer for the leading papers of Texas and the South. If he had no other claim upon the people of the State, his name would always be gratefully remembered in this connection for he did more, perhaps, than any other man to interest outside capital in Texas through this means. Articles from his pen were fluent, versatile and persuasive, decisively influencing public opinion through the clearness and unescapable logic of his viewpoint.

During his stay at Corsicana, Judge Greer also engaged in the private practice of law for about six years, building up a wide local following. Impressed with the advantages of the city, he first came to Beaumont on January 1, 1884, and here he was to make his home with the exception of seven years' residence in Laredo, Texas, where he engaged in practice of law with his son-in-law, Arthur Claude Hamilton, until the time of his death. Judge Greer quickly won the confidence of the community, and achieved immediate success in his practice of civil law. Soon he was recognized throughout the State as a leading authority on land and abstract law. In his own cases he scored many notable victories in the courts of Texas, and his appearance in any case came to be taken as proof of his confidence in the justice of the cause which he supported. Always he was faithful to the highest ideals of the profession, and never was his conduct impugned, either in public or private life.

Judge Greer wrote the charter and by-laws of the Gulf Refining Company, and was frequently engaged by many of the largest corporations of the State, his opinion being always highly regarded. In the course of years he was appointed special judge in many important cases, serving, frequently, under trying difficulties with the greatest success. Through his influence and the power which he exercised for the public good, many of the most notable and fairest laws of the State were enacted, particularly in the field of property and real estate. A great lawyer in every sense of the term, he was widely known throughout the South, and the value of his life was everywhere recognized.

Judge Greer was a member of the Beaumont, Texas State and the American Bar associations, active in their work, and standing high in the regard of his professional associates. In politics a Democrat, he was prominent in all city and State affairs, and although never seeking political preferment, he was, perhaps, through the confidence which he inspired, the greatest single force for the welfare of Texas in this locality. Study and reflection absorbed much of his leisure, study

which was given to many fields, but particularly to the law. He knew the law of the State by heart, and could tell off-hand the page and volume of almost any noted case, decision or statute. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while in religious faith he worshipped in the Baptist Church.

On January 18, 1882, at Memphis, Tennessee, Judge Hal Wyche Greer married Sarah Graham Irby, daughter of Benjamin Irby, a native of Virginia, who had come to Tennessee as a young man. He volunteered in the cause of the South during the Civil War, and was killed in action in the very last battle of the war which was fought east of the Mississippi. Previous to the conflict, he had been for some time a plantation owner in Northern Mississippi. This family is a distinguished one in the South. Mrs. Greer's maternal grandfather, Major Nathaniel Anderson, was president of the first bank in Memphis, and served in the Mexican War under General Winfield Scott.

Judge and Mrs. Greer became the parents of several children, as follows: 1. Hal Irby, a veteran of the World War during which he served in the Aviation Corps of the American Army. 2. Mary Autry, now Mrs. Frank Taylor Higgins, of Beaumont. 3. Henrietta Anderson, who married Arthur Claude Hamilton, an attorney at Laredo, Texas. 4. James Micajah, who has charge of the legal department of the Spanish end of the South American Gulf Oil Company of New York City. Judge Greer was always devoted to his home and family, finding his greatest pleasure in quiet family life and the association of his dear ones. Mrs. Greer, who survives her husband, continues her home in Beaumont at No. 812 North Street.

Judge Greer died at Beaumont on August 31, 1923, and with him there passed another of the great figures of Texas life. Self-educated and self-made in the finest sense, his talents went far beyond those of other men, and his achievements were frequently the result of a peculiar and vital force which can only be called pure genius. His fine energies and ability, however, were never selfishly employed, for he worked notably for the advancement of the State and its people, even in his personal career. The soul of honor and integrity, he was simple and direct in speech, frank and open in manner, firm and decisive in his actions. Yet always he was actuated by consideration for others and was universally kind. In his citizenship Texas was greatly honored, and even now the full value of his work and noble life is beyond all estimation.

EWING, ERNEST LONGFELLOW, Counselor—Better versed in the subject of traffic law than most licensed barristers, Ernest Longfellow Ewing, president of the Traffic Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was so widely recognized as an authority in the subject he had made his specialty that he was retained as counsel when a number of the more important suits over traffic regulations, such as the Michigan Zone Rate Case, were being tried in the courts. Identified as he was from 1909 until the time of his death with the lumber, gypsum, furniture and other industries of Michigan, and constant-appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of shippers, he came to be a figure familiar to the public throughout the State and his opinions were held in high regard. A man of rarely winning personality, Mr. Ewing made friends wherever he went, friends that remained staunchly attached to him throughout long periods of years, for loyalty to friendship was one of the chief tenets of his code of conduct.

Mr. Ewing was born at Geneseo, Illinois, October 18, 1876, the son of Robert and Julia (Farell) Ewing. The father was an artist of note for whom five Presidents, including Abraham Lincoln, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow as well, had sat for portraits. A student at West Point Military Academy at the time the Civil War broke out, Robert Ewing was sent to his native State, Ohio, to recruit a company which he made up chiefly of his own blood relations. This company, with Captain Ewing at its head, engaged in several battles but finally the leader was taken prisoner and incarcerated in the Libbey Prison of storied horrors. His experiences there incapacitated him for further service on the field but he took a position with the War Department in Washington which he held for the duration of the conflict. Robert Ewing, who was a nephew of Thomas Ewing, former Secretary of the Interior, died in Pasadena, California, at the age of eighty-six. His wife was a woman of remarkable intellect and accomplishments and she aided her son in supplementing the education given him in the public schools of Geneseo by wide reading, encouraging the insatiable intellectual curiosity with which he was endowed. At the age of sixteen Ernest L. Ewing obtained his first job in the Peoria, Illinois, local freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He applied himself earnestly to the tasks at hand and during the next sixteen years he was repeatedly promoted from one department to another. But his mind was not content with routine tasks, and through observation of the work going on about him and



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reading everything that had been written on the subject, he soon acquired a comprehensive insight into traffic affairs, becoming familiar with the rebate systems then generally in practice whereby large shippers received lower rates that enabled them to sell products at much lower figures than could their smaller competitors. In 1907 it became apparent to him that the act to regulate commerce and the Interstate Commerce Commission were destined to be important factors in transportation affairs, and that the shipping public must eventually realize the necessity of expert traffic advice and service. Therefore he established himself in industrial traffic work in Peoria, going two years later to Grand Rapids. Although a pioneer in that particular field of activity, he soon had some of the biggest manufacturers in the country among his clients. He organized the Furniture Manufacturers Association's car loading department in 1911 and for ten years took care of the Cadillac Manufacturers' Exchange. He represented the Michigan Cannery Association, the National Furniture Retail Dealers' Association, the Commercial Furniture Manufacturers' Association, and many private concerns. In addition to his presidency of the Grand Rapids Traffic Club, he was a director of the National Industrial Traffic League, a representative for the public on the Grand Rapids Car Service Committee, counsel for the Michigan Traffic League, and a member of the Chicago Traffic Club. Frequently he was asked to address meetings upon the subject in which he was considered an authority. Mr. Ewing was a well-known member of the Masonic Order, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner.

The death of Ernest L. Ewing at Grand Rapids, on May 20, 1928, occasioned much sorrow among a large circle of friends and business associates, for numerous individuals felt his passing as a personal deprivation. Interested in young people, Mr. Ewing was never so happy as when his hospitable home was filled with his younger friends. He was fond of music, but never developed his latent talents to any great extent for in his work he found his avocations as well as his vocation. His unique accomplishments in the field in which he pioneered are testimonial enough to the interest his work held for him, and the enthusiasm and energy which he expended upon it.

WINSOR, HERBERT ERNEST, Jurist—The Bar of Michigan lost one of its most distinguished members in the death of Judge Herbert Ernest Winsor, whose identity in legal matters, as attorney and justice, extended through a period of forty-five years. He centered his honorable

career in Marshall, and here is recalled with deep affection and regard, as a member of his profession, as a citizen whose activities were consistently constructive, and as a man of worthy character whose years were inspirational in content.

Judge Winsor was born at Sterling Hill, Connecticut, October 22, 1850, and died in a hospital in Chicago, October 26, 1920, at the age of seventy years. He was a son of Horace W. and Sabra (Gallup) Winsor, both the houses of Winsor and Gallup being old in the history of Connecticut. His father, a farmer, married in the East, removed to a farm near Dwight, Illinois, in 1854, prospered, retired, and came to Marshall. Here he died. Herbert Ernest was the only son. There were two daughters.

Four years old when his parents came with him to Illinois, Judge Winsor was reared in the wholesome atmosphere of farm life. The Middle West then was regarded as the West, and in fact was a frontier. He attended district school, rather distinguished himself for unusual mental ability as a student, matriculated in Hillsdale College, and from it came to Marshall, in 1873. He had saved one hundred dollars while in student capacity, earned through work of all sorts—he never was one to shrink labors and made every legitimate effort to further his own interests as well as those of associates. This he employed to prepare himself in law, reading in the offices of Brown and Patterson and other well known attorneys of the time in Marshall. Admitted to the bar in 1875, he continued with Brown and Patterson, attorneys, another year, then opened offices independently under the style of his name. He built up a most creditable and successful practice as general counsel.

When Michigan's Thirty-seventh Judicial District was formed, Judge Winsor was appointed first circuit justice thereof, by Governor Rich. This office he filled signally through one full term, and made for himself a most worthy reputation as one versed in the letter and fact of law as jurist. As a judge his decisions were fair, impartial, and fearless. It was a position for which he was eminently fitted, by education and training, to fill. As with the majority of forceful men in high position, he made enemies, but these were far outnumbered by his friends, who became legion with the years; and even his enemies respected him for his honesty and integrity. At the close of his term, Judge Winsor returned to private practice, in which he continued active to the last, taking into association during the final year of life a partner, C. C. Miller.

Judge Winsor married, October 10, 1876, Mary

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Gorham Eldredge. At this time he already had come into some prominence, then being in office as circuit court commissioner. Mrs. Winsor, who survives him, is a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Sears) Eldredge, both these families being old in annals of New England. The Sears family has its early American root in the times of Colonial Massachusetts, along Cape Cod. Hannah (Sears) Eldredge died in the East; then Henry Eldredge removed to Dwight, Illinois, opened a general store, and married, second, Martha C. Parsons. He died in Dwight, as did Martha C. (Parsons) Eldredge. Of the first union was born one child Mary Gorham, who, as recounted, is the widow of Judge Winsor. Of the second union was born a daughter, Alice, since deceased, formerly of California. To Judge and Mrs. Winsor were born: 1. Maude S., who resides with her mother at No. 225 North High Street. It is of interest to note here that Judge Winsor purchased this residence in 1894. It had been his ambition, on first coming to Marshall, to own it. 2. Henry, who died at the age of eight years. 3. Dwight, who married Gwendolyn Robinson. They live in Chicago and have three children: John, Herbert, and Helen Mary. 4. Marie, wife of Stowell C. Stebbins. They reside in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Winsor is a lady of refinement and grace, most charitably inclined in her many benefactions. She was formerly of great aid to her beloved husband in his career, and now takes her chief interest in her children and grandchildren, who return her affection manifold times.

A lifelong student, Judge Winsor was a man of cultivated and exact mind. His counsel was sought on various matters outside the profession. He was of dignified bearing and pleasing personality, a welcome member of any social gathering, a man of public spirit. He supported all worthwhile causes for the betterment of community, State and Nation, and was prominently identified with Masonic bodies. The Marshall Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star was formed in his office, his daughter, Maude S. being a charter member. A Republican, he held influence in support of the party, but was in no sense an office seeker.

Many tributes of beauty and tender sincerity were paid at the time of his death. In conclusion, parts of these are presented. First, a resolution by Marshall Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar:

In the death of Sir Knight Herbert E. Winsor this Commandery mourns the loss of a loyal and upright Mason; of a true, Godfearing and useful citizen; of a staunch friend and charming companion, whose manly virtues are worthy of emulation.

Second, from Endora Chapter, No. 385, Order of Eastern Star:

Resolved, that the sympathy and condolence of this Chapter is hereby extended to the family and relatives of our deceased brother; and resolved, that in token of our respect for the memory of our deceased brother, our Charter be appropriately draped for thirty days.

Lastly is reproduced a resolution voted by the Presbyterian Church of Marshall:

Continuously for more than forty years, Herbert E. Winsor has been a faithful and true member of this church, ever alive to its interests, ever zealous for its work, ever active in its behalf. In this time he has held every office in its gift, has served admirably as a teacher in its Sabbath School, and has acted through many years as its most efficient superintendent. For thirty-six years he has been an elder, and, during a considerable part of this time, clerk of session.

His earnest and careful attention has ever been given to every matter affecting the welfare of the church, its members, and attendants, old and young, and he has spared no time, or labor, or trouble or money, in seeking to promote its best interests.

His personal example of unswerving loyalty to the church, his devout demeanor and sincerely reverent attitude toward all things of a religious nature, have had a most beneficial effect on everyone.

Truly it may be said, the life of Judge Winsor was of benefit to his fellowmen. He lived it well, and its record serves as an inspiration.

BRACKEN, EDWARD CLAUDE, Executive and Business Organizer—Born in Tennessee, Edward Claude Bracken came to Texas as a boy, rising to a position of greatest prominence in business affairs of his adopted State. He was a man of unchallenged ability and vision, able to read the promise of the future, and through his own organizing genius to convert this promise into accomplished fact. As general manager of the Chamber of Commerce at Greenville and Paris, Texas, his record was one of constructive achievement, and when Beaumont was fortunate enough to secure his services in a similar capacity, many expressed their belief that a new era in the city's development was at hand. Their confidence was not misplaced, for in the few years of life which remained to him, Mr. Bracken was able to accomplish more for the permanent advancement of business than any other man. His career was tragically shortened by an early death, but the memory of his life and work in Texas can never be destroyed.

Mr. Bracken was born at Jasper, in Marion County, Tennessee, on July 6, 1883, a son of Amos L. and Mary T. (Henson) Bracken. His father, a builder and contractor, was a member

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of the substantial Tennessee family which had come originally from Scotland, and settled in later generations in the Volunteer State.

When Edward Claude Bracken was ten years old his father came to Fort Worth, Texas, and in the public schools of that place the boy received his education. His first contact with Texas life was both impressive and pleasant, and here he decided to seek his career. With the completion of his academic training he went into the building and contracting business with his father, but he was not content to climb to success through the efforts of another, either entirely or in part, and in addition the desire was already strong within him to aid in the advancement of commerce and industry in its larger aspects. So in the course of years, while still a young man, he became associated with W. A. Frazier, in the interests of the Woodmen of the World, in order to gain the necessary experience in large executive and organizing work in various districts. For a number of years he published the official paper of this fraternity at Dallas, Texas, and then, about 1912, he went to Greenville in his first association with the Chamber of Commerce. Taking complete charge of all local work, he gave himself with contagious enthusiasm to the efficient discharge of his duties, and not only performed services of real value to the community, but won wide personal reputation and many friends. About the year 1916 he moved to Paris, in charge of the Chamber of Commerce, and here he remained for five years, until he came to Beaumont in 1921.

Mr. Bracken was a veritable dynamo of organizing force. Men followed him implicitly, trusting in his judgments and leadership. At Beaumont he was royally welcomed by the chief men of the community, who well recognized the tremendous value of Mr. Bracken's work. Thus as general manager of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, he was, in the forefront of every movement for the progress of the city, not only a leading force and constant source of inspiration in making Beaumont what it is, but a powerful influence in building up the entire industrial and agricultural district about the city, known as the Sabine District. He was widely known throughout all Texas because of his really marvelous development work with the Chamber of Commerce, especially at Beaumont and Paris. While discharging every duty which came to him with the completest efficiency, Mr. Bracken was never confined within a narrow interpretation of his work. Any job worth the doing, which seemed to him to promise advancement for the community or make for the best interests of its people, he was ready to take

for his own. Thus he was secretary and a director of the Rotary Club at Beaumont. He founded and had complete charge of the Sabine District Industrial Association, and helped the negroes to establish the Colored Business Men's League. He organized, financed, and built to its present important place the great South Texas State Fair Association, which holds its fair annually at Beaumont. This community institution was really put on its feet by Mr. Bracken, who served as secretary, treasurer and a director of the association and never wearied in his work for its promotion.

During the period of the World War he was district food administrator of the Ninth District, embracing twenty counties in Texas, and in this important office he served his State and country very efficiently and with recognized ability. Mr. Bracken was affiliated, fraternally, with the Woodmen of the World, and was also a member of many clubs and other organizations, including the Beaumont Rotary Club, the Lions Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Round Table, the Hoo-Hoo Club, and the Beaumont Country Club. His chief diversion he found in various sports and other outdoor activities, especially baseball and football. Mr. Bracken worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a steward of the First Church of this denomination at Beaumont. Among other important positions which he held, he was president at one time of the Texas Commercial Executives' Association, and vice-president of the Southern Commercial Secretary's Association.

Mr. Bracken was twice married (first) to Maude Willis, of Dallas, Texas, and of their union one child was born, Doris Ethel. Mr. Bracken married (second) Geneva Wright, daughter of John Bunyan Wright, a well-known Methodist minister of Northern Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bracken later adopted a fine boy, whom they named Edward Claude Bracken, Jr.

Mr. Bracken's death occurred on August 12, 1925, at Beaumont, and the wide-spread grief which his passing occasioned was incontestable proof of the secure place which was his in the deep affections of the community. But he was known to thousands through all the State and numbered among his warm personal friends the leaders in every phase of Texas life. On the day of the funeral the entire city of Beaumont, and the wide industrial district surrounding, ceased from its varied activities to mourn the passing of its leading business builder and champion. Resolutions of respect and eloquent tributes to his memory were adopted by each organization from the Chamber of Commerce down, and these were

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mingled with words of personal regret from hundreds of warm friends. Mr. Bracken did so much for the city of Beaumont that it is difficult to do justice to his many activities. Among these, however, must always be prominently mentioned his work for the improvement of the ship channel from Beaumont to the Gulf, which was straightened and lighted through his efforts. A splendid portrait of Mr. Bracken now hangs in the Executive Chamber of the Chamber of Commerce, but it is the value of his work to the city and State which will always remain the surest monument to his fame.

CHRISTIAN, CAPT. WILLIAM DUVAL, Veteran Soldier, Houston Pioneer—Eighty years a resident of the city of Houston, Texas, Captain William Duval Christian achieved a unique place in its affairs and in the deep affections of its people. A leader in the cotton industry of the State, whose executive talents and genius for business were many times proved, he gave liberally of his ability in service for the public interest. He fought in the Southern cause during the period of the Civil War, and from young manhood until his death three quarters of a century later, he figured prominently in every worthy movement for civic advance or progress. Many honors came to him in his lifetime and they were well merited, while at his death thousands paid eloquent tribute to the nobility of his life and spirit.

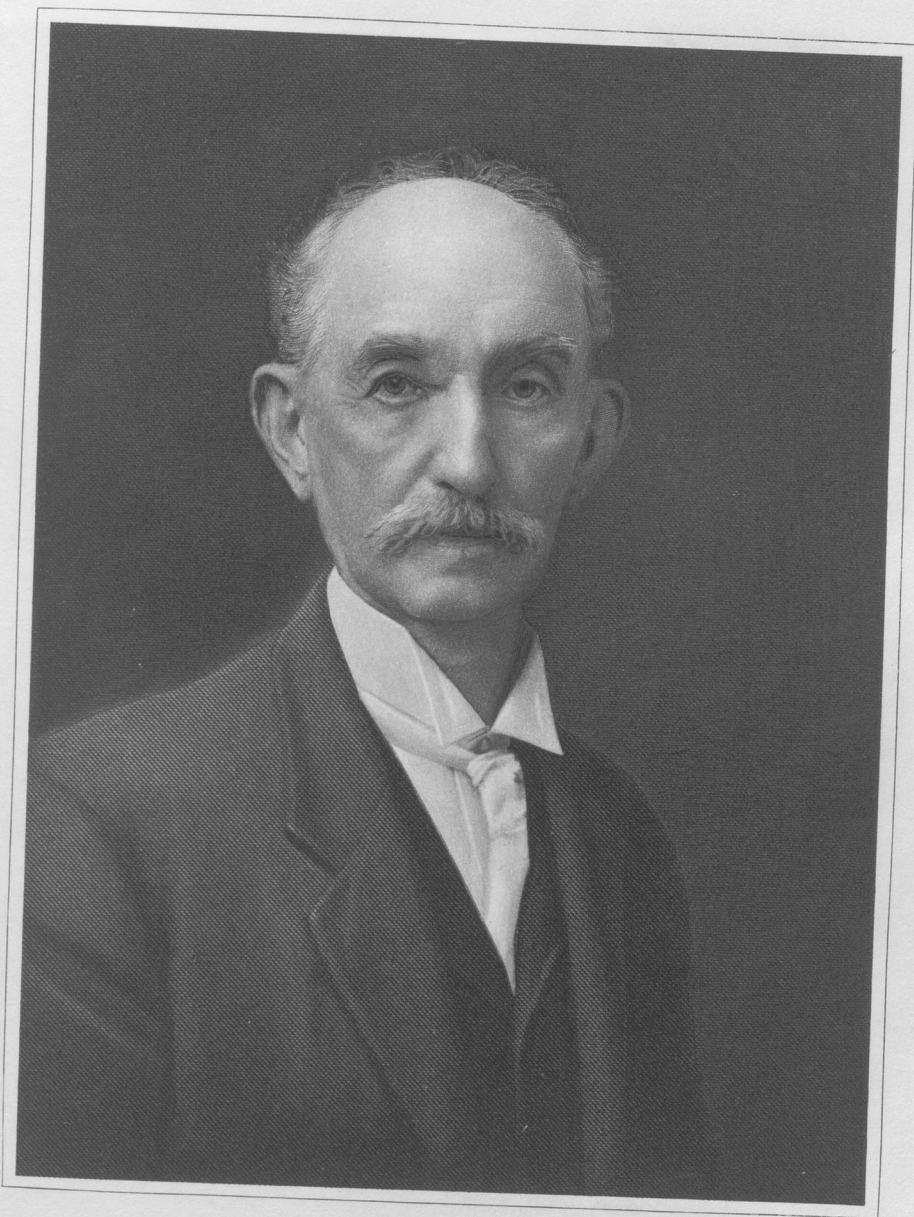
Capt. Christian was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, on September 10, 1838, a member of the distinguished family of ancient Danish origin, and a descendant of Edward Christian, of the Isle of Man, who figures in the narratives of Sir Walter Scott. His father, Samuel Patterson Christian, died when the boy was only fifteen. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who had moved to Mobile, Alabama, and the name itself has been prominent in Southern life through many generations. The mother, who died when her son was only eighteen months old, was a member of the Branch family.

When William Duval Christian was nine years old he removed with his father to Galveston, Texas, coming on to Houston in the following year. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of the State and later attended Rutgersville College in Grimes County, Texas. As a young man, at a time when Houston still numbered less than three thousand people, Captain Christian for a time was purser of the small steamboat "Texas," while his brother, Samuel Patterson Christian, later a major in Terry's Rangers, was its captain.

Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War,

Captain Christian entered the employ of T. W. House, engaged in the general mercantile, banking and cotton business, but the beginning of hostilities between the North and South turned the thoughts of the young man away from the pursuits of peaceful commerce. He immediately enlisted in the cause of the South as a member of Company A, Second Texas Volunteer Infantry, and was soon made captain and commanding officer of the company, which was a part of the Western Division of the Confederate armies. He served with distinction during the full four years of conflict, participating in six important pitched battles, in the siege of Vicksburg and in many lively skirmishes. He was twice mentioned in Congressional records for distinguished service. Although taken prisoner at Vicksburg and paroled, he returned once more to the war, and later became provost marshal at Galveston. The Captain surrendered long after General Lee had yielded up his sword at Appomattox. He was provost marshal at the time, and it was weeks later that he turned over his arms to the Union. Captain Christian had charge of Galveston Island which was infested with yellow fever during the war. In recognition of his capable handling of the situation, the Federal Government insisted upon his continuance in charge. This was considered as one of the noteworthy achievements of his career.

With the Civil War a thing of the past, Captain Christian again turned his attention to the cotton business, returning to his position with T. W. House. He spared no effort to master every detail of operations in the cotton industry, and acquaint himself with the local problems to be met. With his strong desire to succeed he constantly planned for an independent enterprise, and eventually was able to purchase the cotton business from Mr. House, who turned over the enterprise completely to him. In its conduct he was at once successful, and gradually built his business to prosperous proportions. His business became one of the largest and most profitable in the Southwest, while Captain Christian himself won wide reputation as an able and progressive business man. He was known throughout Texas as the farmers' friend because of the interest which he took in the welfare of the cotton industry as a whole, and his willingness to help farmers in need. Many times he advanced money to them on their future crops, and always his advice was freely given. For a short time Captain Christian also engaged in the wholesale grocery business, but for the most part he gave his attention solely to his cotton enterprise, and at the time of his death he was not only the oldest, but probably the



Mr Christian

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most prominent cotton factor in the State. As a local paper wrote at that time:

Capt. Christian's business office, where he rarely failed to be on hand during the day was located at the foot of Travis Street. This enterprise was in his own name and he conducted much of it himself even in his last days. A distinguished figure, erect and although nearing the century mark, he obligingly reminisced for reporters when called upon for interviews. His customary black cap on his head, he would sit in his office and declare he felt fine and give his formula for longevity which embraced the theory of a sober, clean and active life at all times.

"I am an advocate of health and righteousness and lifelong activity," he used to say. And again:

"I will retire when death comes."

This was the man as Houston best knew him, noble in life and spirit and a constant worker for every good cause. With far-seeing vision and sure judgment, he was foremost on the first committee to take up the matter of the deep sea channel from Houston to the Gulf with the government at Washington. He was a leader in developing the railroad lines out of Houston which meant so much to the city in its progress, while he was also first in the building of the school system and the establishment of churches. From the Board of Trade and the Cotton Exchange in the commercial field, to the spheres of government, civic affairs, social and benevolent life, he was a leader in every good movement and organization for the city's good. Captain Christian served as alderman under the old type of city government at Houston and at the time earned the name of "Enforcement Alderman" because of his belief in the strictest enforcement of all laws. He also served for twenty years following the Civil War as a member of the old Houston volunteer fire department, while old residents of this city recall the days when he used to drill his company on the parade ground, now the site of the Lamar Hotel. It was the custom then for the beaux and belles to frequent this little square to hear the weekly band concerts and to watch the captain put his men through their paces.

During President McKinley's administration Captain Christian was appointed by Governor Sayres, of Texas, as the State Representative to go back to the battle grounds of Vicksburg and point out the location of Texas troops in the siege. For more than half a century he was very active in church work of Houston, conducting Bible and Sunday school classes at the First Presbyterian Church, and later at his own church, the Third Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the organizers. As the Reverend Temple B. Anderson, Captain Christian's pastor, said of him in the last sad service to his memory:

Capt. Christian was a business man, a man interested in civic progress, but of his many-sided personality the captain as a churchman was best known. Always an advocate of righteousness and a student of the Bible, Capt. Christian more than forty years ago thought the Gospel should be taught to a large group of children in the city, for whom there was little or no room in the Sunday Schools already established. He organized a Bible class, and out of that group grew the Third Presbyterian Church. Six people, one of them Capt. Christian, started the little new church. Today there are more than three hundred members.

He was later elected life Honorary Superintendent of this Sunday school, which he actively directed for many years. He was also president of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphan's Home, near Houston, and a liberal contributor to all benevolent causes. He was affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being an honorary member of the local lodge, and he was, of course, an active member of Dick Dowling Camp, United Confederate Veterans. Always energetic, genial, sociable and kind, his friends were legion, and particularly among the younger people he was much in demand, for he could recount his experiences and the adventures of by-gone days by the hour, and never did his audience tire of listening. He was a gifted and eloquent public speaker, and his services in this respect were also much in demand. The gift of eloquence is a family trait, for Captain Christian was first cousin of that famous orator, Senator Carter Glass.

Wrote the Houston Chronicle:

Captain Christian had watched a busy village's growth from its first step toward prosperity to its present commercial and civic success He had believed in Houston and worked with her. His participation in the business activities of the city and current affairs, lasted until his final illness ten days before his death. At the time he was the only remaining member of the committee that formulated the first pamphlet in favor of deep water for the Ship Channel which made the thriving port of today possible; he was the oldest charter and last member of the Houston Cotton Exchange, and of the Houston Chamber of Commerce; the oldest depositor in the First National Bank, and the oldest survivor of his regiment. He believed himself to be the oldest living Confederate veteran who fought with the Texas volunteers.

Besides growing up with Houston, the "Grand Old Man" of the city had watched the progress of Texas, had seen history in the making throughout the formative days of the State. At the age of nineteen, he rode all over Texas buying cattle for dealers in this vicinity, and it is said he was present at the identification of Cynthia Ann Parker, famous Texas heroine, captured by the Indians and married to an Indian chief. She had lived among the tribes for so long that her former life and language was forgotten,

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history has it, and an uncle identified her as his long lost niece in 1860.

In 1928 when Capt. Christian celebrated his ninetyeth birthday, a reception was held at his home and many friends gathered there to congratulate him and pay their respects to one of the famous men in the history of the city.

Captain William Duval Christian married, (first), before the Civil War, Sarah Ellen Winne, who died a few years later. On August 6, 1890, at Dallas, Texas, he married (second) Stella Louise Jones, daughter of Starr S. Jones, of Galveston, whose great-grandfather was a minute-man in the Revolutionary War, and on whose land the Battle of Concord was fought. Starr S. Jones had come to Texas from Massachusetts before the Civil War. He was connected with the Morgan Steamship Lines, and was widely known in and about Galveston.

Mrs. Christian was a finished instructor in elocution; organizer of the Richard Mansfield Dramatic Club, the proceeds of these entertainments going to charity. She is the author of "History of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs," the compilation of which occupied a period of eight years. The edition was limited to 1,000 copies, for members only. She has been a leader for many years in various phases of Texas life. She is ex-president of the Texas Women's Press Association, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She has also played an extremely important part in social and educational affairs at Houston, and is well known throughout the entire State. During the last ten years of her husband's life, Mrs. Christian gave up her club and social life, and devoted her entire time to her husband, practically managing the "Oldest Cotton House in the World," but prior to her husband's illness was most active in charitable causes. She was of the Church of Christ Scientist faith.

Captain Christian's death occurred at his Houston home, March 20, 1929. His long career, thus brought to its close, was crowned with years and honor. Houston is better for his life here, and in the grateful memory of its people his name will forever live.

WORD, BARNEY FRANKLIN, Attorney—
A prominent figure for many years in Texas life, Barney Franklin Word was one of the most able lawyers ever to practice in this State and one of the most successful. A man of quick intelligence and ready tact, with a keen analytical mind and a profound knowledge of all legal principles and their applications, he was ideally fitted by tempera-

ment and training for the difficult calling which he adopted and in which he achieved so distinguished a career. Able, honest, fearless, he commanded the respect of all those who knew him and by the warmth of his character and the charm of his personality made them his friends.

Mr. Word was born at Tupelo, Lee County, Mississippi, November 7, 1852, a son of James O. R., and Elizabeth (Strickland) Word, the latter-named a daughter of the Reverend Barnabus Strickland, a Baptist minister, widely known throughout the South. The father was a man of upright and courageous character who engaged all his life in farming and agricultural pursuits attaining considerable prominence both in Mississippi and in Georgia, where he afterwards lived. The Word family is an old and distinguished one in this country, all its members being descended from one of three brothers who came to America from the North of Ireland before the Revolution, since which time the name has frequently appeared in the historical annals of the nation. The immediate ancestor of this branch, Charles Word, was killed in the Revolution at the Battle of King's Mountain, fighting for liberty and freedom.

When Barney Franklin Word was five years old he moved with his parents to a farm near Bowden, Georgia, and in the schools of this State, both public and private, he received his education. Following the completion of his academic training he taught school for several years at Wadovee, Alabama, and during this time took up the study of law. He was early attracted to the legal field and resolved to adopt the profession as his life's work. Later, with his elder brother, Henry Word, he journeyed West to Tyler, Texas, traveling by mule-drawn wagon for forty-one days before the destination was reached, in November, 1871. In Texas, Mr. Word again taught school, in Henderson and Smith counties, while for three years he continued his preparation for a legal career, and in 1874 was admitted to the Texas Bar, at Tyler. Soon afterwards he began the practice of law here, winning the confidence of the community in a remarkably short time as the demands for his services constantly increased. In 1879 he moved to Terrell, Texas, where he entered into partnership with Mr. George W. Smith, who was later Secretary of State for Texas under the administration of Governor Hogg. Four years later, in 1883, an association began which was to continue for more than thirty years, maintaining during all this time a dominance at the Texas Bar seldom achieved. In that year Barney Franklin Word and William Charlton



Mrs. Jane Christian



W. C. C. C.

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first joined forces in a partnership which comprised, as was universally admitted, two of the foremost and most astute lawyers in the State. This association was mutually satisfactory and completely successful from the very first, while the practice first begun at Terrell was transferred to Dallas in 1891 and there continued with astonishing success. Mr. Word specialized in the interpretation of land and abstract law, and in the civil law, handling many important cases for the railroads of the South, but he also assumed his share of the firm's general practice and scored many notable victories in the criminal courts of the State. Not only was he distinguished as a lawyer, but his judgment in the matter of business trends and property values was little short of extraordinary, so that his opinion in matters of importance was frequently sought by large financial interests. By his many careful and profitable investments in real estate and industrial enterprises, he became a powerful factor in Texas business life and a very wealthy man, but never, in any contingency did he depart from the high principles of strict integrity to which he gave his allegiance nor trespass upon the rights of others.

In the life of the community at Dallas he was always active, maintaining a vital interest in the progress of civic welfare, and contributing liberally of his time and substance to worthy movements directed toward this end. A lover of the birds and woods—of all the great outdoors—he devoted much of his leisure time to walking and the study of nature. In particular he came to possess authoritative knowledge of the life and habits of Southern animal life. Mr. Word was also a deep student of the world's best literature and collected for his library many old and rare books. In politics he supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic Party, always giving his hearty backing to the causes of progress and reform.

Barney Franklin Word married on November 6, 1880, in Smith County, Texas, Emma Sophia White, daughter of Robert F. White, who was a prominent and highly respected farmer in that part of the State. Their children were: William Henry; Barney Franklin, Jr.; B. H. Ward, and Mary Lucy, a granddaughter, whom they adopted; she married R. A. Blaine, Jr., and they reside at No. 3926 Junius Street, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Word's death occurred at Dallas on April 27, 1928. Until the close of his long and notable life, he continued his activities with apparently inexhaustible energy, as always, a builder and a constructive worker, in the great field of affairs. In spite of his many successes in law and in the business world, he retained the same modest char-

acteristics which always distinguished him, an innate refinement and a spotless integrity. For his life was indeed a perfect example of that which a Christian gentleman should lead and the nobility of his spirit was manifest to all who knew him. Caring nothing for "society" and the world of social affairs, he gave himself unreservedly to his work and to his family, about which centered all his plans and his deepest affections. He loved the time which he could spend at home with his wife and children and in all his efforts he kept them constantly in mind. Nothing which he could do was too much for them or for his friends, and it is characteristic that he employed a large retinue of devoted servants solely that his wife and family might be free from every care. To his wife he brought the fruits of his life's endeavor, providing for her every wish with loving attention, but in the larger circle of his friends and acquaintances he was equally generous and unselfish, and never did he refuse worthy calls for aid. Although the immediate sense of loss at his passing may fade with time, the memory of the man and of his work will long endure—a living monument to his fame.

COOLEY, DENTON WINFIELD, Banker—A financier of far-reaching vision and notable achievement, Denton Winfield Cooley was long an important and familiar figure in Houston life. Like other leaders of the country, he recognized the fundamental necessity for a sound banking system and realized how much both commerce and industry depend upon the financier in our modern civilization. He early resolved upon a banking career and as a young man set about his work with enthusiasm. This quality of enthusiasm, the ability to "get all steamed up over things," he retained through all the years of his life. He was a genuine enthusiast, and when the final definition of genius has been agreed upon, it will be found, in all probability, that these two things are never very far apart. Other factors enter in of course—the ability for hard work and prolonged effort, a radiant personality and the power to impress it upon others, "an infinite capacity for taking pains." Mr. Cooley possessed them all, and they all played an important part in his work. In seeking his own career, he also labored manfully for the advancement of Houston's prosperity, and in this community the memory of his life and character will long remain.

Denton Winfield Cooley was born on March 15, 1884, at Ashland, Nebraska, to which place his father, Daniel Denton Cooley, had come from New York State, to be cashier of an Ashland

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bank. The mother, Helen Grace Winfield, a native of Maryland, had come with her family to the great openness of the Nebraska plains several years before her marriage. Denton is a name peculiar to the Cooley family and appears many times in the family records from Benjamin Cooley, the American ancestor, to the present day. Benjamin Cooley came to New England from England in the early years of the settlement, and in 1636 was co-founder of the town of Springfield, Massachusetts, with Judge William Pynchon.

As cashier of the Ashland bank, and business leader of his community, Daniel Denton Cooley, the father, became interested with his associates in the development of Texas, and particularly of Houston. The Omaha and South Texas Land Company was organized as a result, and this concern centered its activities in Houston, developing the Houston Heights section. In 1887, the elder Cooley removed with his family to Houston, and established himself firmly among the city's pioneers in the realty business. For many years he was to remain active in real estate and insurance work.

Denton Winfield Cooley was the eldest of three sons, all of whom have made Houston their home. He entered the public schools of this city as a boy, and when he reached high school, specialized in commercial courses, banking and accounting, having in mind a business career. Vacation periods found him in his father's real estate office, but he instinctively turned toward banking, and resolved to make this his life's work. A neighbor, C. A. McKinney, who was an officer in the old South Texas National Bank, encouraged the boy's financial aspirations, and at the age of seventeen Mr. Cooley abandoned his high school classes, and accepted employment as a runner in the South Texas National Bank. During his four years in this institution he worked in every department, becoming exchange and collection teller. He spared no effort to master all the details of financial operations, and even in the first years of his career displayed so much promise that those who knew him considered his rise inevitable. He was the first stenographer to the late J. E. McAshan, who was then cashier of the bank.

The first State bank in Texas was the Union Bank and Trust Company, of Houston. With the first charter, it opened for business in a little one-story building across from the Houston post office in 1905. J. S. Rice was president, and Dewitt C. Dunn was assistant cashier. On August 21, 1905, Mr. Cooley began a twenty-year connection with this institution and its successors. He was

first employed as collection and exchange teller and stenographer. In 1907 the Union Bank took over the Planters and Mechanics National Bank, and he was made an assistant cashier. The Union Bank and the Merchants National Bank merged in 1910 to make the Union National Bank. Of this institution Mr. Cooley became cashier in 1918. In 1920 he was made vice president of the organization, continuing in this position until October, 1924. Meanwhile, however, he had seen the opportunity for another strong State bank in Houston, and resolved to organize his own financial institution. Immediately following his resignation from the Union National Bank, he busied himself in the establishment of the Marine Bank and Trust Company. The new bank took over the assets of the People's State Bank, and opened to the public on February 24, 1925. As president of this institution, Mr. Cooley guided its affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success, building on the sound principles of operation which he had so thoroughly mastered in his years of banking experience. Long before his death its deposit columns totaled well over two million dollars, and its place in the financial life of the State was notably secure.

The mere record of Mr. Cooley's various connections, however, can never reveal the power and strength of his genius, nor could an account of his successes indicate the place which was his in Houston life and the depth of the affection which he inspired in others. His dynamic leadership was a decisive factor in the success of many Houston movements, both civic and commercial, and indeed it sometimes seemed as if there were no enterprise of merit in the community which did not owe something to his able direction of affairs or sympathetic interest. He was always loyal to those causes which once enlisted his support, and his love for his work and the advancement of Houston's welfare never failed. Remarks an article in the "Texas Bankers Record," from which many of these details are drawn:

Years ago Mr. Cooley apprehended clearly that banking as a regular calling has many disadvantages and shortcomings compared with other so-called easy, good, profitable and manly professions. His loyalty to his first boyhood aim, however, kept him at it when other fields of business allured. Perhaps that was one of his outstanding virtues—his loyalty—loyalty to purpose, to his institution, loyalty to his own particular bank and to subordinates, to friends, to conscience, to his philosophy of life. This trait explains in large measure why he was repaid so overwhelmingly by loyalty of employees, associates, friends—a loyalty closely akin to love, certainly more than respect and reverence and esteem. In the past score of years, several opportunities came for him to leave

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Texas and climb higher in the outside financial world. And while one of his pet beliefs was that it's a good thing for a boy or man to leave the old home town, where every body takes him for granted, at each of these chances to leave Texas, he felt the restraining urge of loyalty to his own particular bank and his own particular Houston.

"Happy-go-lucky" and "easy going," if properly defined, are epithets expressing to a nicety a predominant element of his character. There was no hint of the shiftlessness of the laggard in his behavior; neither was there a listless inertia or enfeebled languidness about him. His power and skill of throwing off care won the admiration of all. If he worried, he hid it beneath a smile with masterly craftsmanship. If there were vexations at the bank, they were never brought home. If disquietudes marred the routine day, he outlawed them in a facetious sally that filled all the company with laughter. His quick wit, clever fancy and active mind ever contrived to banish gloom with good-humored banter. Denton was always found to be the center of a jovial group, where the purpose was merry stories, waggish badinage, harmless jests to shake the lumbar regions with laughter. He was a natural fun-maker, being able to provoke great jollity by a word or by a single glint of his gleeful eye.

In this record of a personal acquaintance may be found in part the reason for his success. But although the people of Houston were with him to the last man in his career, and were vastly proud of his accomplishments, he climbed by sheer ability and the merits of his own services. He was recognized by all men as a natural leader, and he gave freely of his time and ability to the city which he loved. He was on the directorate of nearly every civic organization and big business enterprise of Houston, and especially was he in charge of the finances of every city organization for the promotion of Houston's best interests. Tactful and considerate of others, a real diplomat as well as a leader, he managed large enterprises with the utmost smoothness, and was always to be found in charge of the various bankers' conventions and other association meetings which he attended. He was a great power in his country's cause during the World War, was president of the Houston Draft Board, and an acknowledged leader, financial and otherwise, in Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association work. In this trying period he was also put in charge of the ship yards on the Gulf coast of Texas, and in this capacity rendered invaluable service to the Government. Mr. Cooley was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while in politics he was a member of the Democratic Party, never active in political affairs as such, but always lending his support to movements for advance and progress. He loved his wife and home with deep affection,

and he was never happier than when enjoying the warm comradeship of his friends.

To quote again from the "Texas Bankers Record":

Mr. Cooley studied his fellows, because he believed he could gain something from every human contact. He cultivated many people, high and low, rich and poor, because he believed this contact broadened and purified in the process of his own development. He always listened attentively to the details of every man's business. His was always an earnest and sincere conversational exploration. He always took time to hear every man's story, and he was never "in conference" or so busy the bank's porter couldn't interrupt with safety and impunity.

He had a multitude of lesser hobbies. Reading came nearest his heart, and the subjects ranged from pretentious metaphysics and extravagant psychology to Ring Lardner stories and the lesser poets. As to Omar Khayyam, he admitted a leaning toward the tent-maker's philosophy rather than fondness for Fitzgerald's versified translation. He was always an interested reader of current magazines and newspapers.

He was a golf and baseball fan, and a football enthusiast, playing all these games successfully himself. Naturally of sturdy build, one hundred and ninety pounds of bone and muscle, any outdoor sport gladdened him—horseback riding, fishing, swimming, motoring, and all the rest. He was also very fond of travel, spending many happy hours of travel with his wife in various parts of America.

On June 10, 1907, at Houston, Texas, Denton Winfield Cooley married Victoria Augusta Lock, affectionately known as "Val" to all her friends from the initials of her name. Mrs. Cooley was always thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in all his work, a constant source of aid and inspiration through their years of comradeship together. She also has been very prominent in Houston affairs, serving for years as a member of the Houston Board of Education, and in various civic, educational and social organization work. Her father, William H. Lock, was a widely known builder and contractor of Houston, a man of high and noble character. The Lock family was originally of English birth and residence, its members coming early to America to settle. A little girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, and christened Dorothy Val. After only two and a half years of life, her sweet and gentle spirit returned to the Giver of all Life, leaving a treasured memory to console her heart-broken parents.

Mr. Cooley's death occurred at Houston, on June 9, 1928. It seemed impossible that he should be gone, for he had hardly entered the prime of life and many years of accomplishment stretched before him. News of his passing was received

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everywhere with the greatest sorrow and a sense of desolate loss came overpoweringly upon his many friends. Though the anguish of immediate bereavement may fade with time, the memory of this man and of his work will long remain.

BALDWIN, HARRY T., Public Official—A picturesque, colorful life of varied activities which ranged all the way from shoeing oxen in the lumber camps near Luther, Michigan, to sitting as mayor of Grand Rapids for a period of three weeks while Mayor George E. Ellis was on vacation, was lived so earnestly and industriously and with such thorough application of the Golden Rule by Harry T. Baldwin that he always had about him many loyal friends. With eager zest he applied his fine intelligence to public problems and when, in later life, time and opportunity permitted he held public office, serving faithfully and well as a member of the Grand Rapids City Commission.

Mr. Baldwin was born December 7, 1857, at Cannonsburgh, Kent County, Michigan, the son of James and Susan S. (Hastings) Baldwin. The father had been born in Michigan City, Indiana, where his father and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jared Baldwin, a native of Vermont, and scion of old New England stock, came as a pioneer in the days when Michigan City was a successful contender for most of the commerce of lower Lake Michigan—days before Chicago had come into existence. Susan S. Hastings, whose death occurred in 1906, was born in England and was brought to Michigan by her father, Jerry Hastings. James Baldwin was a blacksmith, and upon moving from Indiana to Michigan he settled in Cannonsburgh, where he followed his trade for a number of years and became a man of no little influence in the community.

Harry T. Baldwin was one of a family of eight, and at fourteen, after he had received a limited education in the public schools, he started to work in his father's shop. The father was killed in an accident a year later and the son continued to work at the trade, serving an apprenticeship, with two of his brothers, in the shop of Powell, Fletcher & Chapin at Rockford. Eight years he worked at his trade in Rockford, then went into the lumber camp district where he established a shop of his own at Luther. It was while at this place, where he spent ten years, that he was called upon to shoe oxen. The active, outdoor life the north woods afforded was to his liking, but Mr. Baldwin required larger fields for business operations and, coming to Grand Rapids, he bought the shop of Frank Bramble at No. 957 Lake Drive, S. E.

Here he did a business of such proportions that at one time he had nine men in his employ. He was famous throughout the State among men of his trade and for ten years he served as president of the State Association of Master Horseshoers. On July 1, 1920, he sold his thriving business and retired from the trade, after forty-eight years as a blacksmith.

Public affairs had engaged a good deal of his time even before he relinquished his business, and in 1903 he was elected from the Third Ward to serve on the old Common Council. He was re-elected and served continuously until 1909, being elected as president of the Council in 1908. It was in this year that he served as acting mayor of Grand Rapids. Political vicissitudes gave the election to the Democratic contender in 1909 and from that year until 1913 Mr. Baldwin's name was not included in the city clerk's roll call at council meetings, but in 1913 he again became a member of that body, serving in office until the inauguration of the commission-manager form of government in 1917. Again in 1923, however, he entered the public arena and opposed his name to that of Alfred H. Apter in the race for city commissioner. Mr. Baldwin was successful at the polls and continued on the commission until May, 1928, when ill health forced him reluctantly to resign office. It was with deep regret that he sent in his resignation, for he wished earnestly to serve the additional year that would have filled out his term of six years. Upon his resignation the city commission drafted beautifully worded resolutions of regret that he should be forced to withdraw from the body. He had made an extraordinary record for the conscientious way in which he represented his constituents, and for the sane and consistent industry he displayed in the discharge of his public duties.

Not content to be without business activities after the disposal of his blacksmith establishment, Mr. Baldwin started the manufacture of hand-forged ice tongs, and it was his proud boast that all the best tongs used in the city bore his name. Mr. Baldwin was prominent in Masonic circles of the State and had held numerous official positions. With memberships in DeWitt Clinton Consistory, and DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar, he was Past Master of Grand River Lodge No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Grand Rapids Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Past Patron of Peninsular Chapter No. 65, Order of Eastern Star, and Past Watchman of the Shepherds of Palestine Shrine, White Shrine of Jerusalem. He was also an active member of the East Congregational Church. Mr.

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Baldwin married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1879, was Addie F. Brown, daughter of Granville and Abbie A. Brown, formerly of Maine. She died in 1906, and on August 22, 1908, he married Burde Gardner.

Upon the death of Mr. Baldwin July 28, 1928, the city commission passed resolutions which left unquestioned the high esteem in which they held their former member who was described as "one of the outstanding figures of the old Common Council who was always interested in city affairs and who perfected a great deal of good work." In mark of respect for him as a significant figure in the town, all city offices were closed during the funeral and the city commissioners attended in a body the services, which were conducted by De-Molay Commandery, Knights Templar. Words spoken by the Rev. James W. Fifield, Jr., pastor of the East Congregational Church, during the funeral services, so aptly sum up the character and personality of Mr. Baldwin that they are reproduced here:

Not only was he a man who personally sought out folk to help them and who served through the channels of municipality, lodge and church, but also he was a man who in addition to works had faith—a man not ashamed to pray; a man regularly with his family at worship each Sunday; a man seeing in the universe a plan, a purpose, a unity, a God; a man who had faith not only in the here and now but a man who believed in the other room of the spirit world beyond the door which leads from the vestibule of this fleeting, temporal experience; a man who knew men and yet had faith in them; a man who knew God and had found in Him a refuge and a fortress; a man known to the speaker to have possessed that supreme faith which enables one to say in the presence of trouble and disappointment, "All things work for good to them that love God." Harry T. Baldwin was a good man. May his kind increase, and may he live on not only in the Other Room but in the hearts of those whom he loved and served in city, lodge, church.

BROOKS, FRANK WILKS, Railroad Executive—Although subjected to the criticisms of an uninformed and inexperienced public through years of constructive railroad work, but holding the high regard of practical operators, Frank Wilks Brooks went about his labors with perfect tolerance and brought about a development of the industries with which he was associated, that redounded to his own national renown and to the high advantage of the very persons who sought to interfere with the work. He was a quiet man, a listener and a thinker, with a far-sighted intelligence that visioned the future of transportation and enabled him to prepare for demands that he knew were sure to come. His executive ability was unusual

and enabled him to take care of several important posts at one and the same time, giving to each all that it demanded of him and invariably advancing the causes he represented. To those who were in close association with him in his work he was a friend whom they understood and admired, while to his fellow executives he held a place that few others could have filled. He was thorough in his work and efficient to the last degree, an attribute he utilized to such success that it became contagious among his army of employees and his results were proportionately important. In the end his retirement from office was received with unanimous expressions of regret, while his death was a serious blow to his friends and a great loss to the public he had served for many years. His early business life was spent in the South, but for nearly thirty years he had been a resident of Detroit, Michigan, where what was perhaps the most important work of his career was performed. No criticism of his character was ever made, for that were impossible if truthfulness were followed. He was the soul of honor and loyalty to his duties and to the public and his associates. His friends were as the leaves of the forest, countless and faithful in their sincere regard, for he did no wrong to any man, only seeking throughout his life to be of service to the individual and to the community.

He was born in Cherokee County, Texas, March 4, 1864, a son of Joseph Wilks Brooks, a cotton broker, and Frances Josephine (Smith) Brooks, and was educated in the State of his birth. After his graduation from the Texas State College in 1882, he became associated with the engineering department of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, where he became assistant auditor. This led to other affiliations, among them with the Queen and Crescent Route and the Illinois Central, with which last named organization he was identified until 1895. Each change carried him to higher places, for observation of his work taught the operators of the roads that he was efficient and most agreeable in his contacts with the public. Coming to Detroit in 1895, he immediately became interested in the growing development of the electric railway and in 1901 was appointed manager of the Detroit railway system. He conducted his office with such skill that other enterprises demanded his assistance and by the year 1916 he had become vice-president of the Detroit system and later president of the Detroit United Railways. He was also president of the Detroit, Jackson and Chicago Railway, president and general manager of the Rapid Railway System and president of the Detroit, Monroe and

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Toledo Short Line Railway. From all of these offices he resigned at one time, retiring from active participation in business, May 25, 1921. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the order of Free and Accepted Masons, Detroit Club, Detroit Country Club, Detroit Athletic Club, Yondotega and Bloomfield Hills Country clubs, and also of the Engineers Club of New York and the Harmonic Society of Detroit. He died in Detroit, Michigan, June 28, 1923.

Frank Wilks Brooks married at Ruston, Louisiana, Mary Pauline Neilson, daughter of John J. and Sarah (Van Hook) Neilson, the father a merchant, native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks are the parents of five children: 1. Jere Hutchins, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and now a lieutenant commander of the United States Navy. 2. Viola Josephine, married former Major John J. Fulmer, now Colonel in the United States Army. 3. Frank Wilks, Jr., married Carol Newberry and has two sons, Frank Wilks, 3rd, and Oliver Newberry. 4. Pauline, married Addison E. Holton, of Detroit, and they have two children: Barbara Brooks and Elizabeth Mandell. 5. Helen, married John G. Hunter, of Detroit, and they are the parents of three children: Pauline B., John G., Jr., and Thomas.

One of Mr. Brooks' forceful characteristics was his imperturbability under obnoxious criticism from the public whom he sought to serve. He understood his business and must have suffered from this unkindness, for he was a sensitive man, of gentle nature and sympathetic feelings. Yet in the end he won the battle, for no man of his generation in the public industrial life of Detroit was more highly esteemed for his contributions to the general welfare and progress than he. He left nothing half done, but completed each task in its allotted time and presented the happy result to a gratified people. A community can ill afford the loss of such a constructive character, but Detroit and its contiguous territory are fortunate to have possessed him for the years he lived and labored here. In the railway annals of America his name will be indelibly written in capitals as one of the great engineers and executives of his era.

WOODRUFF, GEORGE RILEY, Builder, Contractor—In the years of a life all too brief, George Riley Woodruff came to occupy a place of the greatest importance in Texas affairs. He was born in the North, but he early recognized, where other men perhaps did not, the possibilities of this great commonwealth. He came to San

Antonio when the finest period of its development lay yet ahead. He worked for the advancement of community and State in fields of useful endeavor, building for the years of the future, and sharing in the prosperity which he so largely helped to create.

Mr. Woodruff was born at Cassville, Wisconsin, on February 23, 1857, a son of Enis Jay and Adeline (Doty) Woodruff. His father, a business man and manufacturer of Wisconsin and Illinois, was also a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted in the Wisconsin troops and saw much active service, taking part in many of the most important engagements of the conflict. This family was established in America by George Riley Woodruff's great-grandfather, who came from England and settled in New York. Trueman Woodruff, Mr. Woodruff's grandfather, was a resident of Syracuse, in that State.

George Riley Woodruff was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the high school at Dixon, Illinois, to which he had come with his parents while he was still a child. As he grew to the years of manhood he sought his career where opportunity lay. For a time he lived in North Dakota and was engaged there in raising wheat on an immense scale. With the progressive spirit and vision which always characterized him, he employed the most modern methods of agriculture and was highly successful in his projects during the entire five years in which he remained in that State. Although he won a considerable degree of prosperity and became widely known, Mr. Woodruff determined to follow other plans. He returned to Dixon, Illinois, entering the building supply business, and also operating a large coal and fuel enterprise along with his other venture. For fifteen years he was one of the most prominent and influential business men of Dixon, respected for his own success, for the strict integrity of his character, and his willingness to aid others over the difficulties of life.

When he came to Texas, he had proved his executive ability and the soundness of his judgment through years of business experience. He realized that vast opportunities lay in the South, awaiting only men of initiative and vision to bring them to full fruition. During his first years in Texas, he devoted himself to the introduction of rice culture in the State. He secured and operated a large plantation near Houston, but when this venture did not prove as profitable as it was expected, Mr. Woodruff came to San Antonio, which was to be his home until the time of his death. The ultimate success of the rice industry in Texas was due to the efforts of such

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men as Mr. Woodruff. His judgment was not at fault. The growing of rice has become an extremely important industry to Texas. The difficulty lay, perhaps, in the fact that he was a full decade and more ahead of his times.

At San Antonio, Mr. Woodruff became a builder and contractor, the field in which he was so well known in this city. With his sure judgment of property trends and values, he was able to secure the finest lots, both for residence and business purposes. He built many of San Antonio's best homes in the most desirable sections of the city. His work was always characterized by the honesty of its materials and construction, and the beauty of its design, so that more than any other man, he gave the impetus to a growth and development which was of a permanent nature, and the value of which was to last through the years. The business which he built up was extremely profitable. He won the confidence of the community from the beginning, and throughout the years the demands on his services constantly increased. San Antonio owes much to his efforts—much to the constructive influences of his life, in which it was the high privilege of the community to share. That which he accomplished has become a part of the city's existence, and will remain in other generations an enduring monument to his fame.

Mr. Woodruff was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of America. During the period of his residence at Dixon, Illinois, he was an alderman of the city, and always he maintained the keenest interest in civic progress and affairs. Although modest, very quiet, and somewhat reserved, he exercised an important influence on the life of any community in which he lived, and the nobility of his character left its impress unmistakably upon all those with whom he came in contact. He loved nature and the outdoors, and in his leisure moments, spent much time in the cultivation of the flowers and shrubs about his home.

On February 9, 1882, at Dixon, Illinois, George Riley Woodruff married Sophia Long, daughter of Lewis Long, who, although educated for the practice of law, engaged instead in extensive farming activities near Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff became the parents of three children: 1. Edith Elizabeth, a teacher of music and piano, and a leader in things musical at San Antonio. 2. Edna Isabel, who is connected with the First National Bank of this city. 3. Lewis Jay, who married Marguerite Vandervoort, of Houston. He is now an architect of Houston. Mrs. Woodruff, who survives her husband, continues her residence at San Antonio.

Mr. Woodruff's death occurred in this city on February 20, 1898. Stricken in the full prime of life, when it seemed as if years of useful activity lay still ahead, his passing was doubly tragic and a source of deeper sorrow to the city which had come to know him so well. A man of fine feeling and noble character, devoted to his beloved wife and to his children, he won the respect and admiration of all. His word was the sure pledge of faithful accomplishment. His support was a sign of the worth of any cause. His friendship was a precious thing to be treasured by those to whom he extended it. Even now the full value of his life and influence can hardly be estimated, for the things of highest worth, the things of the spirit, are beyond all estimation.

SMITH, THOMAS FRANK, Public Official, Gas and Oil Operator—In a country where the exigencies of existence produce many strong personalities, Thomas Frank Smith, mayor of Mexia, Texas, and outstanding among those responsible for the development of oil and gas fields about Mexia, Houston, and Beaumont, was an individualist and a forceful and far-sighted leader. With meager opportunity for formal education, he was nevertheless an educated man, alive to the life that went on about him, well-read and well posted upon current events and national and world conditions. Too busy for clubs, he made of all humanity his fraternal order, cultivating a wide circle of friends to whom he loved to show a lavish hospitality.

Mr. Smith was born in Mexia, February 12, 1873, one year after the founding of the city. He was the son of Louis Phillip Smith, owner of a large private banking business in Mexia, whose death occurred when his son was twelve years of age, an event which left the boy to work out his own destiny largely upon his own initiative. His mother had been Aurelia Walton, member of a family widely known in the South, particularly in North Carolina, and to help her with the family expenses, Mr. Smith went to work as a boy in a Mexia grocery store. But he was too independent in spirit to work under supervision without chafing and, at an early age, he launched into business on his own account, first as a wholesale grocer in Mexia. Later he was a broker who handled cotton upon a large scale. But he was among the first to sense the future significance of the oil and gas industry in Texas and played a conspicuous part in bringing about the development of the Mexia gas fields. He then turned his attention to the Groesbeck district southwest of Mexia's "Golden Lane," said at one time to be

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the greatest ever known in an oil territory, the development of which was brought about largely through his confidence in the district.

In 1912 Mr. Smith was elected mayor of Mexia, his reelection in 1914 attesting to the confidence the public had in him and to the able way in which he had served the interests of the people. Many worthy enterprises were undertaken during his administration, among them the remodeling of the City Hall. He was a friend of the public library and made room for it in the City Hall when that building was enlarged, while the fire department was reorganized and put upon the efficient basis upon which it has since been operated. He also gave his attention to improvement of the city cemetery and had sidewalks built leading to it, and a watering system installed that made possible the growth of shrubs and flowers that transformed the spot from a dreary desolation to a place of comforting beauty.

Mr. Smith resigned the mayoralty in 1915, when business interests made it necessary for him to move his home to Houston. Here he remained until 1919, when he was for a time in Washington, D. C. He then built for his family the beautiful home in Dallas where he spent his last years. Through all the years, however, he maintained his interest in his native town, visiting it frequently to renew the friendships that were perhaps the most meaningful of his life.

Jasper K. Gibbs became the wife of Mr. Smith on April 30, 1901, in Mexia. She was the daughter of Dr. Jasper Gibbs, widely known physician of Mexia, who died when his daughter was six months old, and Sally (Candler) Gibbs, of a noted Georgia family. Of the union were born two children: 1. Thomas Frank, 2nd, of Dallas, father of Thomas Frank, 3rd. 2. Mary Anne, of Dallas.

Thomas F. (T. Frank) Smith died March 22, 1925, at Groesbeck, where he had gone on a periodic business trip, for there and in Mexia he continued to have his principal holdings and business interests. His death was sudden, but coming as the result of one of a series of apoplexy strokes, it had been anticipated by himself and he had so thoroughly placed his "house in order" that his loved ones had no difficulty over adjustment of his properties. In Mexia, where the funeral and burial occurred, the City Hall offices were closed during the ceremonies as a demonstration of the high esteem in which he was held. Self-made, and forced during his impressionable years to combat circumstances, Mr. Smith was an outspoken and strong-willed man, who never left his associates in doubt as to his position on any subject, but he was possessed of a genial and friendly

disposition and about his home, which he dearly loved and where he found his greatest happiness, his imperious assertiveness melted into a boyish playfulness. Indeed, the definiteness of speech and action he habitually indulged in before the outside world was more a working hypothesis—an attitude through which experience had taught him he could bend others to his will—rather than the expression of self-esteem, for at heart he was a gentle and a modest man. Mr. Smith's chief interest in life was the creation of a pleasant home for his family and the adequate providing for their welfare, and in the beautiful home he built in Dallas, in 1920, he loved to entertain his friends. In the exercise of his taste for lavish hospitality he found the only recreation he allowed himself.

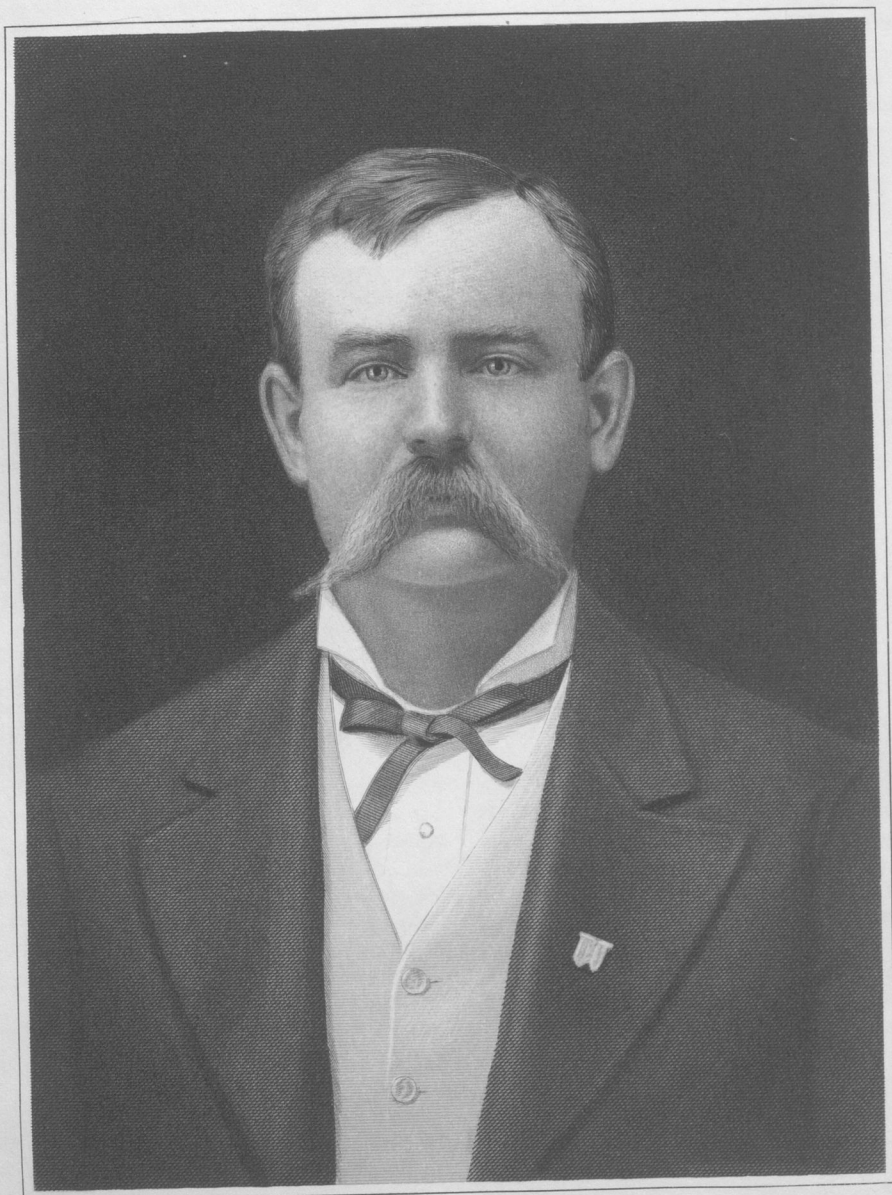
HOWARD, EARLE CLARK, Business Executive—A leader in the motor car industry, where his dynamic energy and exceptional ability made themselves felt in both the manufacturing and the distributing phases of the business, was Earle Clark Howard, vice-president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Still young, Mr. Howard had reached a commanding eminence. His friends in and out of business made a host, and were loyal to an unusual degree. Both his paternal and maternal ancestry were of English origin. His grandfather, Elisha Howard, born December 24, 1790, in Vermont, was a farmer and saw service in the War of 1812. He died in Massena Township, St. Lawrence County, New York. The son of Elisha Howard, and father of Earle Clark Howard, was Alonzo E. Howard, born in Massena, December 29, 1837, and in the course of his life he moved, first, to Malone, New York, then to Sparta, Wisconsin. In the last named town he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Alonzo E. Howard was a first lieutenant in Company K of New York during the Civil War and is said to have participated in twenty-one battles. Alonzo E. Howard married Susan Rebecca Clark from near Augusta, Maine, who was descended from the Carver family, of whom John Carver, a "Mayflower" pilgrim was a member.

Earle Clark Howard was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, April 18, 1880, son of Alonzo E. and Susan Rebecca (Clark) Howard. He received his early schooling in Sparta, both elementary and high school, and attended the University of Wisconsin of the class of 1902. There he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. Mr. Howard's first occupation was with the railroad at Columbus, Ohio, in 1901-02, from which he passed into the employ of the National Cash

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G. G. Moore

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Register Company in Dayton, Ohio, with whom he remained until 1906. It was in that year that he joined the Cadillac organization, entering the sales department under William E. Metzger. His progress was rapid, and in six years he became sales manager. From 1912 to 1919 he was marvelously successful in that capacity. The opportunity then presenting itself of an advantageous executive connection with a new company which he assisted in organizing, Mr. Howard left the Cadillac to become vice-president and general manager of the Lafayette Motors Corporation. His next move was to an executive post with the Fisher Body Corporation, in May, 1924. But Mr. Howard was heart and soul interested in the Cadillac Company, and he returned to it in January, 1925, first as assistant to the president, with speedy promotion to the vice-presidency. Just at the pinnacle of his success, death claimed him, November 14, 1925. Mr. Howard was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. His clubs were: the Detroit Athletic, the Detroit Golf, the Players'. He was also enrolled in the Detroit Symphony Society. His political sympathies were with the Republican party.

Earle C. Howard married in Dayton, Ohio, February 12, 1907, Florence Webber, daughter of Louis H. Webber. They were the parents of two children: Jerome Webber Howard, a graduate of Detroit University School in June, 1925, and a student at Dartmouth College. Betty Suzanne, a student at Miss Liggett's Private School.

One of Mr. Howard's closest personal and business associates for some twenty years, Lee Anderson, paid him the following tribute:

... Earle Howard is gone; and with his going, something of the fineness of life has gone, too. For in Earle Howard were combined the fineness of the edge of a rare Damascus blade and that more ephemeral fineness of the final note of a Kreisler solo. . . . For his was the firmness of supreme courtesy, gentle in its strength, soft in its determination, always considerate and always considering. . . . His very quietness, his reserve, his restraint were of the quality of grandeur. . . . Earle Howard is gone; and with him has passed an overflowing measure of the friendliness of life, for of those rare souls was he to whom association meant service, to whom the troubles and needs and desires of others must ever take precedence over personal preference. . . . No more that quiet, penetrating wit; no more that quaint, crooked smile that could rise triumphant over the grimmest circumstance; no more that humorous twinkle in the keen eyes; no more that wealth of nervous energy which was more inspiring than the fervor of a fanatic.

The picture of this resourceful, lovable, clever man is completed by the words of the Cadillac "Clearing House" which spoke for that organization in an editorial reading in part as follows:

In the untimely death of Earle C. Howard, Cadillac has lost one of its staunchest friends. This is realized not only by the other officials of the Cadillac motor car organization, but equally so by the distributors and dealers who had known him through so many years.

Conversely, and since it is true that the only way to have a friend is to be one, everybody who knew him was his friend.

Never was there a man with higher ideals, and they were not laid aside for occasional use; instead, they were in evidence constantly so that all who came in contact with him understood his intolerance of unworthy motives and admired him accordingly.

MOORE, GEORGE GRAY, Lawyer, Banker, Man-of-Affairs—A man of wide experience and proved ability in several fields of endeavor, George Gray Moore achieved success in whatever he attempted. Trained to the law, with a profound knowledge of legal principles and their application in modern procedure, he became the most prominent and admired attorney in the Flatonia section of Texas, winning many notable victories for the causes which he espoused. When later he entered the realm of business and finance he was equally successful here, and was widely considered the leading citizen of Fayette County, in which he lived for many years, as well as an important figure at Marlin where he was frequently called by his affairs.

Mr. Moore was born at Red Banks, Mississippi, on February 27, 1852, a son of John Elvy Moore, a successful farmer of Red Banks, who later came to Fayette County, Texas, and of Jane (Trousdale) Moore. The family is an old and distinguished one in America, its members settling originally in Alabama, and spreading from that State to Tennessee and Mississippi. The Moores are traditionally of high standing throughout all the South.

George Gray Moore attended the public schools of La Grange, Texas, and later entered Trinity University at Takawana, Texas. As a boy and young man he displayed versatile talents and well-rounded ability along many lines, and having finally decided upon a legal career, he took up the study of law in the offices of Judge Litt Moore, United States Congressman, who resided at La Grange. He was soon admitted to the bar of the State, and almost immediately afterwards opened offices of his own at Flatonia, Texas, in which place he was to make his home for many years thereafter. The young attorney quickly won the confidence of the community and of those who came to consult him in his professional capacity, building up an extensive practice and wide reputation throughout all this section as the demands on his services constantly increased.

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For twenty-three years Mr. Moore conducted his practice at Flatonia and in that period rose to a position of absolute preëminence at the bar of Fayette County. A man of quick intelligence and ready tact, thoroughly trained in his profession, and master of a persuasive eloquence, his influence as an attorney was wide-spread, and he was retained in many of the most important cases of his day in the State. In addition to his court appearances, his opinion on matters of legal or general interest was frequently sought by the largest enterprises and the men of mark in all parts of Texas. This opinion once expressed was always highly regarded and proved almost invariably correct.

With the passing years, Mr. Moore interested himself in other ventures apart from his legal work, and he established the First National Bank of Flatonia, and was chosen its president, serving in this capacity for a number of years. His sound judgment in the matter of business trends and values proved repeatedly of the greatest worth to the bank, as he guided its affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success. With his reputation as chief legal authority in the county, he now also became the leading man of business, while in spite of his many interests and busy life, he did not neglect civic and benevolent affairs. He always considered service in the public's behalf as no less worthy of his best attention than his own enterprises, and for this high conception of civic duty, he was honored by the people of the community and county quite as much as for his many successes in the world of affairs. Meanwhile Mr. Moore had become much impressed with the possibilities which were offered by the cotton brokerage business, providing the venture was conducted along sound lines by men of ability and vision. In accordance with plans which he had been considering for some time, he finally established an enterprise of this kind at Marlin, the county seat of Falls County, in the heart of cotton-bearing country. Entirely on his own resources, he bought and sold many hundreds of bales of cotton yearly, facilitating the handling of this staple article and thus aiding the industry, while building up an enormously profitable business for himself. In this connection he also organized the Flatonia Cotton Oil Mill Company, for the better utilization of cotton by-products, and of this corporation he served as president until the time of his death. In these later activities, as in the earlier, he won every success, carrying his various companies to first rank among the business enterprises of the section.

Politically, a hearty supporter of Democratic

principles and candidates, Mr. Moore was active in party councils throughout Fayette County, while as the standard bearer of the party, he served as mayor of Flatonia for fourteen years. The high character and progressive qualities of his administration commended themselves to all, and he remained in office, sometimes against his own wishes, through the votes of the entire electorate irrespective of party affiliations. In every way he worked for the best interests of the community, striving in office and out to promote the advancement of worthy movements for progress and welfare, both civic and benevolent in nature. With his family, he was a devout worshipper in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, attending frequently the means of grace, and actively supporting the work of the local organization in its constructive influences for good. Of the Flatonia church of this denomination, he served as steward for a period of years.

George Gray Moore married on February 27, 1889, at Marlin, Texas, Mattie Brooks, daughter of the Reverend Calvin H. Brooks, a prominent Methodist minister who was well known throughout Texas. The Brooks family has an ancient and notable lineage, and was established in America at an early date, the name being spelled "Brooke" at that time. Members in direct descent from the immigrant ancestor have been active in all important movements of American history, and it is particularly worthy of note that the grandfather of the Reverend Calvin H. Brooks was a prominent and gallant officer in the Continental Army which Washington commanded.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of seven children: 1. Gray, a teacher of the sciences in Dallas High School. 2. Brooks, a resident of Chicago. 3. Clyde, who is engaged in the radio business at Dallas. 4. John E., a radio expert of Philadelphia. 5. Carter, who has also entered the radio field. 6. Mattie Ruth, a teacher in the Dallas city schools. 7. Walter T., a student, in 1928, at Southern Methodist University, Dallas. To Mr. Moore the circle of his home and friends meant everything. The welfare of his family and children was always uppermost in his mind, and the companionships of the home formed the source of his chief happiness.

Mr. Moore's death occurred on October 1, 1914, bringing the deepest sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances in every walk of life. He was recognized as a man of extraordinary ability and vision whose worth to the people of the State could hardly soon be equalled. From youth he had been an independent thinker, a leader of sharply defined individuality and strong person-

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ality, leaving his impress unmistakably on those with whom he came in contact. Spiritually and physically he knew no fear, and while making straight for the goal which he had set himself, he yet respected every legitimate right of others, as he expected them in turn to respect his rights and privileges. Honesty, fairness, justice, characterized all his relationships. Men instinctively admired and esteemed him, for he treated all men as his equals, patronizing none, bowing down before none, for he believed to the fullest extent the principle upon which our nation rests: "All men are created free and equal." Although the immediate sense of loss at his passing may fade with time, become less sharp and bitter, he has woven his influence into the very fabric of Texas life, and the work which he accomplished, the good which he performed, will survive unto other generations in years to come—an enduring monument to his fame.

MITCHELL, THOMAS REEVES, Man of Affairs—There are many kinds of success, and that which, perhaps, is most satisfactory is in accomplishment of acts calculated to be of benefit to mankind—a life of service.

Thomas Reeves Mitchell, late respected citizen of the thriving commercial and industrial center of Galveston, Texas, lived a life replete of service to those around him. He did not become a financial magnate, nor did he aspire to do so. And so with other superlatives commonly recognized as success. His success did not measure in monetary scale, though he lived well and had all he could wish for himself and his family. He was well-to-do, not wealthy. His success lay in friendship, in loyalty, in unostentatious support of principles which he knew to be right. He sought an ideal, and his life, in accordance therewith, was well lived, a complete and satisfying term of years, their span less than the allotted three score and ten, but their fruit full. His memory is dear to legion persons, and knowledge of his career already has inspired many.

Born at Natchez, Mississippi, September 22, 1858, Thomas Reeves Mitchell died at Galveston, Texas, January 14, 1919, at the age of sixty years. He was a son of Thomas and Margaret (Ralston) Mitchell, descended in a fine old Southern family of high standards, honor and proven integrity through several generations, highly respected, traced in its lineage from Robert Bruce, of Scotland. His father, a well-known physician of Mississippi, removed to Huntsville, Missouri, following the War Between the States, and later came to Texas. He owned a large plantation in South-

ern Texas, kept on with his medical practice, was widely known in professional circles of the southland, and attained to distinguished position among contemporaries of plantation life.

On his father's plantation in Southern Texas, Thomas Reeves Mitchell was given his early academic instruction. A governess tutored him at home, leaving free play to the inventiveness and originality of his mind, which developed quickly under proper guidance. After this he attended a private school, and later took a college course at Huntsville, Missouri. Leaving college, he came to Texas for his career, locating at Galveston, becoming connected with the Morgan Steamship Line in responsible position. Later, and through a period of twenty-five years, he was identified with the Galveston Wharf Company, a prosperous organization which, through his official position as secretary and treasurer, he contrived to put into a position of prestige in all shipping circles touching at port here. As time passed, he became connected with other enterprises, was known very well in financial movements, and was deferred to for counsel in particular matters of his knowledge. His quiet influence, without a trace of bombast so frequently associated with civic leaders, brought to his business and incidentally to the metropolitan area, much to be desired. And quietly he contributed to the upbuilding of Galveston, along economic, social and cultural lines of solid worth. He was a Democrat, supported the party's principles with consistency, preferred the society of his loved ones at home to fraternal or club activity, and made a recreation of boating and hunting. He was fond of all manner of craft, spending much time on the water.

Mr. Mitchell was loyal to Galveston and the city's future. He believed in the inherent possibilities of the metropolis, and lived to see his ideas in actuality, as represented in the modern city. Though he was here at the times of the great floods, of 1900 and 1915, he never once wavered in this faith, and helped those around him rally against disappointment which oftentimes seemed too crushing for survival.

He married, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Henrietta Cain, of that city; and of this union were born: 1. Isabelle, wife of Judge J. A. Elkins, a prominent member of bench and bar, of Houston, Texas. 2. Marguerite, wife of A. L. Bump, of the Philippine Islands. 3. William T., of Houston, Texas.

The life of Thomas Reeves Mitchell was an outstanding example of the good that may be accomplished by a quiet, unostentatious private citizen, business man and philosopher. His life

was motivated by the desire to live rightly and to do well whatever he undertook. He said little, but what he did say had a far-reaching influence, coming from a deeply reflective and well-balanced mind.

It was said of Thomas Reeves Mitchell that he had few intimates, but many friends. These are legion, and recall him with an affection that is undimmed by years.

GROCE, BROWNING, Banker—All the attributes making for high character and success in life were personified in Browning Groce, late beloved citizen of Galveston, and a leading figure in the banking spheres of the great Southwest. Destiny gave him but thirty-one years; yet, such was his talent and such his position of heredity and family standing, he attained in that brief period a record of achievement worthy of a full lifetime of three-score years and ten. In his acquaintance, men found inspiration. In the record of his career, further inspiration lies for those who read. The present narrative is dedicated to his memory, held in affection by those whom he left behind.

Browning Groce was born in Galveston, Texas, January 19, 1880, and there died, August 3, 1911. He was a son of Thomas Jared and Clifford (Lovering) Groce. Both the houses of Lovering, on the maternal side, and of Groce, on the paternal, are old in the history of our country, having been of especial strength in the South of plantation days preceding the War between the States. The Groces are of particular note in Alabama, which long was the family seat, before the line was carried into Texas. In Alabama its culture was distinguished, and this during a period remarkable for its culture and aristocratic arts of living. The Loverings were outstanding in Georgia, where members of the house occupied respected positions in business and society. Thomas Jared Groce, father of Browning Groce, was one of Galveston's early bankers, a man of wide affairs and influence, and a leader of his time. He played a dominant rôle in the most constructive period of Texas' development, took the lead in formation of the State Bankers' Association there, and was the second within the organization to hold the office of president. On the honored script of Texas' financiers, his name persists large. Pioneer banker and financier, he did as much as any other contemporary for the progress of city and State, making possible the new civilization for which Texas of today is of remark.

Browning Groce, having inherited the best of family characteristics from the Groces, Loverings,

and other interlocking lines, found himself in boyhood with an unusual ability at his studies, and in matters of culture was beyond his years. He secured a very sound academic preparation before he left Galveston for college, having studied at St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire; he stood near the head of his classes in all subjects, having been of particular brilliance in studies having to do with past civilizations. His mind was of the classic type. His choice of a place of higher education attested his preference for refinements. He entered Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1903, following the usual academic activities of undergraduate pursuits, he received his degree, with *cum laude* honors.

There is deep romance to be found in the fields of banking and finance; and this, Browning Groce was quick to perceive. His father assisted him in the choice of his profession, and was delighted when he knew for sure that his beloved son would choose to follow his own path in the banking world. Returning to Galveston following his collegiate work, Browning Groce entered at once, with a fine zest, into the intricacies of banking experience. His father was then president of the Galveston National Bank; and he agreed with the elder Mr. Groce that the most useful experience would first be gained "from the ground up." Accordingly, he took a minor post at first, then served as teller, then as assistant cashier, later in higher offices, and learned all aspects of banking from both the theoretical and practical points of view. Within a comparatively short while after commencement of his operations in banking, he was advanced to the office of vice-president of the Galveston National. He became an official also in the Texas Bankers' Association, and in short, because of his talents and striking personality, soon made himself one of Texas' foremost figures in Southwest banking circles. Innate qualities of leadership now found their full development. His capacity at inspiration of confidence worked first for the welfare of his bank, and second for the benefit of the principals involved, while thirdly the city of Galveston and State of Texas received a share of the profits through increased industries and commercial enterprises. Of keen intellect, trained to the crisp edge of a razor's blade in the profession of his choice, Browning Groce employed all his resources in the line of his career.

But, though his business affairs kept him most busily occupied, he did not permit business to cover his whole horizon. He engaged liberally in social matters, indulged as he could in fishing, hunting, boating, and other out-door sports, and

thoroughly enjoyed a popularity which placed him among the most sought-after young men of Galveston. He belonged to the Galveston Artillery Club—one of the city's most aristocratic social organizations. He held offices in other civic and social bodies; and, naturally a social figure of grace and refinement, brought charm and personal magnetism into any group which he might chance to come upon. His attitude was truly cosmopolitan. His mind was broad, but he did not permit his ideals of life to be varied through contact with lower standards encountered in the several strata of human intercourse. A communicant of the Episcopal Church, he lived his religion in daily life, and quietly followed the precepts of the Lord in his dealings with mankind.

Browning Groce married, December 9, 1909, at Houston, Texas, Katherine Nash, daughter of William R. and Ina (Young) Nash, her father being an outstanding business man of Houston, and the family one of the foremost in that city. Mrs. Groce, who survives her husband, continues to make her residence in Houston. She is a popular member of social circles there, gives much of her time to philanthropic and club activities, and leads a life that is useful to mankind. In Mr. Groce's career she was of true assistance, giving him the love, sympathy, and understanding which mean much to a man in his outside activities.

It is freely declared by former colleagues in the world of banking and finance, that had Browning Groce lived to full maturity of middle years, he would have attained eminence as a national and even an international man of affairs. The reasons for this declaration, sincerely made, were clear. First, he represented the very apex of family development. His personality, mentality, spirit, culture and acumen were the result of many generations of advancement. Kindly, generous, he loved humanity. He was a democratic aristocrat, taking pleasure in the company of the leaders and those led, alike, in the company of social and financial leaders, and those more humble characters whose labor is one of industry's foundation stones. All respected him as a man and as a director of large business affairs. He held the reins of whatever form of enterprise he entered—held them wisely, considerably, and well.

In his mental astuteness reminiscent of the gods of ancient Greece; in his moral and human tones a reproduction of the highest virtues; and in his modern financial ability comparable with our contemporary masters of affairs—Browning Groce will be remembered through the years to come, as a dominant figure in Southwest banking, and as a *man*.

GERSCHOW, JOHN FREDERICK, Business Man, Active Mason—A leader in business and fraternal affairs of Detroit, Michigan, John Frederick Gerschow had a full career which entitles his record to an honored place among the records of contemporaries. Native of Detroit, he was born March 25, 1863; and here he died, April 3, 1929, at the age of sixty-six. He was a son of Ernst Charles and Katherine (Schneider) Gerschow, both of whom were natives of Germany, the latter being a daughter of John Bernheart Schneider. In the immediate family were children: Mary, William E., and Charles S. Gerschow, sister and brothers of John Frederick Gerschow. Charles S. Gerschow died September 2, 1929.

In the schools of Detroit, John Frederick Gerschow secured a sound academic instruction, attending the old Miami, Washington Union, Everett and Bishop schools. He then took a course at the Goldsmith Business College, after which he entered the employ of the Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit. He became credit manager of this organization, and as such was widely known. He continued as credit manager until 1916, when he became recorder of the Moslem Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Gerschow became a Master Mason early in 1890, when he was initiated into Kilwinning Lodge, No. 297, Free and Accepted Masons. Four years later he was elected treasurer of the lodge, an office which he held until his death. When King Cyrus Chapter, No. 133, Royal Arch Masons, was formed in 1894, he was a charter member and officer. In 1896 he joined Monroe Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters. Three years later he was inducted into the various bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry, and he served as a secretary for five years. His next step was to become a member of Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, into which he was initiated twenty-seven years before he died. Three years after being Knighted, he was elected treasurer, and was re-elected year after year until his death. Mr. Gerschow became a Shriner in November, 1899, and in July, 1916, was elected to serve as recorder—an office which brought him into contact and friendship with thousands of Shriners throughout the nation.

Besides these affiliations, Mr. Gerschow was a director of the Royal Order of Jesters, a national honorary organization of Shriners, and was third vice-president of the Recorders' Association of North America. Funeral services were under the auspices of the Masonic Order; and these rites were most impressive, befitting his rank in the works of those left behind.

Mr. Gerschow married, March 9, 1896, Isabella MacDonald, daughter of Ronald and Sarah Jane MacDonald, of Sarnia, Ontario. Of this union was born a daughter, Marie Isabella, who married Leo Taube, Jr., of Detroit; and Mr. and Mrs. Taube have children, grandchildren of Mrs. Gerschow, who survives her husband, they being: 1. Harriet Marie. 2. Gertrude Isabella. 3. James Kelch. Mrs. Gerschow resides at No. 575 Woodland Avenue, Detroit.

Possessed in generous degree with those attributes which make for enduring friendship, Mr. Gerschow was admirably fitted for the important part he played in Masonic affairs. He was among the most prominent figures of his period in Detroit, and his name and record are preserved for those who come after him.

TYRRELL, CAPTAIN WILLIAM CASPER, Capitalist and Civic Benefactor—Born in Pennsylvania and for many years a resident of Iowa, Captain William Casper Tyrrell, in later life, rose to a position of unique importance in Texas affairs. He was a man whose talents were unquestioned and whose vision made him a leader in any community or circle. It was toward the opening of the present century that his attention was first drawn to the possibilities for development in Southeast Texas, and with unerring judgment he immediately recognized the marvelous future which lay ahead, depending only upon the enlistment of men of vision to work for Texas' cause. The story of his life here from that period is well known, and his coming may be regarded as one of those fortunate circumstances of Texas history which have meant so much to the State.

The account of Captain Tyrrell's career has been several times recorded and published as a matter of historical importance. These accounts have been written by those who knew him well, and one of them in particular, compiled by his daughter who entered more fully into his life, perhaps, than any person now alive, will be largely drawn upon for this record.

William Casper Tyrrell, pioneer builder and capitalist, was born in Pennsylvania in 1847, third of a family of ten children. His father, Mallory Tyrrell, was a native of Connecticut, while his mother, Polly (Titus) Tyrrell, was born in the State of New York. These sturdy pioneers settled near Oxford Junction, Iowa, and did their part in the development of that young State from the time of their first arrival in 1854. The boy grew up on the farm amid the hardships and privations common to frontier life, but during this time he availed himself of such opportunities for reading

and study as came within his reach. He was especially a persistent and consistent student of history and current affairs, and up to the time of his death could give many interesting lights and commentaries on political situations which he had observed through his life. His inheritance was the hard hand and the harder spirit of the pioneer, and when in the late fall of 1868, in a covered wagon drawn by a pair of mules, he went to Wright County with his wife and an infant daughter, it was with an unshakable determination to win his way in the battle of life. He met all adversity with a cheerful spirit and indomitable courage, and in a short time began his upward climb along the path which was to lead him to success.

He settled at first on the prairies of Iowa Township, on an eighty-acre farm which still remained to be paid for. This obligation he soon discharged and later traded his property for a larger one near Dows, Iowa. From here he went to Alden, engaging in the farm implement business, and then finally bought a farm near Belmond, Iowa, to which he added from time to time until he owned some 1,800 acres. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising with every success. He bought stock in all parts of Iowa and the Dakotas for shipment to Chicago, carrying out his projects on a very large scale. Captain Tyrrell was one of the foremost residents of Wright County for many years, better known perhaps than any other man. He lived on his farm until 1900, with the exception of a few years while he was treasurer of Wright County. This property, it is interesting to know, is now owned and occupied by his eldest son, Will C. Tyrrell, who is also president and manager of the Iowa Valley Sugar Company there, and a worthy successor of his father in the life of Wright County.

The first railroad entered Wright County in 1881, and the influx of settlers then began. At this time Mr. Tyrrell was county treasurer and in addition to the active and efficient discharge of these duties, he interested himself in advertising the county and bringing in new settlers. He bought many lands, reselling them on long term payments. Generous in spirit, and vitally concerned with the development of this section, it is a matter of record that he never pressed any purchaser and always assisted them in every possible way in building their homes. In those days and for twenty years afterwards everybody loved and honored Captain Tyrrell, as he was familiarly called, and regretted his permanent removal from the county in 1900. Years afterwards it was written of him in Iowa: "Though now a resident

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WILLIAM CASPER TYRRELL

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of a distant State, Wright County still regards him as one of her most worthy sons."

In 1898, Captain Tyrrell first came to Texas on a landseeker's excursion to Port Arthur. Here he saw the great possibilities of the future, and immediately purchased several properties, among them many pieces which are now the most valuable lots on the main business street of that thriving city. Then he returned to Iowa. His friends and relatives enjoyed twitting him about his purchases in a flat country where they could see little prospect for future development. But his good judgment has been abundantly sustained, and at the present time splendid and substantial buildings erected by him on those lots purchased so long ago occupy many of the most valuable locations in that city. In 1900, Captain Tyrrell came back to Port Arthur to see how the town was progressing, and while he was on this visit, the Lucas Gusher came in, and the Spindle Top Oil fields were started at Beaumont. He with other thousands remained. In a short time he had organized the Heywood Oil Company, which brought in the Heywood Gushers, Nos. One and Two, this organization being one of the few companies formed at the time that proved successful. Later, with his son, H. C. Tyrrell, he organized the Pulaski Oil Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, which, under the management of this son, has developed into a large and profitable concern.

From that time until his death, Captain Tyrrell cast his lot with Beaumont, and Jefferson County, playing a prominent part in the developing both of this city and of Port Arthur. Almost every important enterprise in Southeastern Texas drew some benefit from his sympathetic interest or active direction of affairs. Not only was he prominent in the oil fields, but he also owned many acres of rice growing land, city and county real estate, and at the time of his death had been vice-president of the American National Bank through a long period, aiding in the development and growth of this important financial institution. He was instrumental in the organization of the Tyrrell Combest Realty Company, one of the most active developers of suburban properties in Jefferson County, including among its projects the beautiful "Oaks" addition to Beaumont, the Griffing residential park of Port Arthur, "Port Acres," located near Port Arthur, "Hilcrest," near Nederland, West Calder "Fig Acres," and the Caldwell estates near Beaumont. In 1922, Mr. Tyrrell led in the establishment of the Jefferson County Investment and Building Association, the purpose of which was to aid the person of small means in building a home. Shortly before his

death, he acquired some seventeen thousand acres of land near Houston, and here, near the birthplace of Texas Independence, he planned for an intensive fruit and farming enterprise supported by small farm owners. Among his interests were also the Tyrrell Rice Milling Company, the Tyrrell Wilson Investment Company, the Tyrrell Hardware Company, and others, the names of which give some indication of the variety and extent of his business connections. In 1919, a large portion of the Tyrrell properties were merged into the W. C. Tyrrell trust, of which he was made trustee and manager. This position he filled in his usual forceful and farseeing manner.

Captain Tyrrell numbered among his friends many of the leaders of American business and politics, and enjoyed their complete confidence. He was always a keen student of public affairs with a lively interest in political issues, and few men were as well posted on party records and personalities. Although nominally a Republican he voted for the man who stood for the upbuilding of the community, and although himself one of the wealthiest residents and largest taxpayers in the county, he never voted against a bond issue, standing four-square for the advancement of the city and county.

In spite of all demands made by his business interests, he never neglected his civic duties, and was active in many organizations of the city. Thus for a period of years he was president of the local Chamber of Commerce, and was a member of the local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Commandery, the Consistory (thirty-second degree), and also was a Shriner. He was devoted to the great principles of Masonry. He was a member of the Beaumont Country Club, and the Beaumont Business Men's Club, as well as the Elks Club and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Deprived of the benefits of abundant literature when he was young, he cherished the thought of providing liberally for the literary hunger of those who should follow after him. An opportunity to satisfy that longing presented itself in 1923. The handsome stone building of the First Baptist Church was to be torn down to make way for a larger church and Sunday school home. Mr. Tyrrell had always admired this building and so offered to buy it for a public library; the offer was accepted. The city of Beaumont, in recognition of his generosity, passed an ordinance for its support, in keeping with the desires of the donor. This gift, more than anything he has done, perhaps, will endear his memory to the citizens of Beaumont.

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In spite of its great importance, this is only one of his many benefactions to the city. A few years ago he gave to Beaumont a park of five hundred acres of land which will be developed as the need for it arises. He was a liberal contributor both of his time and substance to the support of every worthy movement, and never failed to assume the leadership with other public-spirited men in enterprises of importance. Thus with others, he went to Washington to help get deep water to Beaumont, and succeeded there in interesting the Government, with the result that the canal was dredged along Sabine Lake and up the Neches River. It is really to him that Beaumont and the locality owe the final development, the deepening and straightening of the Neches River to form the deep sea channel for ocean going shipping. He proved to the doubting public and anxious business fraternity that the river could be used, by purchasing, while on a visit to New Orleans, an ocean freight vessel, "The Nicaragua," equipping it and hiring a crew, and making the voyage on it himself across the gulf and right up the river to Beaumont. On this occasion the business of the city came to a standstill, and vast cheering crowds gathered at the river bank and the little wharf to welcome the ship as it steamed on its historical and memorable way up the Neches River with the determined figure of Captain Tyrrell on the bridge. An active captain in this picturesque demonstration of the tremendous value to Beaumont of the deep sea channel, he was truly a captain in all the greatest moves for the development of this section of Texas that the State has ever known. Aggressive, enterprising, firm, he was a great and popular leader in the life of two States, always faithful to the highest ideals of thought and conduct, and in spite of a dominating personality to which others instinctively deferred, always democratic, easy of approach and kind. He was a man who inspired instinctive trust, and never did he betray that trust in any contingency of life. As a previous biographer wrote:

Having known Mr. Tyrell for forty years, I cannot close without referring to the chief characteristic of a many-sided character, his charity. Many a man and family in Iowa can attest his intervention in time of need, and neither time nor circumstances have altered his nature in this respect. In January, 1907, he sent one hundred thousand roses to Kansas City, which were distributed among the churches and hospitals. In August, 1915, during the flood at Port Arthur, when the people were in the greatest distress for food, he bought in Beaumont, and delivered to all parts of the city of Port Arthur, eight thousand loaves of bread. The following voluntary tribute from

the pen of the parish priest at Port Arthur is a fitting testimonial to this act:

PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, AUG. 28, 1915.

DEAR CAPTAIN TYRRELL:

Sometimes you, too, may think that "eaten bread is soon forgotten," but all records are not heaped on the desk of the recording angel, for we, too, can even now assure you that you have reinforced the splendid home you built for yourself in the hearts of Port Arthur's grateful people by the timely and generous supply of bread you sent here when the storm of the 16th cut off our visible supply. May the echo of our poor praises reach your devoted children who have emulated your splendid example in other states and pleased you by so doing.

We work hard, then feast on your bread, and play in a plentiful supply of water.

Yours, dear Captain,

REV. A. G. GRATTAN.

A richer legacy than this, no man can bequeath to his children; a fitter monument than that, builded in the hearts of a people, no man can erect . . .

In 1867, William Casper Tyrrell married Helen F. Rorick, daughter of Cornelius H. and Julia A. Rorick, natives of New Jersey, who had come to live at Oxford Mills, Iowa. Mrs. Tyrrell was born in Indiana in 1847 and passed away on August 2, 1919. She was always devoted to her husband, sharing his toils, encouraging his ambitions and inspiring him to greater efforts. Four children were born to them: 1. Esther L., the wife of Dr. J. W. Garth, formerly of Clarion, Iowa, and now a physician of Beaumont, and son of Dr. Thomas Garth, one of the pioneer physicians of Wright County, Iowa. Mrs. Garth, a leader in Beaumont civic and social life, has interested herself in carrying on the good works of her father, lending her wealth and her influence to noble causes with decisive effect for their success. She has done much for the charitable enterprises, social life and important institutions of Beaumont. 2. Vinnie, wife of David Rorick, Jr., a lawyer at Oceanside, California. She, too, in her life has been faithful to the example of fineness and worth, stability and culture always preëminently associated with the Tyrrell family. 3. William Casper, Jr., the eldest son, who married Ella Christie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Christie, old-time settlers of Belmond, Iowa. He is executive head and owner of Beaumont's wealthiest business institution, the W. C. Tyrrell Trust, and is a leading figure in the affairs of both Texas and Iowa, where he makes his home. Active in the oil industry, in real estate circles, in ranch, cattle and rice enterprises and city development projects, he has proved himself an able executive and man of vision, exercising his great influence always for the public good. He has been a liberal con-

tributor to the Young Men's Christian Association, and indeed all worthy movements, both civic and benevolent in the States of Iowa and Texas. 4. Harry C., who married Maude Kauffman, daughter of Colonel Kauffman, of Belmond, Iowa, prominent citizen of the county. Harry C. Tyrell is now a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma, extensively engaged in the oil industry, and executive head of the Pulaski Oil Company, which he organized in association with his father, and which has grown under his leadership to its present success. He, too, is active in all public enterprises of his community, is president of the Tulsa Young Men's Christian Association, and was largely responsible for the recent erection of a home for the association there at a cost of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

William Casper Tyrrell died at Beaumont on September 9, 1924. The whole community mourned the passing of a leader, and thousands sorrowed at the loss of a true and trusted friend. Many were the tributes to his memory, mingled with expressions of regret, and in conclusion the following lines from a resolution adopted by the directors of the American National Bank are quoted. This resolution, which well expresses the affection and sorrow of the community, was given to the family in a beautifully executed copy on the sad occasion of Captain Tyrrell's death:

Captain William Casper Tyrrell, vice-president and director of the American National Bank, sits no more in our counsels and we pause to register a measure of our appreciation of his worth and to pay tribute to the memory of his good service.

For almost a quarter of a century Captain Tyrrell lived and wrought among us and we can but write him down as a pioneer spirit, a dominant personality, a wise counsellor, a noble comrade and friend, and a man who felt the kinship of enterprise-builders. He was vitally connected with more than half a score of enterprises in this county, in our twin city neighbor, and in other places; almost all of these concerned with plans of development and improvement, and we wondered how he managed to carry in his mind the intimate knowledge he had of all these things. Nobody ever questioned that his brain was ample, his judgment discriminating and his opinions commanding. He was as resourceful as he was busy, and his tireless energy drove him along the way of his investments till he felt the joy of success and achievement in almost everything he touched.

Alarmed over certain very unfavorable symptoms, he consulted the best medical authorities and when they gave him no hope of recovery, he neither flinched nor complained—going on under the weight of seventy-seven years and handicapped by the thought that renewed vigor and recovery were impossible, Captain Tyrrell still perfected his plans and exercised keen and abiding interest in his varied enterprises.

Were some one to accuse W. C. Tyrrell of being a big business man, the mere catalogue of things hereabouts where his name is indelibly written would

convict him. Were he accused of being a philanthropist, the Public Park in his old home city and the ample provision made for the pleasure and recreation of the people through the coming years here would convict him. Were he charged with having a love for noble things, the Public Library of our city and the many gifts to churches and other institutions would offer evidence conclusive. Even after he had heard the signal of the boatman calling him to take passage out upon the Great Mystery Sea, he went on with his work and his charity. A sort of human dynamo, his orders were "full steam ahead."

One day, thinking of plans for this city and for coming generations, and of certain encouragements, which he wished to give to men, women, and youth, he said, "If I could live three or four years longer, I could work it all out, but—" and the sentence was broken off. Then one night he dropped his book and the light burned on, but the spirit of Captain Tyrrell had gone—the strength failed, the task was unfinished, but the light of certain good deeds and cheering words and generous kindnesses burns on. . . .

BAGARRY, ALEXANDER, Cotton Broker—

A prominent figure for many years in the cotton industry of the South, Alexander Bagarry was known to hundreds as an executive of wide vision and ability. A child of French parents who grew to manhood in the romantic town of New Iberia, Louisiana, he was early attracted and came to devote himself to the greatest of all Southern industries. In the field of his chosen occupation he achieved a prominence which is given to few men, and in seeking his own career he worked for the advancement of the South and its people.

Mr. Bagarry was born at Laureauxville, Louisiana, on February 22, 1862, a son of Remy and Marie (Blanc) Bagarry. His father who was born at Bordeaux, France, came to America as a young man and established an ice factory at Matamoras, Mexico. Later, he transferred his activities to New Iberia, Louisiana, where he also operated an ice factory until the time of his death in 1902. He was not only able and talented in business, but also a man of noble character and fine dignity, widely admired and widely loved.

Alexander Bagarry grew up about the town of New Iberia, famous in poetic legend and treated at length in Longfellow's "Evangeline." He attended the local public schools, and although he did not remain long within their doors, he never lost his love of reading and study, and in the largest and finest sense was a self-educated man. While still a boy, he started to work in the ice factory with his father, but with characteristic independence, he soon became interested in the cotton field and decided to master its various phases. Soon afterwards, he made his first start in the cotton business, in association with the well-known M. Satterfield at New Iberia, and

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while employed at first in minor capacities, he manifested such great ability and so strong a determination to succeed, that he not only won advancement with his company, but became very well known through the entire industry. Later, after a prolonged and careful study of cotton in its production, handling and manufacture, he joined the Planters' Compress Company at Houston, rising rapidly to a leading position with this firm. He soon traveled for his house over all Texas and Louisiana, winning the complete confidence of those who dealt with him in any way and building a personal reputation as an able executive of strictest integrity whose honesty of purpose could not be questioned. He soon had complete authority to deal for his company on his own judgment and was considered their best executive and cotton buyer.

Although he made Houston his business headquarters, Mr. Bagarry continued his residence at New Iberia, but he was known throughout the length and breadth of both Texas and Louisiana, wherever cotton was grown or offered for sale. He had the greatest faith, not only in the present but in the future of the industry to which he devoted his life, and was constantly working for the advancement of its best interests. Indeed, he did much to stabilize and develop the cotton business of the South, for he had studied the various angles not only of cotton buying and shipping, but had also given the most minute consideration to details of its care and growth—how to produce more and better cotton. Thus he was able to render invaluable aid to the planters with whom he came in contact, and they frequently brought their problems and questions to him for solution. His counsel was always highly regarded and widely sought, and he was everywhere regarded as an authority in the cotton field.

With Mr. Bagarry his business was, perhaps, his chief interest, second only to his consideration and love for the dear ones of his family. While never neglecting his civic duties, he was far too busy to seek or desire public office, for in his business relations he knew that he could serve the South and its people best. In moments of leisure he found recreation in hunting, which he dearly loved, in reading and the associations of the home. Mr. Bagarry was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was also a member of the National Benevolent Association. His contributions to charitable causes were both many and generous, while frequently he extended to those sadly in need of a friend the helping hand of companionship and love. His friends were legion in both Louisiana and Texas, for he was recog-

nized as a man of rare type, able, generous, public-spirited and humane.

On July 7, 1883, Alexander Bagarry married Norma (Bousiques) Grousset, widow of Ambrose Grousset, and mother of one child, Marie, who later married M. Y. Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Bagarry became the parents of seven children: 1. Remy Adair. 2. Alexander J. 3. Joseph L. 4. Louie U. 5. Jules. 6. Norma Eva. 7. Emily Lucy. Mrs. Bagarry, who survives her husband, now makes her home in Beaumont, at No. 2180 Broadway.

Mr. Bagarry's death occurred on June 12, 1923, in the sixty-second year of his age. With his passing, a man of noble strength was lost, whole-souled, loving power, but loving it for the great gift it conferred upon him of aiding his fellow-man. He was indeed a man among men, cultured and standing apart, and yet no person was too humble for his friendship, nor none so high in life's estate that he was not proud to claim Mr. Bagarry's love.

DABNEY, HON. LEWIS MERIWETHER, Barrister—Through the perspective of time, certain names live in undiminished greatness. The State of Texas will recall that of the Hon. Lewis Meriwether Dabney, late of Dallas, courageous, forceful, and brilliant leader of the bar within this Commonwealth. As one of his brothers has written in the foreword appended to the memoirs, life and letters of Lewis Meriwether Dabney, a volume printed for private circulation in 1924:

His career was that of a busy professional man and private citizen, deeply interested in everything making for the good of his city, State and country, but modest and reserved, he scorned publicity, and what he did he preferred to do quietly. None the less, he was a highly effective public servant. . . . He was a brilliant and instructive talker, writer and speaker, distinguished by a wit that could burn with sarcasm or scintillate with humor. Disliking public appearances, although frequently in demand, and preferring the circles of his friends, he spoke in public only when some great crisis called him. He loved the quiet life of the scholar in his library, and was at his best in private conference in his office, or in the company of his friends.

The memorial volume was prepared by Mrs. Stella (Hutcheson) Dabney, who survives her husband, Lewis Meriwether Dabney and continues to reside in Dallas. In the introduction to her husband's life and letters she wrote in part:

The roots of his being were deep down in the traditions of Virginia; his hopes and ambitions flowering in the West, he lived in two civilizations, modified and influenced by both. Independence of thought, steadfast adherence to the truth as he saw it, and an abid-

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ing belief in the freedom of man's soul were his distinguishing characteristics.

The Dabney family is of Huguenot descent, and is said to have fled from England at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and from there to have emigrated to America. Lewis Meriwether Dabney was seventh in line from Cornelius d'Aubigné, one of three brothers who came to the Colonies about 1717. One brother, Robert, settled in Boston, and is the ancestor of the Boston branch of the family. Two other brothers, John and Cornelius, went to Virginia, and settled in King William County on the York River. Grants of land are recorted in Virginia in the name of Cornelius d'Aubigné, De Baney, Dabeney, and finally in the name of Dabney, showing the name's evolution. Dr. Thomas C. Johnson, author of the "Life and Letters of Robert Lewis Dabney" (father of Lewis Meriwether Dabney), said in connection with the family genealogy:

Whatever may be said of their claim of descent from Theodore Agrippe d'Aubigné, the Huguenot historian, wit, poet, warrior, and friend of Henri Quatre, it is readily conceded that many of the Dabneys possess traits of mind, heart and will similar to those which made this old hero conspicuous.

These traits produced in the family, scholars, writers, and philosophical thinkers who were, to quote from the John Blair Dabney Manuscript, 1850, "honored and respected in their generation, pursuing the even tenors of their way undisturbed by the anxious dreams of ambition, uncorrupted by the angry strife and multiplied temptations of a public career."

Robert Lewis Dabney, D. D., LL. D., father of Lewis Meriwether Dabney was one such figure, well known in this country and abroad as a teacher, writer and theologian. During the Civil War he was a major in the Confederate Army and chief of staff of General Jackson. Later he became Jackson's biographer and wrote the life which has furnished material for subsequent works. He lived at Hampden-Sidney, Prince Edward County, Virginia, where, in Union Theological Seminary, he held the chair of Systematic and Polemic Theology. Returning to this post in 1865 after the Civil War, he found conditions of great distress. It was a hard fight against poverty and corrupt local government; dregs of Northern humanity came South to take their prey of reconstruction, and migration became regarded as the only hope of gentlemen. But Dr. Dabney stayed at his college post, a bulwark of the Southern Presbyterian Church. In the last year of the war he had

written his beautiful "Defense of Virginia and the South," and some years later he wrote his "Theology," afterward used as a textbook in many Presbyterian seminaries. Dr. Dabney had married Margaret Lavinia Morrison, daughter of Rev. James Morrison, of Virginia; and of this union were born three sons of whom he was very proud. Concerning them, in 1872, he wrote: "Our son Charles distinguished himself on completing his junior course in college. He stood at the head of his class. Sam (Samuel) is as good and thoughtful as ever, and even Lewis (Lewis Meriwether) I think is getting somewhat better." Dr. Dabney was far more proud of his three sons than his restrained language admits, and especially proud of the youngest, then aged seven, of whom he wrote as "somewhat better," and whose unusual gifts he recognized at that early age. Dr. Dabney's death occurred in 1898.

Lewis Meriwether Dabney was born August 11, 1865, at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia. There he attended school, displayed great promise at his studies, and was an everlasting pleasure to his distinguished father. In 1883, just after he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Hampden-Sidney College at the age of eighteen, Dr. Dabney was offered the chair of philosophy, psychology and political economy at the University of Texas. He previously had refused calls to Princeton Theological Seminary and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City; but failing health and the hope that a change of climate would benefit him made him accept the frontier post in Texas. That fall Lewis Meriwether Dabney entered the University of Texas, where he took English literature, philosophy, Greek and Latin and French. On completion of this advanced work he was offered an assistant professorship in English literature, which he declined. In all he spent four years studying in the university, played baseball, tennis, was an editor of the university literary magazine, belonged to the Athenaeum Society and Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. In 1887 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws, second in his class, his elder brother Samuel having been high man. At this time he was twenty-three, six feet two inches tall, weighed one hundred and fifty pounds, and had the Dabney chin, strikingly inherited from the Randolph family, while from his mother's side came his fair skin and reddish brown hair. A keen student, he was a masterful writer even then, and planned to retire in his sixtieth year to devote the balance of life to writing; but death intervened with this plan. In 1888 he moved from Austin, where the university had its seat, to Dallas, where he lived the remain-

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ing years of his life. The city then had twenty thousand inhabitants, and he began to practice law in the firm of Lawther and Holloway, soon forming a partnership with J. N. Edmonson, a young lawyer from Kentucky and a congenial spirit. His rise in affairs of the bar was rapid and merited. One of the questions which interested him was the adjustment of the machinery of Texas courts, with the reform of rules of practice and procedure, and in this connection, before the Texas Bar Association, 1910, he delivered a memorable address directed against obsolete machinery, striking in its simple satire, comparing current Texas legal machinery with that of ancient Cănaan. This paper remains a classic in the literature of Texas. As the practice of law became more specialized, Mr. Dabney interested himself chiefly in subjects dealing with finance and administration, though he was learned in all branches of the profession. After he dissolved partnership with Mr. Edmonson, he formed, in 1904, the firm of Dabney and Townsend, which ended in dissolution in 1916. The firm then became Dabney and Goggans, and in 1918 became Dabney, Goggans and Ritchie, on the entrance of R. A. Ritchie, and so continued until Mr. Dabney's death, 1923. H. G. Goggans, the other partner, once wrote:

Mr. Dabney's outstanding specialty as a lawyer was the subject of powers of municipal corporations and particularly as a branch of that, the powers of municipal corporations in Texas to levy special assessment taxes for street and other public improvements. He became interested in that subject at a time when, under the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, it seemed almost impossible to work out any law authorizing special assessments which would be practical in application and at the same time meet constitutional objections. Mr. Dabney worked out many statutes and city charters which met all legal objections and which have been upheld by the courts. Though he wrote the provisions in many city charters on that subject, the particular statute written by him and by virtue of which most of such improvements have been constructed, came to be known as the General Paving Law of Texas.

It was passed by the Thirty-first Legislature of Texas in 1909, and was adopted in accordance with its provisions by many cities and towns. His theories on municipal improvements, though novel at the time, have since been upheld by the courts.

The last law written by Mr. Dabney is one which, I think, in the future will prove to be of very great importance and was prepared at the suggestion of numerous cities. It was presented to the Thirty-eighth Congress (1923) and passed at the regular session. It relates to street opening and widening and condemnation of land therefor, and assessments of the cost against benefited property in the vicinity, and for the issuance and sale of certificates in evidence of the

assessments levied. This law has not yet been construed by the courts, as it has been in effect only since July 12 of this year.

Lewis Meriwether Dabney was one of the first to advocate modification of the Homestead Law, and after twenty years of speaking and writing to that end he lived to see his ideas endorsed by leading men all over the State.

In 1916 Mr. Dabney began to feel that our entrance into the World War was inevitable, and his sympathies, heartily enlisted in the cause of all the Allies, were especially keen for France. Upon our entrance into the conflict he took activity for the cause at once, speaking and writing, assisting in the several campaigns of patriotic appeal to the fullest of his effort. Meanwhile, however, in the spring of 1917 his health was seriously threatened, and on the suggestion of his brother, Dr. Charles Dabney, he went to Cincinnati for a thorough medical examination. Doctors believed he would live for a number of years, diagnosing his condition as a result of hardening arteries. He then returned to the full force of war work. Following the war he was permitted freer exercise of his profession, and now resumed his position as leader of the bar, which he had made secondary to the cause of our Allies. In 1921 he gave a memorable address on the subject of labor unions, entitled "The New Tyranny." He was strongly opposed to immigration of the unrestricted sort, and during the post-war period, as the tide of immigration ran full, he spoke and threw his influence for restriction, upholding the ideals of race integrity and Anglo-Saxon institutions. His interests now turned the more powerfully to literature and poetry, to music and art. He maintained his support of the Democratic party, was active in the Texas Bar Association, the Dallas Bar Association, Dallas City Club, Dallas Country Club, the Critic Club, helped to organize the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, contributed to the works of the Presbyterian Church, and in the Free and Accepted Masons attained to the thirty-second degree. And thus, though he knew his health might fail him and that an easier life was recommended, he continued engaged tirelessly until the end, which came, in Dallas, July 11, 1923, following an illness of a few days.

Lewis Meriwether Dabney married, October 29, 1895, in New York City, Stella Hutcheson, daughter of Captain Joseph Hutcheson, of Houston, Texas. Prominent attorney in Texas, Captain Hutcheson served two terms as United States Congressman, previously thereto having been a member of Texas Legislature, wherein he intro-

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duced the bill creating the State university at Austin. He held the rank of captain in the Confederate Army, which he entered at the age of eighteen. Though born in Texas, Mrs. Stella (Hutcheson) Dabney is of Virginia ancestry, both paternal and maternal. Her grandfather, paternal side, was Charles Sterling Hutcheson, a planter, of Mecklenburg County, Virginia, who before the war operated his plantation with two hundred slaves. Through her mother, Mildred (Carrington) Hutcheson, she is a granddaughter of Dr. Fontaine Carrington and Elizabeth (Venable) Carrington, of Virginia. Mrs. Dabney, then, has somewhat the same ancestral background as had her late distinguished husband. To them were born children: 1. Elizabeth, wife of John Hopkinson Baker, business man, of New York City, son of George Pierce Baker, Harvard man. 2. Lewis Meriwether, Jr., graduate of Harvard University School of Law, now practicing at the bar in Dallas.

Tributes to the memory of Lewis Meriwether Dabney came from all sides at the time of his demise. That of the Dallas Bar Association said in part:

In the fullest acceptance of the terms, he was a gentleman, a good citizen, a fine lawyer, a loyal friend, and a good husband and father.

The Texas Bar Association resolved that:

He was kindly and charitable in his relations. His easy manners and accessibility made him at home with all men, for intellectual ability joined with humor and humanity are the greatest foundations of a sound existence. In the circles in which he moved, no man in the State made a more vivid impression nor was more highly esteemed.

And in conclusion may be quoted the final paragraph appearing in the Houston "Post," written by E. Y. Chapin:

He passed in the prime of life, his faculties unimpaired; his mind alert and keen; his sympathies acute; his heart warm with kindness; his hand strong in helpfulness. He leaves a mark of success and high honor in his profession which any member of it might emulate, a place in the heart of friends which the best of us might envy. He went from us at the zenith of a successful life. He will be remembered.

SPARGER, JOHN, Financier—Courageous independence in business, together with an uncanny vision and an aggressive nature, marked the successful career of John Sparger, of Dallas, Texas. He was by nature a military commander, for in all his works the marks of a strategist were evident. In operating in the financial field he mar-

shalled his forces as might the general of an army and out-maneuvered the opposition by strategy rather than superior numbers. Cotton being his field of special effort, he put his whole mental powers into its manipulation and became one of the most spectacular and successful operators in this commodity in the entire South. In banking and commercial development in Northern Texas, he was a great power, devoting his entire working hours to his plans and their development. He was an organizer of rare ability and a dominating leader who drew men to him by the force of his personality and made them his coöperating friends through his unvarying loyalty and integrity. He believed in fraternal and social organizations, but felt that he could not personally spare the time to devote to them. He relieved this situation by seeing that his relatives and business associates held membership in all worthy institutions, leaving him free to carry out his business operations. Generous and charitable, he gave unlimitedly to many causes, but his modesty was such that his benefactions were mostly known to but few besides himself, and he decried all publicity. He did a great deal for the commercial and financial prosperity of Dallas and will be long remembered as one of its leading citizens and best friends.

John Sparger was born in Bonham, Texas, December 27, 1870, a son of John and Eliza (Johnson) Sparger. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, whose ancestors emigrated to America in early days and settled near Mt. Airy, North Carolina, afterward coming to Texas. The elder Mr. Sparger was a successful banker and realty developer of Northern Texas and was widely and favorably known for his works. His son was educated in the schools of Bonham and he displayed his military trend in youth by organizing the Bonham Light Guards. His first business work was in buying cotton for a leading Dallas house. He never was a salaried man, refusing that method of remuneration and only operating on a commission basis. Success attended him from the beginning, for he was independent in his business relations and a forceful trader. The road from cotton to straight finance was simple, and in 1908 he established himself in the foreign exchange brokerage business in Dallas, later opening a branch office in Houston, and at Memphis, Tennessee, with representation in New York City through the Guaranty Trust Company. The house did an enormous business in foreign paper and came to be known as one of the leaders in the South. Ten years before his establishment of the business he entered the service of the country for the duration of the Spanish-American War, was

commissioned a captain, and stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas, and at Key West, Florida. After the war he was commissioned a major in the Texas National Guard. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. Offers of appointment to military rank beyond what he had already accepted were declined, although he was always deeply interested in all military and civic activities. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Dallas City Club, the Country Club, Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club, and the Little Sandy Hunting and Fishing Club, also of the Lakewood Country Club. He died in Dallas, Texas, January 28, 1920.

John Sparger married, in Paris, Texas, September 26, 1905, Grace Manton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Manton (q. v.), Presbyterian minister in Paris for nearly thirty years. He was a leader in religious educational and publishing activities, a member of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church-at-Large and of the board of publication of the Presbyterian Church paper, the official organ of the church in the Southwest. He preached his first sermon in Paris, December 19, 1880, to a congregation of four men and women. He increased this number to more than nine hundred, and at his death the mayor issued a proclamation suspending all business in his honor. His daughter and her husband were the parents of one son, Charles Manton, born in 1906, deceased in 1915.

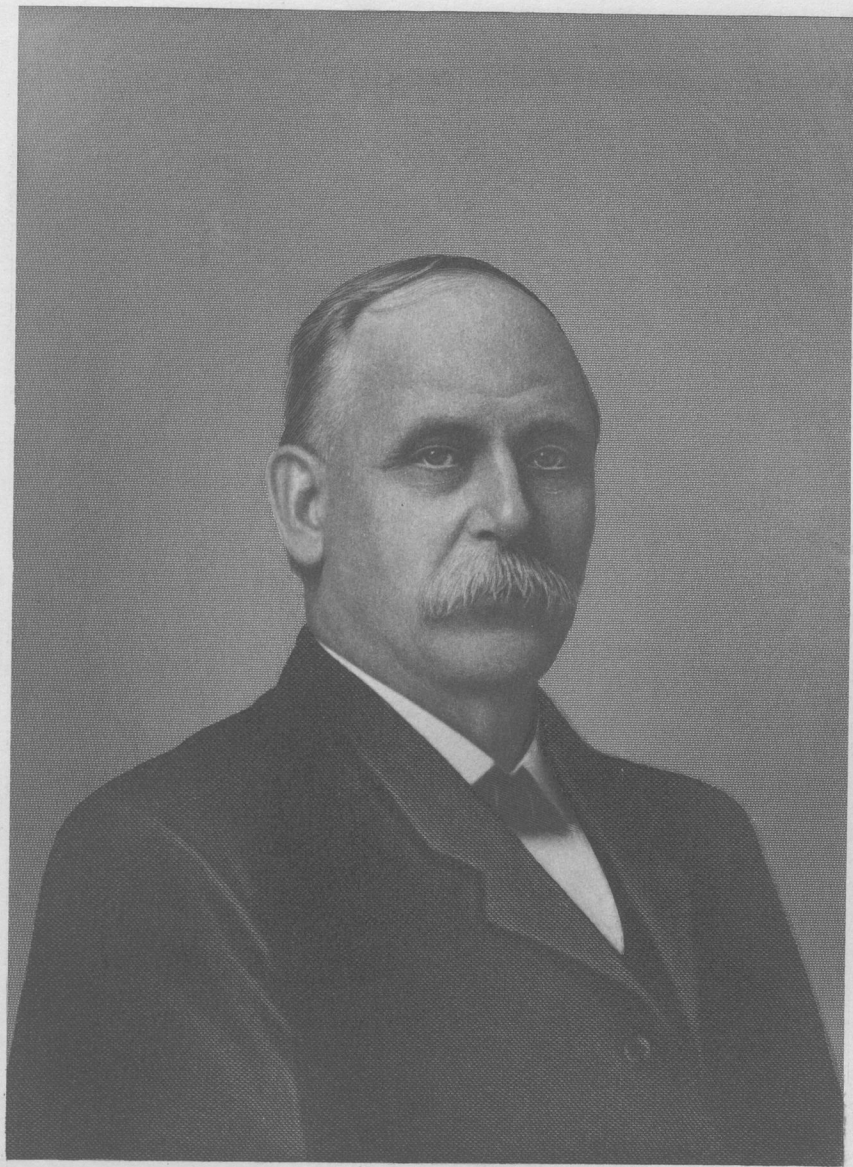
John Sparger was loyal, generous, sympathetic, and morally and physically courageous. In business he was aggressive, positive in his decisions, and the soul of honor. He had the courage of his convictions and followed the line to success with the exactitude of a bullet truly aimed at a target. He was a generous foe, and exacted nothing from the world that he was not ready to give in exchange. In his death, Texas lost a financial power and a valuable citizen.

MANTON, CHARLES, Doctor of Divinity—On the first Sunday that Dr. Charles Manton preached in the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Texas, the pastorate to which he had been called in December, 1880, four men and women listened to his sermon. From this discouragingly small nucleus he built a church of nine hundred members, one of the strongest Presbyterian churches in all Texas, at that time. The comparison offers a key to understanding the compelling power of the love possessed by this great man for all humanity, a love and sympathy that drew rich and poor, proud and humble, to him and to the magni-

ficent principles of Christian right-doing that he so nobly lived as well as taught. In his devotion to her people and their problems, Paris came in a curious way to seem to belong to Dr. Manton, and he in turn became the heart and conscience of the town. With an understanding interest and active part in all practical civic problems, Dr. Manton was one of the most powerful leaders the community has ever had in things temporal, but it was in the realm of the spirit that he left an impression on his time and place that the passing years cannot erase.

Dr. Manton was born near London, England, November 1, 1845. His father, who was a London architect, died when Dr. Manton was an infant. His mother married a second time and, with her husband, brought her child to America. They lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, for a few years, but returned again to England when the subject of this sketch was eight years of age. He, however, came back to this country in his early manhood. His education was largely gained through private study, following courses prescribed by the schools of the Presbyterian Church. He was ordained to the ministry of that denomination in 1877, his first charges being at Deport, Maple Springs, and Fullbright, in Lamar and Red River counties, Texas. The call to Paris came in 1880 and here Dr. Manton perceived a field for fruitful Christian endeavor. With a self-forgetfulness that has become an example for generous giving and an ardor for well-doing that was irresistible, he taught and preached among the people of the town. More important, he *lived* with them, making their joys and sorrows his own, and helping them to solve their problems. With himself a living sermon more potent than any word he could bring, he led a constantly increasing flock to a higher realm of idealism that rejoices in the service of Christ. From the four members who heard his first sermon his church grew to a group nine hundred strong that dominated the spirit of the town. In recognition of the unique work he did in Paris his fellow-churchmen honored him by making him Vice Moderator of the First General Assembly of Presbyterian churches after the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America became united. He was a member of the Board of Publication at Nashville, Tennessee, and an influence in the conduct of Trinity University, Waxahatchie, Texas. At this institution the Chair of Religious Education has, since Dr. Manton's death, been endowed by his family.

While Democratic in his political leanings, Dr. Manton undeviatingly voted for the man rather



Chas. Maurer

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than the party in local elections. He was an active participant in all civic affairs of importance and a power for betterment in the town. He was a Knight Templar, and affiliated with Lafayette Chapter No. 48, Royal Arch Masons, as well as holding memberships in a number of civic organizations. Dr. Manton loved growing things, both animal and plant, and spent his recreation hours at work in his garden or in playing with the children of the town with whom he could establish a basis of perfect comradeship, so simple and wholesome and honest was his outlook upon life.

In December, 1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Manton married Jennie Arnold, the daughter of Fred Arnold, of Faversham, England, whose death occurred when she was an infant. When a small girl Mrs. Manton came to America with her two brothers who later returned to England. Of this union were born ten children, seven of whom are living: 1. Grace (Manton) Sparger, of Dallas, Texas, who married John Sparger (q. v.). 2. Mrs. Pearl M. Gabbert, of Memphis, Tennessee. 3. Mrs. Mary M. Baker, of Paris, Texas. 4. Fred A., of Paris, Texas. 5. Helen Grimes, also of Paris, Texas. 6. T. J., of Hillsboro, Texas. 7. Henry, of Dallas, Texas.

When Dr. Manton died, November 9, 1908, there was held the most impressive funeral that Paris had ever witnessed, indeed, that the State of Texas had ever seen. The mayor of the city telegraphed to Washington, D. C., to obtain special authorization to fly the flags at half mast and, obtaining it, the city went into official mourning. The school children, filing one by one past the bier of their beloved comrade, each placed a single flower upon the casket, making of it an immense bank of flowers. Every organization of Paris sent resolutions of sympathy to the family whose members mourned most acutely the passing of a great and noble soul.

An excerpt from resolution of respect adopted by his lodge follows:

He typified the self-made American citizen of the highest strata in worth, leadership and character. Truly he was one of those—

"Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.
Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly.
These build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky."

Dr. Manton was the good man of Paris, who believed it his province in life to "live in his house by the side of the road and be a friend to man." Both servant and leader of every man, woman, and child in the town, his life was an

open book wherein all might read the story of his consistent fairness, thoughtfulness, tactfulness, and loving-kindness. Fearless in his championship of the right, he was a powerful enemy of wrong and his love for humankind was broad enough to compass proud and lowly, rich and poor, virtuous and ungodly alike. Fittingly inscribed on the monument erected over his grave by his loving townspeople were these words: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

FORSYTH, HENRY IRWIN, Prominent Realtor—A record of real estate operations in the city of Detroit, Michigan, which was marked by a signal success for a period of nearly twenty years, was made by Henry Irwin Forsyth, late manager of the Free Press Building at Detroit and prominently identified with large realty interests in that city. Henry Irwin Forsyth was born March 11, 1857, at Franklin, Indiana, and died December 3, 1924, at Detroit, the only child of Robert James P. and Jane (Core) Forsyth. His father, born near Louisville, Kentucky, April 24, 1822, was a well-to-do farmer and business man, who was held in high esteem in his community. He confined much of his attention to the raising of high-grade livestock, and also conducted a considerable business. He was a physical giant, six feet tall, and mentally was generously endowed. For fifty years successively he was an exhibitor of his stock at State and county fairs. He was the first to use underground tiling west of New York State. He cleared the land for his farm and built a considerable mileage of good roads, which resulted in adding greatly to the volume of trade, thus benefiting the farming industry in his section. Although he came from a section of Kentucky that was pro-slavery, he himself remained a strong adherent of the Union cause. His mother, Nancy (Pritchard) Forsyth, was one of those hardy pioneer women from Kentucky, who with a group of families blazed a trail from that part of the Blue Grass State to a new settlement in Indiana. She made the journey on horseback, carrying a sack of flour and other necessities. She died in Indianapolis at the age of ninety years.

Henry Irwin Forsyth attended the grade and high schools and then took a course in bookkeeping at a business college in Indianapolis. He had an ambition to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, and having been designated to take the examination for entrance, he was successful in passing all the academic tests, but

when it came to the physical examination, he was rejected for being undersize. This was a great disappointment to him, but with commendable fortitude he associated with his father in the latter's enterprises and was made manager. He next engaged in the retail business of selling farming implements at Franklin, Indiana, which line he followed for a number of years. During that time a number of implement dealers organized a group for the operation of the Indiana Starch Factory in Franklin, and Mr. Forsyth was made secretary and treasurer. This concern carried on operations for a short time, and failed in 1885. Nothing daunted by this setback to his fortunes, Mr. Forsyth went to Omaha, Nebraska, and there established a retail store for selling farming implements. He also opened a branch in the same line at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he added a wholesale department, continuing to carry on that business for fifteen years and meeting with gratifying success. In 1904 Mr. Forsyth made a trip to Europe, accompanying his two daughters. While his family was abroad, for nearly one year, he, having returned to this country, went to Staten Island, New York City, and there engaged in the real estate business. It was in that connection that he acquired his first acquaintance in a practical way with the business with which he was to be identified the rest of his life.

In 1906, Mr. Forsyth went to Detroit to become an assistant of M. J. Hannan, one of the biggest realtors in that city. He became an invaluable attaché of the Hannan Real Estate Company's staff during the financial depression that hit the country in 1907, and became a fixture with that concern, continuing with it for ten years, acting in an advisory capacity and also becoming one of the most successful salesmen in that line of business in that city. With the completion of the Free Press Building in Detroit in 1912, Mr. Forsyth took over the office management of that property and launched out into the real estate and insurance business on his own account. He continued in active charge of his establishment up to the time of his illness which resulted in his death. He had made a pronounced success of his endeavors in the real estate line, and was one of the best-known operators and managers in the Detroit zone.

Mr. Forsyth was a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, the Automobile Club and the Board of Commerce of Detroit. He was a member of the Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was a member of the Union Christian Church at Franklin, Indiana, of which religious body John Campbell

was one of the founders. Of this church Mr. Forsyth was ever a strong supporter and he gave liberally to all its charities.

Mr. Forsyth married, October 18, 1883, at the Union Christian Church in Franklin, Blanche Ransdell, who was his schoolmate in that village, and the daughter of Noah and Pauline (Branch) Ransdell. Noah Ransdell was a native of Madison, Indiana, and was a farmer, who studied to be a lawyer, but because of illness he was compelled to seek outdoor occupation and returned to life on the farm. In 1849 he crossed the plains and mountains and went to California. He was an elder in the Union Christian Church at Franklin and preached many of the sermons there. He was a staunch Democrat and the "squire" of the community. His wife, Pauline Branch, was born in Franklin, July 12, 1838, where she still lives at the age of eighty-eight years. To Henry Irwin and Blanche (Ransdell) Forsyth were born two daughters: 1. Hortense, married July 4, 1885, Carlton H. Woodward of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and has children, Anne, Carlton, Jr., and Joan. 2. Joan, married George Arthur Kelly of Chicago, Illinois, and has two daughters, Patricia and Kathleen.

While it is true that Mr. Forsyth, during his long and useful career in Detroit, had been the medium of negotiating many important real estate deals in that city, he had acquired the reputation of being a conservative business man, one upon whom people seeking his advice or agency in a proposed transaction could abundantly rely. He was honest and sympathetic, much given to withdrawing himself into the background, the while yielding to the urge to help those who exhibited a willingness to help themselves. He was rated as one of Detroit's many successful men, a highly respected citizen, whose passing brought a deep bereavement to the community.

BOOKHOUT, JUDGE JOHN, Jurist, Capitalist, Man of Affairs—A career of the greatest distinction at the bar of the State of Texas culminated in the appointment of Judge John Bookhout to the bench of the District Court of Appeals. A man of quick intelligence and ready tact, profoundly learned in the law and possessing deep human sympathies, Judge Bookhout was ideally fitted by temperament and training for the difficult position which he was called upon to fill. The fine dignity of his presence and judicial impartiality of all his decisions impressed themselves forcibly upon every member of the legal profession in the State and won him many honors. Judge Bookhout's entire life may well stand as an in-



Geo Brookland

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spiration to the youth of America, as it was a living refutation of that doctrine so frequently voiced that there is no true equality of opportunity in the country today. Forced to rely on his own efforts from early boyhood, he triumphed over every obstacle, won for himself a broad and liberal education, and solely through his own fine energy and ability achieved wealth, power and eminence.

Judge Bookhout was born on March 20, 1850, and while he was still very young his father died. As a boy, he was faced with the problem of making his own way, securing his education as best he was able. In this situation his graduation at the age of seventeen from Albany College, New York State, was a remarkable record, clearly indicating the success which awaited him in later life. About this time, he came to San Antonio, Texas, and having decided upon a legal career, he entered the offices of Judge Devine to study law. In 1872, he was admitted to the Texas bar and soon afterwards removed to Dallas, where he began the general practice of his profession. His obvious ability and diligence on behalf of his clients brought him a large and constantly increasing practice, and he soon became a familiar figure in the courts of the State, scoring many notable triumphs. At several times he had partners, among them Hugh McLarin, who became a famous attorney, and Charles A. Culberson, later governor and United States Senator from Texas, but for the most part he practiced independently, building up a clientage of the highest type at Dallas and extending his activities throughout all parts of the State. In 1894, he was appointed judge of the District Court of Appeals by Governor Culberson, who had been his partner and was well acquainted with his brilliant legal talent and judicial qualifications, and for a period of fifteen years he remained in this position. In his court the majesty and dignity of the law were never questioned, neither was any word other than praise ever spoken of his decisions or conduct of affairs, which soon won him recognition as one of the foremost jurists in the history of the State.

Meanwhile, Judge Bookhout had become interested financially in various enterprises of some magnitude, and in an exceedingly short time he became a very wealthy man. As with his success in the field of law, he won financial position only by his own efforts, unaided by previous connections or influence. He possessed a remarkable insight in the matter of business trends and property values, together with a sound judgment which proved itself again and again. In particular, he studied real estate conditions at Dallas with the utmost care, and was thus able to buy property,

improve it, and dispose of it at a handsome profit when the demand which he had foreseen arose. Repeated successes of this kind made him as well known in the world of commerce and business as he was in the realm of law and justice, and afforded many examples of the versatility of his talents.

Judge Bookhout was a member of the American, the Texas State and Dallas Bar associations, playing an active part in their work. He was always much interested in civic progress and growth and contributed liberally to many worthy causes, both benevolent and of a civic character. He was affiliated with several fraternal orders, among them the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was a member of all bodies of the York Rite, including the Commandery, Knights Templar. With his family, Judge Bookhout worshipped in the Methodist Episcopal faith, and was a member of the First Church of that denomination at Dallas. Early in life he had acquired a love of books and good literature, and reading always remained one of his chief pleasures. His personal library was large and well chosen, containing the world's greatest masterpieces of literary art, and especially many books of poetry of which he was very fond. He loved to spend his time in reading familiar poetical favorites, memorizing many of their verses, which he would quote on frequent occasions. He was an ardent admirer of the game of baseball, and it was said that Judge Bookhout, Judge Raney, and Judge Talbot would adjourn court any afternoon to attend a ball game.

On December 14, 1875, at Dallas, Texas, John Bookhout married Mary Ella Randall, daughter of J. W. Randall, of Austin, Texas. Eight children were born of this marriage, of whom six are living: 1. James. 2. George. 3. Minnie (Bookhout) Harris. 4. Virgie (Bookhout) Bourland. 5. Mamie (Bookhout) Parks. 6. Florence (Bookhout) Webster.

Judge Bookhout died at his Dallas home on March 13, 1916. His passing was a source of the deepest sorrow throughout all the State, both in the high walks of life and in the low. He numbered the greatest men of Texas among his close friends, but to no one, however humble, did he refuse a kindly greeting or a warm handclasp. The soul of honor and integrity, quiet, modest and unassuming, he was yet strong of will and character, and a firm sense of power distinguished his every act. In no contingency of his life, however, did he ever forget his jealous regard for the rights of others, or his allegiance to the highest ideals. His was, indeed, a career of achievement, success, and honor.

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PENDLETON, RICHARD, Man of Affairs —A man of the greatest nobility of life and spirit, a leader by the force and power of his character, Richard Pendleton was known in many parts of the West and Southwest, where he lived and carried on his work. Interested in agricultural pursuits from his boyhood, and particularly in the raising of stock, he devoted much of his active career to these fields. Through his efforts the level of live stock quality was immeasurably raised in several whole States, and thus he contributed effectively to the development of a great industry. But Mr. Pendleton's interests were very broad. They embraced many fields, and many enterprises benefited through this contact.

Mr. Pendleton was born at Stanford, Kentucky, on February 5, 1850, son of James Pendleton and his second wife, Nancy (Spoonamore) Pendleton. He came of a very fine old family of Virginia and Kentucky. The father was born in the Old Dominion in the year 1810, and died at Independence, Missouri, in 1887. He was a true gentleman, a man of fine cultural traditions and background. In the great farming districts about Independence, Blue Springs, and Grain Valley, Missouri, he owned large properties where he was a substantial farmer and stockman.

Richard Pendleton passed his boyhood years at Independence, attending the public schools and an academy there. In his family there were nine brothers, a sister, and a half-brother, all of whom became men of prominence, bankers, doctors, business men—leaders in their respective fields. Mr. Pendleton, too, inherited his share of the many talents which marked the members of this family. As a boy it was obvious that unusual qualities of mind and spirit were his, and with the years of maturity, his character broadened and deepened, until it strikingly exemplified the finest traits of true American manhood. As a bachelor Mr. Pendleton established himself on his father's farm east of Independence. He improved the properties which were his, and his efforts resulted in the development of one of the greatest farms in that section of the State. It became the show place of Independence and of the entire county.

Mr. Pendleton raised fine cattle, sheep, hogs and fowl. His buildings, his home and his grounds were those of a fine and beautiful estate. He himself took the keenest personal interest in the operation of his farm. He saw the tremendous advantages which would come to the cattle industry if only the best of stock were bred and used. Inspired by true ideals of service, not by hope of personal gain, he carried his ideas into practice. His stock was the source of a great improvement

in the quality of live stock through several States, and particularly in Missouri and Kansas. He led the way, and the inspiration of his leadership and example induced others to follow.

At the age of thirty-eight Mr. Pendleton was not only one of the foremost cattlemen of Missouri, but he also owned a fine livery stable, with its equipment of carriages and horses at Independence. The building of which his livery stable occupied the first floor, was one of the largest in the city, and Mr. Pendleton owned this building. The second floor was used for general equipment and storage purposes, and the third had been converted into a great public hall and armory for the use of the town. These enterprises Mr. Pendleton carried on for about seven more years, living in the meantime in the William S. Furnish home, the magnificent mansion of his wife's family. This splendid residence occupied a fine site near the public square of Independence and was known as a landmark of the district.

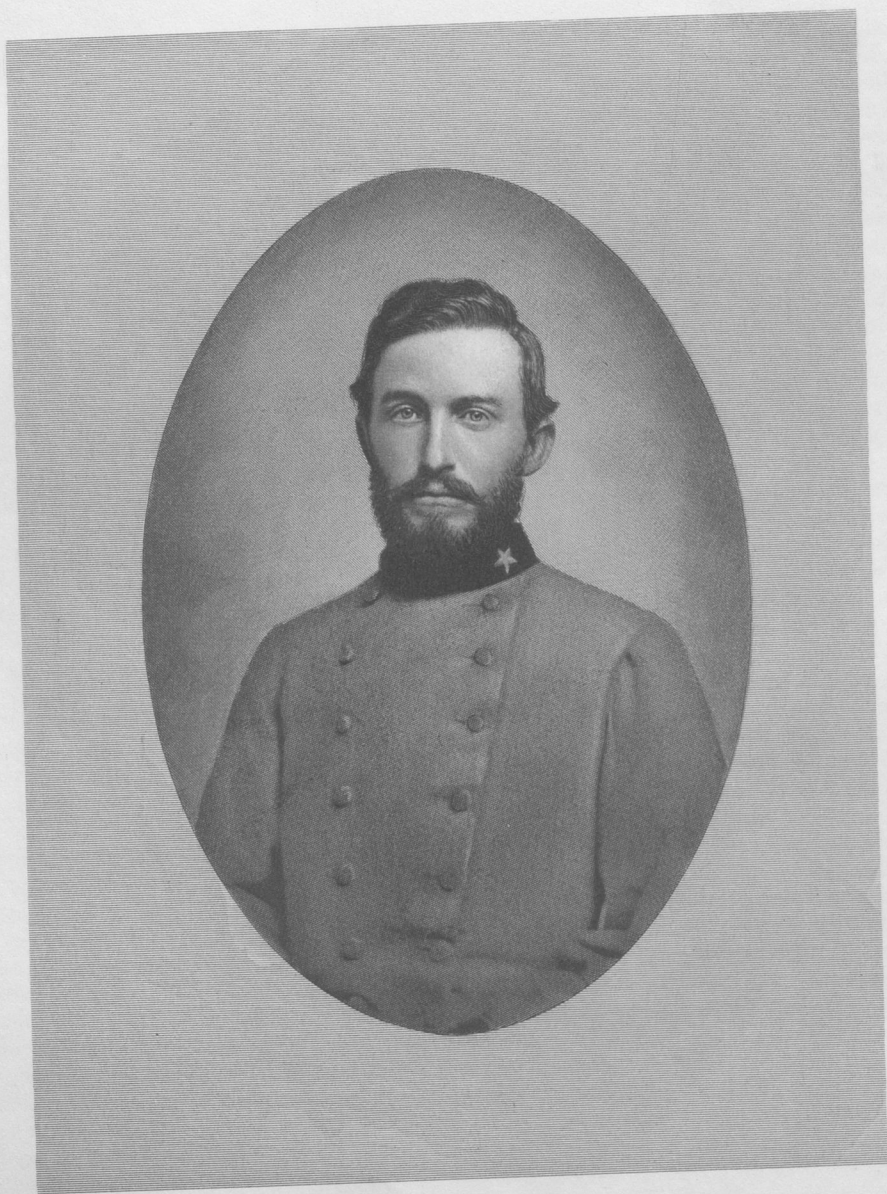
After several years of activity in large business affairs at Independence, Mr. Pendleton came to the Southwest because of the delicate condition of his wife's health. On a number of large ranches not far from San Antonio, he carried on an important cattle business, operating this enterprise in connection with the Furnish land holdings in the section. During this period he also traveled a great deal in the Southwest, becoming thoroughly familiar with this entire section, where he was soon very well known. Then he established a wholesale and retail grain enterprise at San Antonio, which he carried on with every success for a period of about twenty-three years. Mr. Pendleton was a firm believer in progress. He kept well abreast of developments in the great fields of human knowledge, and particularly those which immediately concerned his own operations. He was, for instance, an inveterate reader of farm and live stock papers, and it is safe to say that no new finding of research or experiment escaped his notice. He knew what the leaders in the agricultural field were doing in all parts of the country. He studied the problems which arose on his farms acutely, spending much time with his stock, and sparing no effort to develop his herds until they equalled the finest in the land. He took innumerable prizes, medals and cups at the Kansas City Live Stock shows, and at State and county fairs. He was not content merely to specialize in some one breed. He had the best of every kind of live stock and poultry, and his horses were the pride of the entire community.

Other phases of life and community affairs enlisted Mr. Pendleton's attention. He was never

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Geo. R. Ward

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too busy to give his time in the public service, and he always supported those movements with whose aims he was in sympathy. His was a very active Christian influence in any community of which he was a member. He was a communicant of the Christian Church, and was always a leader in all its work. Sincere and practical in his religious activities, he was a member of the Christian Church board at San Antonio. In the latter city he was honored in being chosen deacon, and he was also treasurer of the church. He was a leading figure in church development.

On December 8, 1880, at Independence, Missouri, Richard Pendleton married Louise Furnish, daughter of William Stanton Furnish, retired capitalist, whose fame extended to the far parts of the country. His death occurred on March 16, 1922. Mr. Furnish had come from Cynthianna, Kentucky, to Independence. He had vast holdings of land here, as well as in Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, disposing finally of much of his Western and Southwestern properties to Lord Airlie, of Scotland. Mr. Furnish was truly a man of large affairs, well known in financial circles of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton became the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth, born at Independence, Missouri, on October 12, 1881. 2. Ethel, born on July 21, 1886, died on October 13, 1888. Elizabeth Pendleton was married to Robert Wentworth Carr, San Antonio business man, descended from two of England's proudest families, the Wentworths and the Carrs. More immediately his ancestors were pioneers in opening up the great State of Wisconsin. His grandfather was the first newspaper editor of Madison. Several other noted families combine to form Mr. Carr's ancestral heritage. Robert Wentworth and Elizabeth (Pendleton) Carr are the parents of three children: 1. Eloise Martha, born on September 3, 1902. 2. Robert Wentworth, Jr., born on November 6, 1905. 3. Richard Pendleton, born on December 18, 1913. Mrs. Pendleton and Mr. and Mrs. Carr continue their residence in the San Antonio section at their beautiful country estate situated some five miles north of the city. This fine rock mansion with its magnificent grounds, like the old Furnish home at Independence, is one of the most splendid homes of the district.

Mr. Pendleton died at San Antonio, on November 18, 1922. His passing was an inestimable loss to Texas and its people, for he was undoubtedly one of the greatest forces for advance and progress in the States where he was known. Quiet, thoughtful, never putting himself forward, yet he was inevitably a man of strong, invincible leader-

ship when some matter of vital interest or some principle of right was at stake. Largely through his great sincerity, his kindness to everyone, his absolutely clean life and its accompanying success, he won the admiration, the respect and love on which his leadership was based. His was a balanced outlook on life, a wide vision. Never perturbed, never angered, he was loyal to those who deserved loyalty, and to the cause of righteousness. His word was the best of bonds. Mr. Pendleton was always extremely kind to the poor and needy and helpless. The personification of the true Kentucky aristocrat, proud of the high qualities of his character and lineage, yet the soul of hospitality, of gentleness and kindness, he delighted to entertain his friends at his magnificent home. Here he and his gracious wife dispensed royal hospitality, and none who had the slightest claim upon their friendship was ever unwelcome. Mr. Pendleton was a constant inspiration to others, pointing the way to higher, finer things by the power of his example.

WARD, MAJOR JOHN ROBERT, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, Stockman — Distinguished alike in war and peace, a soldier in the cause of the South, and in the warfare of mankind against disease, Major John Robert Ward gave his life to useful service in the defense of those principles which he held most dear. In his veins ran the blood of the finest families of the South. The proud spirit and cultural traditions of old Virginia were his birthright. No higher praise can be given than to say that he was worthy in every way of the name which he bore.

Major Ward was born in Campbell County, Virginia, on February 14, 1840, a son of John Chiles Ward. This family was established in Virginia by Major John Ward, born in England, in 1703, died in Campbell County, near Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1808. He was a great civil engineer, a road and bridge builder, and a friend of the famous Charles Lynch, of Lynchburg, Virginia. They were companions in their early years in England, and came together to America, where each achieved a distinguished career. Many of the descendants of Major John Ward down to the present generation were born at or near the home built by him on the Staunton River, Campbell County, known as "The Mansion." Many of them are buried in the family burial-ground, which is within a few hundred yards of "The Mansion." This property itself remained in the family possession until it was sold in 1913 by a direct descendant of the American ancestor. Ward's Road, laid out by him, and running from

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Lynchburg southward to Pittsylvania County, passing directly in front of "The Mansion," is still kept up, and still bears its name in his honor. Various records, still extant, confirm the known details of his life. At a court held for Bedford County, Virginia, on November 24, 1778, we find in the record:

This court doth recommend to his Excellency, the Governor—Col. James Callaway for County Lieutenant (in the room of Col. John Quarles, who begs leave to resign), Lieut. Col. Jeremiah Early for a Colonel, Major William Trigg for Lieut. Col., and Capt. John Ward for a Major.

In the records of Pittsylvania County, Virginia:

John Ward, Gent., produced certificate for hemp weighing 2190 lb., 1999 lb., July, 1769.

Records of Pittsylvania County, Virginia:

On the motion of John Ward, leave is given him to build mills on Sinkler's and Chiles Creeks in this county.

July, 1777, records of Pittsylvania County, Virginia:

William Ward (son of Major John Ward), one of the gentlemen named in the Commission of the Peace, came into court and took the oath prescribed by an ordinance of the convention.

July, 1777, records of Pittsylvania County, Virginia:

William Ward ordered to take the oath of allegiance of the Militia Company of Joshua Abston, and all other male inhabitants in his district.

Major John Ward was twice married: (first) to Anne Chiles. Of this marriage seven children were born. Major Ward married (second) Sarah Clark Lynch, widow of his old friend, Major Charles Lynch. They had no issue.

Henry Ward, youngest child of Major John and Anne (Chiles) Ward, was born, according to the inscription on his tombstone, on April 5, 1751, and died on April 12, 1823. As a young boy he was stolen by Indians, and while with them suffered an attack of small-pox. They placed him in an isolated spot, from which he was later able to escape, and finally, after long and perilous wanderings, returned home. He was scarcely recognizable by friends because of the marks of the disease. Henry Ward served later as a Commissary during the Revolution. His eldest brother also served in the Patriot cause, at first, as an ensign, and after 1782, as a lieutenant. Henry Ward married Patsy Barber, and among their children was John Chiles Ward, father of Major John Robert Ward of this record.

John Chiles Ward was born in 1812, at Mansion, Campbell County, Virginia, the town being

so named because of the presence of "The Mansion," ancestral home of the Ward family in America. His death occurred there in 1887. John Chiles Ward married, (first) Mildred Johnson, and (second) Ellen Johnson. There was no family connection between his two wives.

John Robert Ward, son of John Chiles Ward, grew to manhood among the familiar scenes which his ancestors knew. As a member of the leading family of this county, he prepared with care for his career, attending Roanoke College and the University of Virginia, where the spirit of Thomas Jefferson still exercised its persuasive influence. Major Ward stammered occasionally, and his meeting with a fellow-student at the University of Virginia, who was similarly afflicted, is said to have been the origin of the humorous story in which two stammerers come together and each thinks the other is bent on mimicking him. In addition to the course in arts, Major Ward acquired a most thorough medical training at the University of Virginia, going directly from the campus of the University to join the Confederate Army at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted with the Virginia troops as a private in the infantry, considering this the surest way to arrive at the scene of actual combat. He was soon transferred, however, to the Medical Corps, which stood in desperate need of competent physicians and surgeons.

In the trying days of the war, Major Ward upheld the finest traditions of the family, serving with rare gallantry and courage, often in the face of terrible odds. He was an outstanding figure in the Virginia troops, and one of the very few soldiers who reached the top of the hill, and lived, in the famous charge of Pickett's Brigade at the battle of Gettysburg. This was the high-water mark of the Confederacy, and in the forefront of those who reached this highest point in the advance of the Southern troops stood Major Ward. But even in this charge, when a man might well be pardoned for thinking first of himself amid so many dangers and perils, he ministered to the needs of dying and wounded men as best he could, saving, incidentally, the life of his cousin, Johnson, a fellow-soldier who had fallen, badly wounded. Major Ward was dearly loved in Confederate circles. His valor and courage, his success as a soldier and his uniform kindness, made him a revered and honored figure, and brought him the friendship of all the great Confederate leaders and officers, among whom General Robert E. Lee was a warm personal friend.

In the perils and exposure of war service, Major Ward contracted tuberculosis, but after

the conclusion of hostilities he continued the useful practice of medicine, thinking never of his own welfare or comfort when there were others whom he might aid. Afterwards, he moved from Virginia to Kentucky, and then, because of failing health, to Austin, Texas. Although in this State he continued his practice to some extent, he soon became interested in the breeding of pure-blooded horses and fine cattle, and gave most of his attention to this field. He entered stock-breeding enterprises on a large scale, purchasing enormous tracts of land in various sections of Texas. He owned many thousands of acres in Eastland County, Tom Green County, and other fine sections, but his favorite ranch was a splendid property near Austin, on part of which the town of Creedmore, Texas, is now built. In the breeding of perfect horses and cattle on a large scale, Major Ward performed a service of incalculable worth to Texas and the entire Southwest. The high standards which he established became the standards of the entire industry, and in this highly important field, which means so much to the South and West, Major Ward was a true leader, pointing the way to success and progress. Some idea of his vast holdings of land may be gained from the fact that only recently his daughter, Mrs. John K. Beretta, came into the possession of a twelve-hundred-acre property near Austin, which had been "lost" because of the magnitude of his holdings and the rather inefficient methods of record in vogue at the State capital. This land, which recently came to light again, is a highly valuable tract, situated near the oil fields.

Major Ward's personal tastes were of the simplest. He was fond of music, especially old Southern melodies; he loved the companionship of family and friends, and he loved to spend his time with them on his large ranch, "Creedmoor," near Austin. Here he would ride his favorite horse, "Rebel," a beautiful, pure-blooded animal, looking after his affairs, supervising the breeding of his horses and fine Durham cattle. He was always kind and modest, and while never forgetting for a moment the dignity of his name and lineage, yet he was quite approachable and invariably courteous and kind. He was a true aristocrat in the nobility of his spirit and life, which was reflected in every phase of his career. He was always faithful to the old traditions and standards of the South, which he loved and cherished. One little incident of his later life sheds additional light on his character. In some out-of-the-way shop he ran across the watch of La Fayette, which had been presented to him by the United States as a token of affectionate regard.

This watch had been lost, and Major Ward now took up the matter with General Robert E. Lee, bringing about its successful return to La Fayette's descendants. Congress voted him \$1,000 for payment of the watch, which he refused. Major Ward was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, while, with his family, he worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Major Ward married Louisa Nichols Hartsook, whose mother was Hannah Carrington, and grandmother, Mary Ann Cabell. She was also directly descended from Ann Mayo, daughter of Colonel William Mayo, who laid out the city of Richmond, Virginia. Few lineages are more distinguished than this in which appear the famous Carrington, Cabell and Mayo families, all of the highest Virginia aristocracy and blood, whose members laid the foundations of the nation and established the most cherished cultural traditions of the South.

Major and Mrs. Ward became the parents of four children: 1. Mrs. Jessie (Ward) Stiles, deceased, who married William L. Stiles, of San Antonio, Texas; they had two children, Robert Walter and William L., Jr. 2. Sallie M. (Ward) Beretta, wife of John K. Beretta, of San Antonio, and they have one son; John Ward Beretta. The two other children of the family died in infancy.

Major Ward died at Austin, Texas, in 1883. His life was thus cut short tragically early in his career. But he had long ago risen to a position of the greatest importance in the affairs of Texas and the South. His name was known to thousands as a symbol of courage and valor in battle, and useful service in many spheres. Major Ward had two famous brothers: the Rev. Jeremiah Ward, of Laredo, Texas, widely-known Rector Emeritus of the Episcopal church, and the Rev. Edward Henry Ward, D. D., deceased, who was Rector Emeritus of the Pittsburgh Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. With them, he was equally famous, carrying on the finest traditions of his family. He set an example of justice, of righteousness, of courage and broad humanity for all men to see. His life shone as a beacon along the way, pointing mankind to noble effort and spiritual progress. The accompanying portrait of Major Ward is a copy of an old daguerreotype, taken when he was only twenty-one years of age.

ROBERTS, CAPTAIN WILLIAM JOHNSON, Confederate Soldier, Merchant—Throughout his long life of honor and distinction, Captain William Johnson Roberts remained true to the finest ideals of the old South, the South which

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his ancestors helped to create, and with whose every hope and aspiration he deeply sympathized. Strong and courageous in spirit, he proved his valor many times on the battlefields of the Civil War, and in the still more trying days of the Reconstruction he showed how a true Southern gentleman lives. Mr. Roberts was a man of many talents and indomitable energy. He won success in every field to which he gave his attention, especially as a planter in Arkansas and Texas. His hospitality and kindness were as famous as his courageous spirit, and in the deep affections of the people of the South his memory will forever live.

Mr. Roberts was born in Northwestern Georgia, on June 12, 1839, son of G. W. Roberts, whose life came to a tragic end in the opening days of the Civil War. A planter and agriculturalist who had moved with his family to Washington County, Arkansas, he refused to make the "Oath Bound Covenant" not to give shelter, food or protection to any Southern soldier, and was shot by Northern sympathizers in the State. He was a man of the greatest courage, who gave his life as nobly for the Confederacy as any soldier on the field of battle.

William Johnson Roberts, of this record, received his education in the public schools of Arkansas, and later taught college at Fayetteville. He was descended from an old and well-known Southern family, a "First Family of Virginia," whose members had later moved to Georgia, and finally to Arkansas. When the life and ideals of the South as he conceived them were threatened by the Civil War, he immediately enlisted for service, going from school into the armies of the Confederacy. In a short time he had become one of the most valuable scouts in the Confederate Army, and by his work in learning of locations, strength and conditions of Federal forces a number of victories and campaign advantages were gained by General Price and General Van Dorn, under whom he served. He was wounded in the hip at the second Battle of Corinth, and was then detailed to a location east of the Mississippi River, but returned as soon as he was able to his post of duty, and there remained. He was commissioned first lieutenant of 1st Arkansas Cavalry during the progress of the war, and just before its close he was made captain. Mr. Roberts was unquestionably regarded as one of the best scout and intelligence officers in the Southern army. During this period of his career he led a romantic soldier's life, with many daring expeditions to his credit and frequent narrow escapes. He was very

brave and very shrewd in his service, which was of the greatest possible value to the South.

After the termination of the war, Mr. Roberts returned to the pursuits of peace, and until 1885, he remained on a plantation at Cane Hill, Arkansas. In that year he removed to Blooming Grove, Texas, where he owned and operated one of the finest farms in that section of the State. In this quiet life he was well content, supervising the work on his plantation with every success, opening wide his doors with true hospitality of the South for all who would to enter. He was always very hospitable and loved nothing better than to entertain his friends, providing liberally for their every want, pouring out his fund of wit, anecdote and humor for their benefit.

When a number of years were passed at Blooming Grove, Mr. Roberts removed to Houston, where he joined his brother-in-law, E. C. Crawford, who was an established wholesale tea and coffee merchant. This enterprise was successful and through the years the volume of its trade constantly increased. Mr. Roberts spared no effort to build his venture to prosperous proportions, maintaining the highest standards of excellence, both as to product and service, and operating along the soundest lines of approved business policy. In his dealings he was fair to all men, and he expected of all men that they be equally fair to him. He was known not only as one of the most prominent business men of the city, but also as a man of finest progressive type, public-spirited and kind. For many years he remained happily occupied at Houston, guiding his business successfully through the various problems of commerce, but finally in 1905 he retired to a small farm, at Waller, Texas, which he operated as a diversion during his last years.

At Houston, and in every community where he made his home, Mr. Roberts did much for the development of the civic welfare, much for the development of the community's prosperity in the particular work in which he was then engaged. He was a Democrat in politics, consistently supporting all Democratic principles, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and he worshipped with his family in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Roberts' chief diversions were hunting and horseback riding, but in his consideration his family and friends were always first, and he liked nothing better than the happy companionships arising from associations of the home. A man of strong determination and iron will, with very decided views on all problems of life and affairs, he was

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yet universally courteous and kind, a true Southern aristocrat whose personal warmth and charm drew men to him and made many firm friends.

William Johnson Roberts married in May, 1867, at Zion, Arkansas, Sallie Ann Crawford, who died at Houston, Texas, November 23, 1929, daughter of Samuel Craig Crawford, who had come early to Arkansas from Pennsylvania. She was a member of one of Arkansas's first families, and a pioneer in that State in its earliest days. Many wild experiences came to her and many dangers which were thrilling in their intensity. As the daughter of a Southern man on the border, she carried clothes and food to her father, who was hidden near Cane Hill, Arkansas, from the Northern soldiers who were hunting him. Braving the panther infested woods in the dead of night, she made trips of many miles for her father and on scout duty for the Confederate Army. Warned to leave Arkansas and go to Texas, she refused to go, and taught school in the hills to make money necessary for the support of her family. Threats of hanging had no effect on her, as she calmly went about her duty to her family and to the South. Hers was a leading family of noble spirit and wealth, and she was a worthy daughter, a brave, noble, and aristocratic woman of Southern pioneer life.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts became the parents of nine children, of whom five are deceased. The four surviving children are: 1. W. C. 2. Bertie, who became Mrs. Chambers. 3. Annie, who married O. W. Wilcox. 4. Mamie, wife of J. D. Robinson.

Mr. Roberts' death occurred November 28, 1918, bringing to a close his long career of noble life. Little can be said of his character which was not expressed by his life, for he was intensely loyal to his convictions, and unfaltering in his devotion to principle. Men of his stamp are rare, and their achievements, both materially and in spirit, lie at the very foundation of our national life.

WORD, THE HONORABLE JEFFERSON, Attorney—A member of a distinguished Southern family, the Honorable Jefferson Word achieved a career of great distinction in the legal profession, as did his father before him. Mr. Word resided in Texas during almost all his life and became a well-known and highly respected figure of that State. Possessing a deep and thorough knowledge of all the principles of the law, together with their applications, brilliant analytical ability, and the soundest judgment, his opinion in his special field of land law and probate law was regarded as absolutely authoritative

and final. Both the members of his profession and the general public believed implicitly in his decisions, and expressed their faith repeatedly that any cause which he espoused was not only just, but also in the best interests of the community and State.

Mr. Word was born at Holley Springs, Mississippi, on November 26, 1846, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary (Jackson) Word. His father was a prominent lawyer and man-of-affairs in Mississippi, and the memorable race for Congress which he made with S. S. Prentiss is still considered an important event in political history of the State.

The American progenitor of the family was Charles Word, who came from Wales to New Kent County, Virginia, in 1720. All his five sons served their country faithfully in the Revolutionary War, and one of them in particular, Charles (2d) Word, was a figure of the greatest importance in the life of that time in North Carolina to which State he had come as a young man. He made his home in Mount Airy, and among other engagements participated in the Battle of King's Mountain. He married, and one of his children, Thomas Adams Word, took for his wife Justiana Dickinson, a member of the well-known Colonial family. Their son was Thomas Jefferson Word, father of the subject of this record.

Jefferson Word came with his parents to Palestine, Texas, when he was only two years old, and in local public and private schools he received his early education. While still a boy he ran away from home to enlist in the Confederate Army, joining Company I, Seventh Regiment, of General Green's Brigade of Texas Cavalry. From the spring of 1863 he served with distinction until the conclusion of hostilities, returning home at the end of this time to take up the study of law in his father's offices. After several years of diligent study he began to practice, becoming a partner of the famous lawyer, Judge John H. Reagan. He had always found the subject of land law particularly interesting, and this department of legal work he made his specialty. In a remarkably short time he won the complete confidence of the State, and at Dallas, where he made his home, he became one of the leading land and title lawyers of the community. His word was trusted implicitly, and no lawyer ever went back of Mr. Word's inspection and approval of an abstract of title in the State. He also did much special work in the settling of estates, the demands for his services in this respect constantly increasing, as the people came more and more to

depend on his every word in technical legal matters. It can safely be said that no man ever mastered more completely the branches of law which came to be regarded as Mr. Word's own, and to no one was the confidence of the public ever more freely given. This was the measure of his success, as, indeed, he considered it his sufficient reward.

From the cares and duties of his busy life, Mr. Word still found much time to devote to service in the public interest, considering this work no less worthy of his best attention than his own affairs. His hearty support could always be counted on for every worthy movement designed to promote the best interest of the community or State, while his monetary contributions to benevolent causes were both numerous and generous. In political affairs, he generally supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, although he always determined for himself the personal fitness of each candidate, and what stand he would take on important public questions. Mr. Word was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, taking an active part in the work of this order. He found much pleasure in horses and riding, to which, especially as a younger man, he gave many hours of his leisure time.

On September 1, 1868, at Jefferson, Texas, Honorable Jefferson Word married Mary Reeves, daughter of Judge Reuben A. and Sarah (Mills) Reeves. Her father was a leading attorney in Texas, and was also Supreme Court Judge, both of Texas and, later, of New Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Word became the parents of several children, of whom four are now living: 1. Arthur. 2. Olive (Word) Titterington, there being one grandchild, Mary Olive, of her marriage. 3. Bess (Word) Leftwich. 4. Mary (Word) Caven.

Mr. Word's death was a severe loss to the community in which he had lived for so many years with honor and respect. Loving and indulgent in his home life, he was easily approachable by any one in need, and the many calls on his services were met with a uniformly kind consideration. His mastery of the most intricate processes of law was complete and almost unrivaled, and yet in his personal life his tastes were always simple and unostentatious. He was a man of strong will and independent character, but his essential modesty was equally a distinguishing trait, and he never in any way sought to impose his will on others who were unready to follow it. Of the power of his ability and the rugged nobility of his life too much cannot be said. His was, indeed, a career of achievement, success, and

honor. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Word worshipped at the Christian Church, being members of the church.

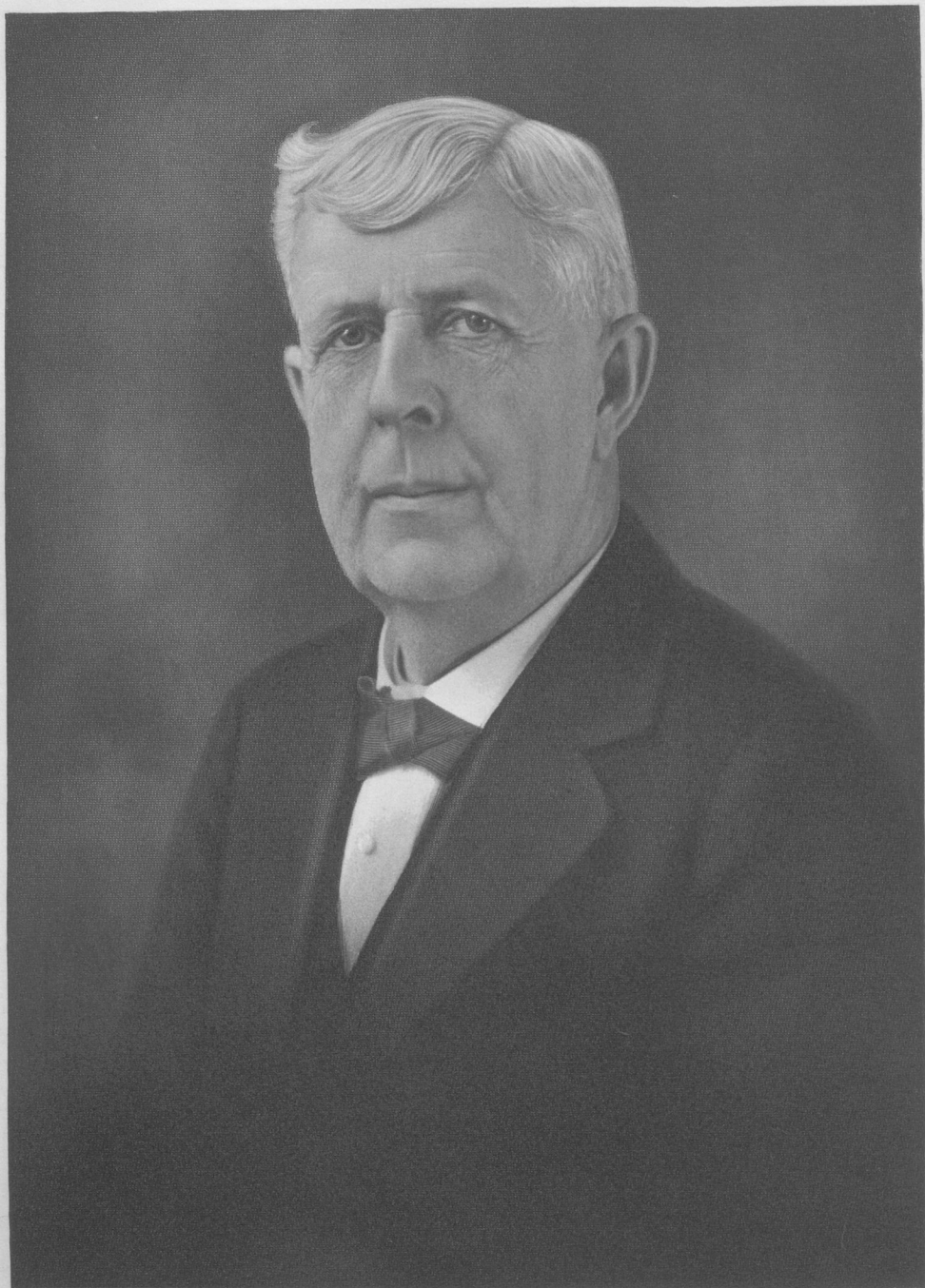
CORBETT, ROBERT EDWIN, Cotton Exporter—Born in Liverpool, England, Robert Edwin Corbett came to America in later years and in the life of Galveston, Texas, rose to a position of the greatest importance. At Liverpool, sea-faring men are bred. Mr. Corbett's own father was a famous sea captain of his day, and although the son chose rather to seek his career ashore in the world of shipping and commerce, he inherited the finest traits of the sea-faring stock—energy, courage, independence of spirit—with all the traditions of English culture. He was a man of the greatest refinement in taste, a scholar, widely-traveled and widely-read. In the business life of Galveston he achieved success, as success is measured in material things, but more than this he left the impress of his character upon all those with whom he came in contact, and his place in the affectionate remembrance of this community is notably secure.

Mr. Corbett was born at Liverpool, on February 3, 1867, a son of Captain Peter S. Corbett, who was not only a power in British maritime circles, but also a man of the strongest personality and unimpeachable character. Robert Edwin Corbett received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, the usual training for a Liverpool youth, and upon his graduation he began his career in the shipping world of this city. Even as a boy he displayed those sterling qualities of industry and determination which go far toward making any life a success, and it was not long before he had won merited advancement to positions of confidence and trust. Mr. Corbett first came to Galveston and the United States as the responsible representative of the Thomas Taylor Cotton Company, and in this connection he learned the cotton buying and exporting business to the smallest detail. He spared no effort to master every problem or fact which was pertinent to his work, and his reputation in this field soon spread throughout the city. Mr. Corbett's services were of the greatest value to his company, and while faithfully discharging every duty of his position, he laid his plans for the future. It was not long after his arrival that he was able to establish an independent enterprise, founding the firm of Corbett and Peyton, cotton exporters, in partnership with Mr. Peyton. From modest beginnings this business rapidly grew until the firm became known as one of the most successful in the field, with an

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Engraving by S. C. C. C.

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international reputation extending throughout America, England, and other parts of Europe. Mr. Corbett's previous experience formed the broad base on which was built the growing volume of trade, while his vision and inevitably sound judgment were the decisive factors in the continued success of his firm. Calm, level-headed, but extraordinarily acute in his decisions, he achieved success and honor.

Mr. Corbett, however, by no means gave himself exclusively to business interests. He was constantly alive to the needs of the community and in every way worked for its development and progress. Though prominent in public life, he was quite without ambition, personally, and never could be persuaded to hold any city office. In numerous other ways, however, he served Galveston and its people well. Always the gentleman, a student of books and literature, of people, conditions and trends, his friendship was prized by hundreds, and associations with him were always rewarding.

Mr. Corbett was a member of the Galveston Board of Trade, and of the Cotton Exchange, both here and in Liverpool. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order was very active and prominent. He was a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and was a teacher of the Masonic lore and ritual. Mr. Corbett's acute observations, his quiet wit and literary gift, made him much in demand as an after-dinner speaker at social gatherings and other popular functions. His urbane reflections upon life and manners were charged with wisdom and were peculiarly illuminating. He was always a thorough musician, widely familiar with the whole range of music which he deeply loved. His wife, also a musician of exquisite taste and a pianist of distinction, shared this love with him, and many were the happy evenings they spent at home together, absorbed in the music before them. With all his fondness for travel and the wide range of his tastes, Mr. Corbett found in the quiet life of the home a source of greatest pleasure. He also loved the outdoor life, and its deep communion with nature.

On February 17, 1909, at Galveston, Texas, Robert Edwin Corbett married Annie May, daughter of Dennis John May, a highly respected business man of Galveston. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett became the parents of one son, Dennis John May, who lives with his mother in this city.

Mr. Corbett's death occurred at Galveston, on

February 3, 1914. His passing removed from Galveston life an important and familiar figure, a leader in civic and business affairs, a man whose culture was both broad and deep, and whose sympathies were always thoroughly human. The memory of his rare and noble spirit remains today an enduring monument to his fame.

ROBINSON, JUDGE CORNELIUS WARE, Attorney and Jurist—A descendant of an old and notable Southern family, whose members have been distinguished in the history of many States, Judge Cornelius Ware Robinson achieved a career of such distinction as to shed new luster on an ancient name. At attorney of potent influence and enviable record, he was justly honored by appointment to the district criminal bench at Houston, and in this important position revealed so secure a mastery of all legal principles and their applications, so noble a spirit of justice and right, that he became widely known throughout the State, and was universally acknowledged to be the foremost jurist of Texas.

Judge Robinson was born in San Jacinto County, Texas, in the house at one time owned by the first governor of the State. His father was a well-known planter and slave owner of early Texas days, with an immense plantation and other holdings in the heart of San Jacinto County. This very notable and very aristocratic family of the South was established originally in North Carolina at an early day, later moving west and south into Alabama. An uncle of Judge Robinson's had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, but members of the family have attained high position and rank in many Southern States.

Cornelius Ware Robinson was a son of Henry Ware and Annie Eliza (Goodall) Robinson, and grew up about the plantation which his father owned and operated, assisting in its various duties as he came of sufficient age. With the completion of his preliminary education he entered first at Baylor University, at Independence, and then the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, displaying that intellectual acuteness and ability to master the most difficult subjects which always distinguished him in his career.

Judge Robinson married young, and after marrying, remained on the San Jacinto County property of the family for four years. He had determined upon a legal career, and every available moment, mostly at night, he gave to the study of law, as well as to the general broadening of his background of knowledge. The fact that his

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father's holdings were so large, and had so great a number of slaves to maintain them, permitted him to devote a great deal of his time to continued self-education, an employment which was very congenial to him, for throughout all his life he remained a deep and thorough student of many phases of the great field of human knowledge.

After four years of self-preparation at home, Judge Robinson removed to the county seat, Cold Springs, and there read law in a local office. Meantime he also acquired some practical experience, and in a short time, taking the examinations under Judge Hobby, was admitted to the Texas Bar. Soon afterwards he opened offices and began the independent practice of his profession at Cold Springs where he remained for several years, successfully meeting the trials and difficulties of a young lawyer's life. He built up a local practice of considerable extent, but Judge Robinson was always on the alert for larger opportunities than the present seemed to offer, and after mature consideration moved his home and practice to Houston. In this city he was immediately successful, extending his practice to flattering and prosperous proportions. Quick in intelligence, ready in tact, a thorough master of the entire legal field, he was both a persuasive and formidable figure before a jury, and in the course of years scored many notable victories for the causes which he espoused. Soon after his arrival in Houston he had formed an association and established a law firm with attorneys Hume, Sr., and Hume, Jr., both well known in local courts. This association was continued with success for many years, until Judge Robinson's career culminated in his appointment to the local bench.

Although he was known as an implacable opponent, he never knowingly transgressed upon the rights of others. Although a formidable antagonist, he gave his allegiance throughout life to the highest ideals of his profession, and indeed his appearance in any case came to be regarded as final proof that he was convinced of the justice of his cause. It was natural then that he should be prominently mentioned for the bench, and his appointment as judge of the District Criminal Court at Houston by Governor Campbell, met with wide-spread approbation.

Great though the confidence reposed in him might be, Judge Robinson more than justified the faith of the people of Texas by the high and noble character of his administration of the law. Many of the most important cases ever tried in Texas came before him, and it is a matter of record that an appeal from his rulings was rare indeed. He possessed the judicial mind in its most notable

aspects. His fairness was a thing of conscience with him, and in his court procedure he made it an unbreakable rule "to know neither friend nor foe." This was the key to all his deliberations and decisions, and these words, which were his own, became famous throughout the State. His kindness and consideration, however, were equally well known, and especially did he go out of his way to assist the younger lawyers, many hundreds of whom owe their successful position to his aid and counsel. Out of his court, his aid and opinion were free for the asking to his professional colleagues, and indeed to all those who were in need of it. Judge Robinson was a vigorous laborer in the cause of justice. He gave himself indefatigably to his duties and with apparently inexhaustible energy. But by his strenuous work he gradually undermined his constitution and this was perhaps the chief factor for his weakness in his last fatal illness.

Judge Robinson was a member of the County, Texas State, and American Bar associations, never failing to contribute to the promotion of their work in any way within his power. He was a member of several local clubs and associations at Houston, and a generous supporter of every worthy cause, while with his family he was a devout worshipper in the faith of the Baptist Church. Judge Robinson was essentially a man of simple tastes and manner of life. He liked nothing better than to be at home, surrounded by dear ones and friends, and with him the welfare of his family stood ever first in his consideration. With his wife and children many happy hours were spent, and in other leisure moments he found rest and relaxation in hunting, or cards.

On December 7, 1882, at Galveston, Texas, Cornelius Ware Robinson married Annie Belle Dorroh, daughter of Dr. John Dorroh, a leading physician of Pittsboro, in Calhoun County, Mississippi, and of Louisa (Wallace) Dorroh, his wife, who was a direct descendant of Caesar Rodney, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence. Of this marriage four children were born: 1. Jimmie Lea, who became Mrs. E. L. Stephens. 2. Anna Belle, deceased. 3. Mary Louise, who became Mrs. J. F. Burch. 4. Cornelius Dorroh, deceased. Mrs. Robinson survives her husband, continuing the family residence in Houston at No. 909 West Main Avenue.

Judge Robinson's death was a source of deep and wide-spread sorrow throughout all the State. A man of iron will, stern, and implacably just, he was respected over Texas and widely considered the very personification of justice. And yet, taking his life as whole, justice with him was

tempered with charity and mercy. Although in court he "knew neither friend nor foe," he loved humanity with a deep love, loved its flaws and its perfections, its simple faith, its hopes and aspirations. His love was born of a full knowledge, for he read and studied unremittingly, and was able to draw the kernel of truth from what he read, and from his experiences with men and affairs. In knowledge of the law and its related subjects, it is doubtful if he had an equal in all Texas, but his knowledge was infinitely broader for it embraced all mankind. He knew that through justice alone lay the way of human salvation in its own affairs, and although he gave his life in the cause, he did not consider his sacrifice in vain.

PRESTON, CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY, World War Veteran, Shipper—A well-known figure in Galveston shipping circles for many years, Captain Charles Henry Preston through his responsible connection with the Skinnovich Steamship Company, entered actively into this important field of Galveston commerce. It was natural that he should be attracted to it, for his family in England had followed the sea for generations, and he himself was a sailor out of New York in his younger days. He met the duties of life as they came to him, with calm and cheerful assurance, and his position in Galveston shipping affairs he won solely through his own efforts and ability. In the crisis of the World War he again simply performed his duty as he saw it, and it was as a direct result of war service that his health was finally undermined.

Captain Preston was born in Cheshire, England, on November 5, 1869, a son of John and Martha (Wakefield) Preston. His father was prominent in British maritime circles, a brave and noted captain who met a tragic death on board his ship in pursuit of duty.

When he was only sixteen years old, Charles Henry Preston came to the United States, and for a period of years was a sailor out of the port of New York. His education was acquired in the grammar schools of his birthplace, and was limited by the necessity of making his own way in life, but in later years he continued the process of self-education, and was always a thoughtful student of current events and modern literature.

Captain Preston came to Galveston in 1896, and soon after his first arrival went to work for the Galveston Wharf Company. It was not long before he became a stevedore in charge of all dock labor, and then he formed the connection

which was to continue, with the exception of the war years, until the time of his death. He took charge of the loading of all the great ocean vessels for the Skinnovich Steamship Company, and soon became a familiar figure at the wharves and in shipping circles of Galveston generally. He was a man of real ability and executive talent, possessing the faculty of handling men, and the further ability to draw from them their best efforts. The value of his services was apparent to all who observed his work, and he was one of the most trusted men in the Skinnovich Steamship Company organization.

With the entry of the United States into the World War, Mr. Preston immediately enlisted in this country's cause. He was made captain of the Quartermaster's Corps without delay, his commission being dated October 23, 1917, and sent overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. He was given charge of the loading of battleships with ammunition, supplies, and necessities, a highly specialized and dangerous occupation, for which few men were fitted, and in which he distinguished himself by his able and faithful service. With never a thought of himself, he plunged into the duties before him, doing the work of several men in his desire to expedite the tasks which he knew must be finished promptly.

After the conclusion of hostilities and his honorable discharge, Captain Preston returned to Galveston, and his work with the Skinnovich Steamship Lines. But his health had been seriously undermined by war work, and his final breakdown soon occurred. Captain Preston was one of the war heroes. He gave his life in his country's cause as truly as any man who died on the field of battle, for he went bravely into danger and a condition and climate so different from his own at home, and because of the shortage of men adequately prepared to handle the difficult task with which he was charged, he seriously undermined his health by overwork. His death was a direct result of this cause and was so recognized by all. Always cheerful, singing in the face of danger, smiling at his difficulties, he well deserves the loving remembrance and the many honors which are his.

Captain Preston was affiliated fraternally with the local post of the American Legion, and the Order of the Maccabees, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church. His favorite recreations were hunting, fishing and boating, and the quiet pleasures of his home and family life. To his family he was utterly

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devoted, and the welfare of his wife and children stood always first in his consideration.

On July 5, 1899, at Galveston, Texas, Charles Henry Preston married Margaret Anna Stechmann, daughter of August Stechmann, the ceremony being performed at St. Joseph's Church. Her father was a substantial business man of Galveston, well known in various circles of the city life. Mr. and Mrs. Preston became the parents of seven children of whom five survive: 1. Alice B. 2. Richard George. 3. Walter William. 4. Julius John. 5. Margaret Ann, deceased. 6. Charles Henry, deceased. 7. Ruth Josephine. Mrs. Preston, who survives her husband, continues the family home in this city at No. 3215 Avenue P.

Captain Preston's death occurred at Galveston, on October 21, 1919. He was deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends, for he had won many in his years of useful life, and at his passing thousands paid tribute to his heroic memory and unselfish death. It is the men of his type who form the bulwark of our nation.

DICKEY, WILLIAM THOMAS, M. D., Benefactor — Well-known physician, surgeon, whose reputation is recalled as worthy by former colleagues throughout the Southwest, Dr. William Thomas Dickey had a career replete of usefulness to mankind, whom he served with true devotion. He is recalled with particular affection in the city of Houston, Texas, where his distinguished life came to a close.

Dr. Dickey was born on a farm near Independence, in Grayson County, Virginia, September 10, 1857, and died in Houston, aged sixty-three, April 6, 1921. His parents were Matthew and Rosamond (Phipps) Dickey, the family being of Scotch-Irish origin, old in the annals of Virginia. Matthew Dickey, prominent Virginian and man of affairs, engaged extensively as a planter and stockman.

Few physicians of the Southwest have had medical preparation comparable with that secured by the late Dr. Dickey. In 1882 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Baltimore Medical College; he held degrees, certificates and records from several other medical schools, and diplomas from the National College of Electro-Therapeutics of Chicago and the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, the latter of date September 1, 1903, and the former of February 3, 1904. His was indeed an unusually broad preparation for practice in every branch of surgery and therapeutics. His first offices were in Virginia, where he built up an extended practice within a few years; then he came to Texas, taking resi-

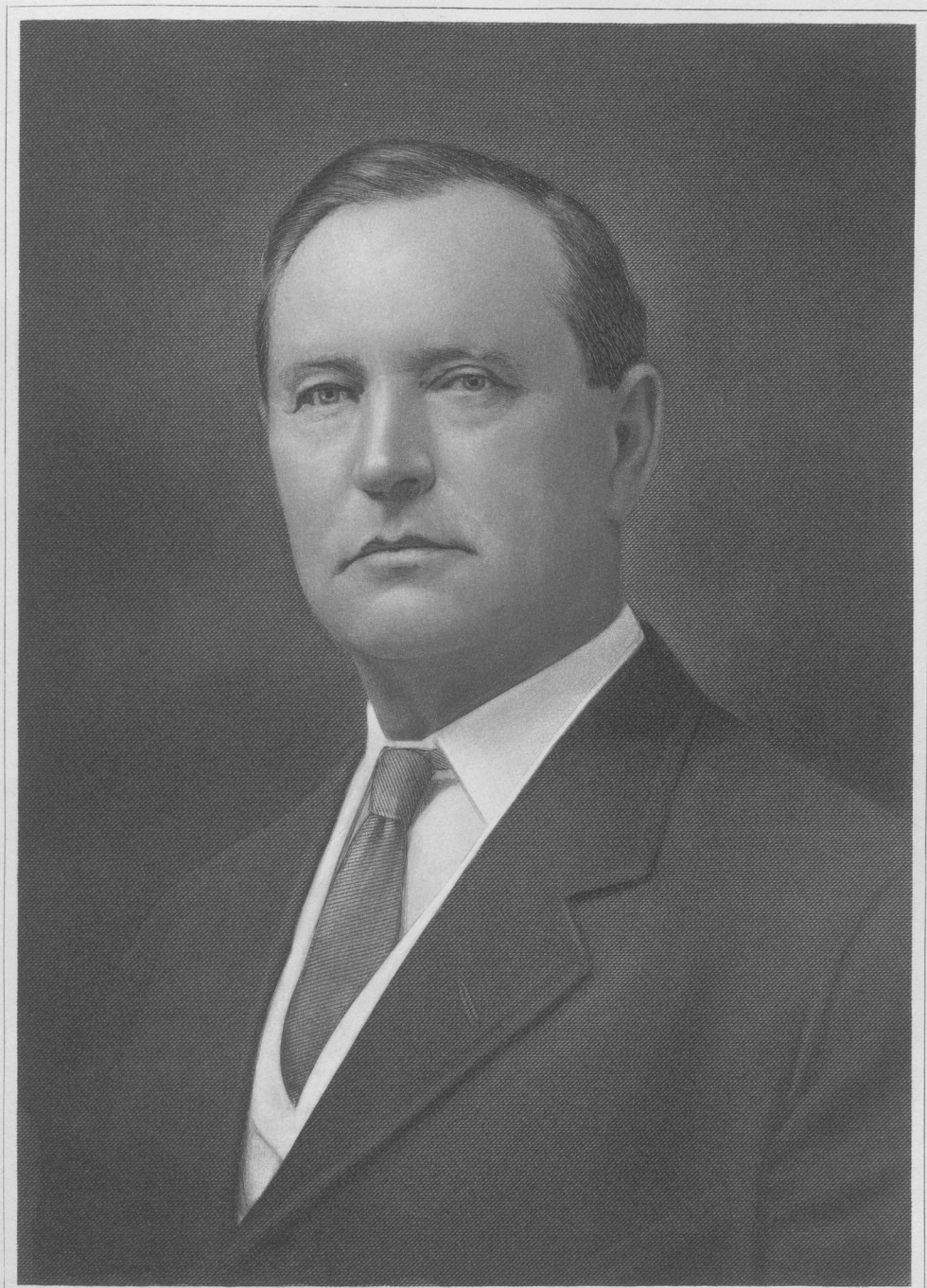
dence and opening offices at Vernon, where he quickly became a leading physician, a position held by him many years. Leaving Vernon, Dr. Dickey came to Houston, here established his practice anew, built it to proportions before not attained, and established the Houston Heights Sanitarium, later, in company with Dr. Wood, establishing a second hospital at Anadarko, Oklahoma. The Anadarko institution was, and is, one of the largest in the Southwest. That in Houston is one of the finest. Both represent a great achievement in medical ministrations, and to Dr. Dickey has been given due credit by confreres of the profession, who hold his memory in high regard as a practitioner and man of character.

A foremost surgeon and physician, Dr. Dickey also possessed marked ability as a business operative. His contacts in financial fields were several, and it is of note that his investments turned out well. Politically, he held to the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, on the professional side belonging to the American Medical Association and the State society. He was a communicant of the Methodist Church, gave liberally to charitable causes, supported the patriotic movements for funds and personal assistance during the Great War, and made a recreation of nature-study. His chief relaxation and pleasure was in the society of his household.

Dr. Dickey married, August 29, 1908, at Columbus, Mississippi, Gertrude Smith, daughter of W. T. and Virginia (Hendricks) Smith, her father having been a dominant factor in business circles of Kentucky. Of this union was born a son, William Matthews, now in school (1929). Mrs. Dickey, who survives her beloved husband, continues to reside in Houston, where her friends are numerous and devotedly attached to her.

Self-contained, stable, well poised as to character and sober of purpose, Dr. Dickey owned a winning personality. He held the faith of all with whom he came in contact professionally, in his dealings at business, as a citizen, and a friend. This faith was justified roundly in every field of the doctor's endeavor. Dr. Dickey's name and record are permanently graven among those gone beyond who contributed in full their measure of advancement to the Southwest. He was a benefactor to man, through his profession; and the friend of mankind, by nature and philosophy.

TUCKER, HON. JAMES G., Circuit Judge — In the golden glow of a career marked by attestations of public esteem, love and confidence, Judge Tucker's career closed well towards the close of



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H. J. Disney

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his sixty-eighth year. He was a native son of Michigan, born, living and dying in Mt. Clemens and there where best known he was most highly appreciated and esteemed. He was the last of a political "Old Guard" of an early day that made Warren Stone prosecuting attorney and at that time "Jim" Tucker was without doubt the most popular man in Macomb County. In 1911, when a candidate for circuit judge, the "Leader" published a letter in his behalf, a portion of which is quoted:

Judge Tucker is a self-made man, his education being the outcome of his own endeavors and his success the result of his own perseverance. He is of a genial disposition and his friendships are many, and of a most permanent nature. He has been an attentive student and is a graduate of the school of experience. He is possessed of high ideals respecting honesty and integrity, and although very sympathetic, he is never moved from performing any duty that confronts him. This blending of a rugged, yet sympathetic nature, has earned for him the respect of men and women of every walk of life.

He won his election to the bench in the face of normal adverse political majority which in itself bespeaks the high esteem in which Judge Tucker was held in Macomb County. His legal talents were widely recognized but this alone was not the secret of his success. His pleasing personality, his geniality, his democratic mannerism and loyalty to friendships, gave him an unusually warm place in public affection. His was the friendship that never decried hope nor deserted sorrow. His relations with one and all were sincere and all knew it.

Judge Tucker in his long career on the bench evidenced a public acknowledgment of public admiration and confidence for and in the man. As a jurist he ranked with the ablest in the State. He had the character, the dignity, the poise conforming with the best traditions and the best standards of the American judiciary.

During the memorable Ford-Tribune trial, given nationwide attention, he acquitted himself as a presiding jurist with a deportment and dignity that commanded wide attention and admiration. Press writers, magazine commentators and other press representatives present at the trial gave him great and deserved praise. They spoke of him as an "old-fashioned judge" but not in disrespect, but because his demeanor upon the bench, his clear reasonings, his fairness and legal understanding harked back to the period when the judiciary in its character and learning represented the best efforts of our judiciary system. He was a Democrat in a Republican stronghold, but the people

without regard to party lines delighted to honor him.

The Macomb County Bar Association in memorial resolutions thus reviewed the life of Judge Tucker:

James G. Tucker was born in Mount Clemens, November 30, 1855, and to this place he returned an orphan when fourteen years of age and since that time has made his home among us. Early thrown upon his own resources he began teaching school at sixteen and has fought his life's battles unaided except through the friends whom he made by the way. He served his community as city clerk, probate judge, justice of the peace, meanwhile preparing himself for our profession. He held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for several terms. Prosecuting Attorney for the county from 1889 to 1892, inclusive; Judge of Probate from 1893 to 1896, inclusive. From the last date until entering the duties of Circuit Judge, January 1, 1900, he was in active practice at the bar of this court and elsewhere, during a portion of the time being receiver for the Detroit & River St. Clair Railway, now a portion of the Detroit United Railway. After a term of six years as Circuit Judge he again resumed practice at the bar, having associated with him Warren S. Stone. He was reelected Circuit Judge in the Spring of 1911 and again in the spring of 1917, during which long service on the bench he has presided at many of the important and intricate cases both in this circuit and in other circuits of the State.

These were the high points in the career of this "self-made man" a more intimate and complete review of his career following.

Judge Tucker was a son of James G. and Jeanette (Hatch) Tucker, residents of Chicago, Illinois, until within a few years prior to the birth of their son, James G. Jr., when they moved to Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where the father was cashier of the Old Macomb County Bank in which he and his brothers held a controlling interest. In 1860 the family moved to New Orleans where Mrs. Tucker died in 1867, the father in 1871. They were the parents of a son, James G., Jr., and Mary B.

James G. Tucker, only son of James G. and Jeannette (Hatch) Tucker, was born in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, November 30, 1855, and died in the city of his birth, July 29, 1923, at age of sixty-eight. At age of five New Orleans became the family home and he attended school until 1870 when with his sister he returned to Mt. Clemens, his father remaining in New Orleans where Mrs. Tucker had succumbed to yellow fever in 1867. The son completed his studies in Mt. Clemens High School. His first position was as clerk in the office of the judge of the probate court and for a number of years he taught in the district schools. He was very popular as a young man and in 1878 he was elected township superintendent

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of schools; in 1879 justice of the peace and in 1880 clerk of the city of Mt. Clemens. He also held the offices of circuit court commissioner, supervisor of the First Ward.

In the office of James B. Eldridge, later circuit judge, the schooling he received under that able jurist was most beneficial to the ambitious young man. In 1880 Mr. Tucker was admitted to the Macomb County Bar, passing a creditable examination before a committee appointed for that purpose. He practiced in Mt. Clemens, then in 1888 he was chosen by his political friends to make the race for prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket. He accepted the nomination and was elected, and reelected in two years, a position he filled with such satisfaction to the people for four years, that at the end of that time they elected him judge of probate, an office from which he retired January 1, 1897. Retiring from that position in 1897, he was soon thereafter appointed receiver of the Detroit & River St. Clair Railroad, then under construction. In this receivership Judge Tucker was busily engaged for several years, during which time the road was completed from Chesterfield to Marine City. It now forms an important part of the Rapid Railway system. In 1899, upon the retirement of Judge Eldridge, his former preceptor, Judge Tucker was the unanimous choice of his party for circuit judge, which position he held for six years, giving general satisfaction to litigants and people alike.

At the next election he was defeated at the polls by B. R. Erskine, who resigned before the expiration of his term. Governor Fred M. Warner appointed Henry McKay, of Romeo, to the vacancy. At the next election Judge Tucker and Judge McKay were the nominees of their respective parties. At that time, 1911, the county was about 1,500 Republican. The contest was close and on the face of first returns McKay was supposed to have been elected. Mr. Tucker, however, was not satisfied, and upon the insistence of friends petitioned the State Legislature for a recount. The Senate and House were overwhelmingly Republican, but Mr. Tucker was declared elected by less than a dozen votes and was duly seated and until his death he filled the office with dignity, honor and fairness.

Judge Tucker's failing health undoubtedly dates back to a few years ago, when in an automobile accident at Tulsa, Oklahoma, in which he was severely injured. Before he had hardly recovered, the famous Ford-Tribune trial came up in Detroit for a change of venue, and the Macomb circuit was chosen by the unanimous choice of attorneys

on both sides. This choice lay in the reputation of the presiding judge for ability and knowledge of the law. It was a severe strain, and a continuous grind of over four months during the hot summer.

Soon after this strain he was stricken at home, but rallied sufficient strength to resume his seat for disposal of many Chancery cases and other accumulated judicial business. His last illness covered a period of eighteen months during which time he was practically helpless.

Judge Tucker was the original Wilson Democrat in Newcomb County and one of the first in the State of Michigan. He had resolutions adopted by the county convention endorsing Governor Wilson for the Presidency and was present at the Democratic National Convention in 1912 that placed him in nomination. In the rooms of the Mt. Clemens Club hangs a group painting in oil of Judge Tucker, a charter member and the first president of that organization. For years he was a director of the Mt. Clemens Savings Bank and he was affiliated with Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order, his funeral services at the grave being conducted by his brethren of the Commandery. He was a member of the Port Huron Fishing and Hunting Club; Mt. Clemens Golf Club, which he served as president, and the Old Crowd Mt. Clemens Club.

Judge Tucker married, September 9, 1881, at the bride's home near Mt. Clemens, Michigan, Eliza Beth Wood, daughter of George and Frances (Miller) Wood, her father of English birth and her mother of Scotch-English ancestry, but born in the State of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Wood resided on their own farm and were the parents of eight children. To Judge and Mrs. Tucker there were born two children: 1. James G., 3d, who married Mildred Riley of Massachusetts and they have a daughter, Beth. James G. 3d, offered his services as a soldier immediately upon the declaration of war between the United States and Germany and was commissioned lieutenant, seeing one year's service overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. 2. Jeannette, married Henry Hazleton, Jr., and resides at Lawton, Michigan. Mrs. Tucker survives her husband at No. 35 Miller Street, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

This review closes with the expression of appreciation sent Mrs. Judge Tucker by the Macomb County Bar, the same being part of the memorial resolutions adopted by that body:

The successful life which Judge Tucker achieved solely through his own efforts and worth, both in his profession and as a citizen and friend, the high regard

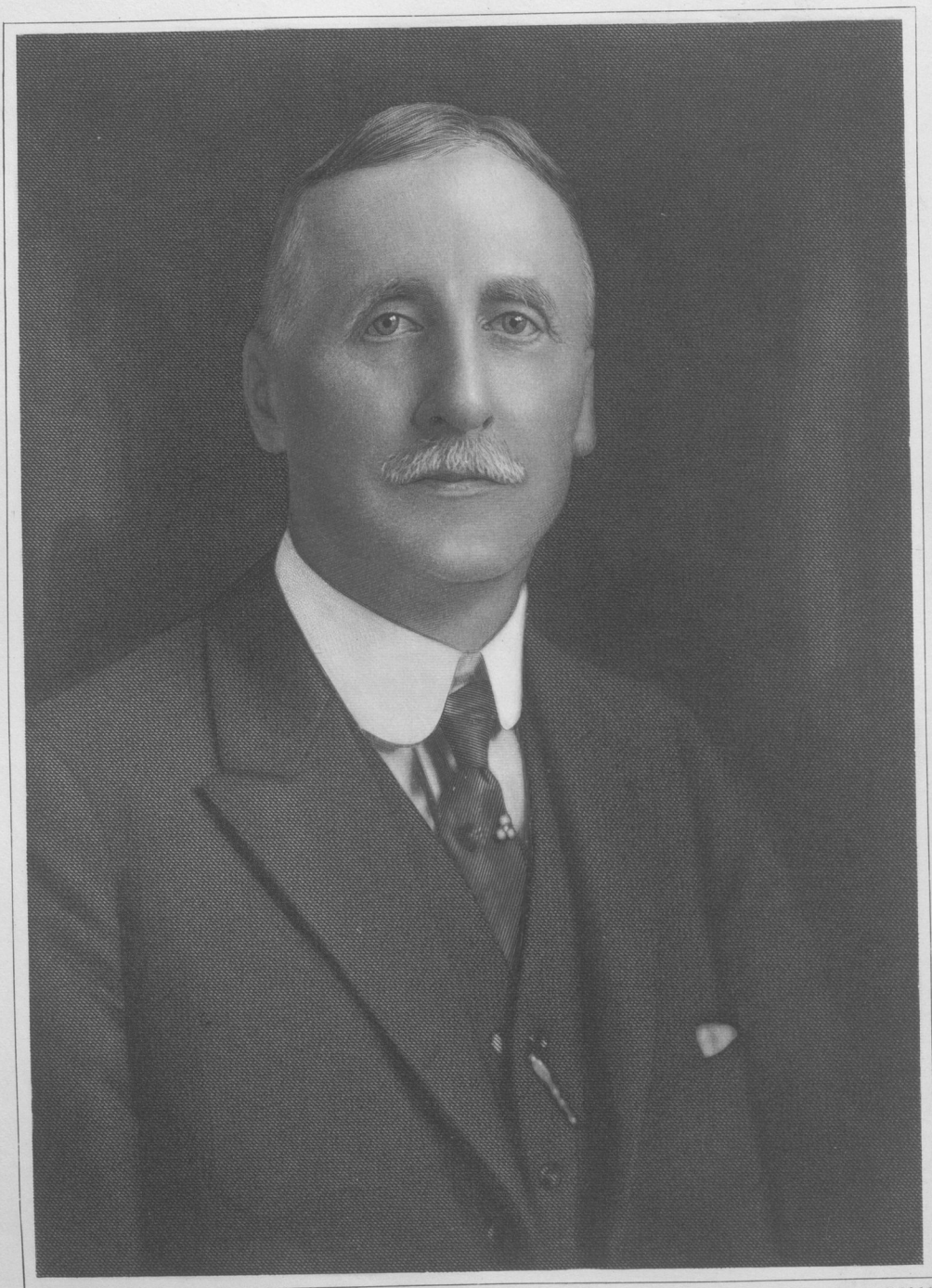
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Bethune Duffield

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and affectionate hold he had upon his fellow-citizens should be a source of great encouragement to the youth of the community as it is a great satisfaction to his friends and admirers.

We, who have long been associated with him in professional work, shall much miss his genial presence and mourn the loss of his sympathetic aid; will always cherish our memory of him, his sterling upright character and his many kindnesses bestowed upon each of us, and we extend to his widow and children this expression of our most sincere feeling, our deep sympathies for them and of our condolence to them in their time of sorrow.

DUFFIELD, BETHUNE, Leading Citizen—Continuing the traditions of a fine old family prominent in this country since Colonial days and represented in the development of Detroit for nearly a century, the late Bethune Duffield lived up to the highest ideals and principles of his race. He was a noted lawyer and citizen of Detroit, Michigan, a participant in all forward looking activities of the community. His was a generous and public-spirited nature, which won for him a host of friends and a large place in the hearts of his fellows.

Bethune Duffield was born in Detroit, November 28, 1861, son of Divie Bethune and Mary Strong (Buell) Duffield, grandson of Rev. George Duffield, and descendant of an old French Huguenot family which had fled religious persecution and taken refuge in England and later in Ireland. The name was originally Du Field and Dovefield, and it was the former spelling which was adopted by the branch which came to America, the progenitor being George Duffield, born in Ballymoney, Antrim County, Ireland, in 1690. Between 1725 and 1730 he came to America accompanied by his wife Elizabeth and their two sons, with whom he resided for a time in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Salisbury, where three more children were born, and where George Duffield died in 1744. The line was carried in the second generation, by his third son, George Duffield, born October 7, 1732, at Piqua, Pennsylvania, educated at Newark, New Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton College, Princeton, New Jersey, in 1752. After tutoring in Newark for a time, he became a minister of the Presbyterian Church, being ordained September 25, 1761. He joined the Colonials in the Revolution, serving as chaplain with the rank of colonel and winning the title of "fighting parson" through his courage and influence over the troops, so great as to cause the British to place a bounty of fifty pounds on his head. He retreated with the troops withdrawing from New Jersey and was one of the last to cross the bridge south of

Trenton before Washington ordered its destruction to prevent the enemy from following. Before the war he had been chaplain of the provincial Congress and in General Washington's regiment. The war over, he resumed his ministerial activities and gave himself to furthering the development of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an important member until his death in Philadelphia, February 2, 1790. Rev. George Duffield married (second) Margaret Armstrong, daughter of General James Armstrong, and sister of John Armstrong, major-general in the Revolutionary War and member of the Provincial Congress in 1778 and again in 1779. Of this union were born four children, the second of whom was George Duffield, third in line of descent to bear the name. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1767, was a merchant and prominent citizen there, and for nine years State comptroller general. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church. He married Faithful Slaymaker, daughter of Judge Henry Slaymaker, and descendant of Mathias Slaymaker (Slaremaker, from the original German Schleiermacher), born in Hess Castle, Strasburg, Germany, who came to America in 1710 and settled on the "London Lands" in Strasburg Township. Of the union was born George Duffield (IV), at Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1794. He was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating at the age of sixteen, and pursuing his studies in the theological seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in New York City. Licensed to preach in 1815, he was for nineteen years pastor at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, whence he went to Philadelphia and there had a pastorate for two years. After an interval spent as pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York City, Rev. George Duffield in 1837 went to Detroit to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church, which flourished under his leadership for thirty years, until his death, June 24, 1868. He was a founder of Harper Hospital, and a man of such spirituality and magnetism that he was a unique moral leader in Detroit, Michigan.

Rev. George Duffield married, September 11, 1817, Isabelle Graham Bethune, daughter of Divie and Joanna (Graham) Bethune. Her father, a New York merchant, born in Rosshire, Scotland, in 1771, was the son of Rebecca Robertson, cousin to the Hon. William Gladstone. Six children were born to George Duffield and his wife, including a son, George, who became the distinguished Presbyterian minister and author of the hymn, "Stand up, Stand up for Jesus."

Divie Bethune Duffield, second son of Rev.

George and Isabelle Graham (Bethune) Duffield, was born in Pennsylvania and studied in the preparatory department of Dickinson College, showing himself so apt a pupil that he was ready for admission to college at the age of twelve, though admission was not allowed to such young students. He went to Philadelphia with his family in 1835 and studied at Livingston College, whence he went to Yale as a member of the class of 1840. A lover of learning and of literature, he was a brilliant student, a writer of verse and prose, and a linguist who spoke French, German, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He joined his parents in Detroit in 1839 and began to read law under the direction of Bates and Talbot, prominent attorneys of the city. He then studied law at Yale, while continuing his classical course, and he won the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Laws before attaining his majority. Forced to abandon the theological course upon which he was embarked, he returned to Detroit and in 1843 was admitted to the bar. He practiced law there for nearly fifty years, until his death, March 17, 1891, and became a leader in his profession. He and his son practiced as Duffield and Duffield. In 1847, Mr. Duffield was elected city attorney of Detroit and served as commissioner of the United States Court for many years. As a member of the Detroit Board of Education from 1847 on, he worked effectively for the public schools and won the name of "father of the high school system"; he was president of the board for several years before his retirement in 1860. A Detroit public school was named in his honor in 1855. Mr. Duffield was a stalwart champion of the public library also and an officer of the First Presbyterian Church. He also served for years as secretary of the board of trustees of Harper Hospital, and president, in 1850, of the Young Men's Society, a social and literary organization. After the Whigs ceased to exist, Mr. Duffield joined the Republicans. He was an uncompromising Abolitionist, writing and speaking eloquently in this cause. Divie Bethune Duffield married, June 25, 1854, Mary Strong Buell, born in Rochester, New York, who died February 27, 1898. Five children were born of the union, but only two survived adolescence, namely: Dr. George Duffield, a prominent Physician of Detroit, now deceased; and Bethune, of further mention.

Bethune Duffield, sixth of his family in line of descent in this country, was also destined for leadership. He was educated in Paterson's private school and the military academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan, graduating in the class of 1879, and entering the University of Michigan, where he

took the classical course and graduated in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then determined to adopt the profession in which his father was a leader and began careful preparations for admission to the bar. His examinations successfully passed, Mr. Duffield began to practice law in Detroit in 1885, joining his father and organizing the firm of Duffield and Duffield. After the death of his father, in 1891, Mr. Duffield continued to practice alone and fully maintained the family reputation for marked intellectual force and general business efficiency as well as rare legal qualifications. Thoroughness in the preparation of his cases was a steady factor in his success. He had a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and seldom erred in their application. He was for many years trustee of the estate of David Stott, and he was a director of the Wabash-Portland Cement Company, of the Dime Savings Bank, and of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association. Mr. Duffield also served as legal adviser of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Detroit. As secretary-treasurer of the Forest Heights Realty Company, he gave further evidence of his business acumen, as he did also as trustee and former secretary of the Elmwood Cemetery Association.

The political alignment of Mr. Duffield was with the Republican party. He was for four years a member of the Detroit Board of Estimates, and from 1892 until his death he was a trustee of Harper Hospital. He was a member of the Michigan State Naval Brigade from 1894 to 1900, and belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, to the Michigan State Bar Association, and the Detroit Bar Association. His clubs were the Detroit, the Detroit Country, the Witenagemote, and the Harbor Point Country clubs. His fraternity was the Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Bethune Duffield married, October 28, 1885, Eliza Steele Muir, of Detroit, daughter of William Ker and Eliza (Steele) Muir (q. v.). She was reared by her father's second wife, Christina (Hendrie) Muir, of Hamilton, Ontario, for her own mother died when she was an infant of six weeks. To Mr. and Mrs. Bethune Duffield were born four children—three sons and a daughter: 1. Muir Buell Duffield, born November 7, 1886, in Detroit, educated in the local public schools, the Detroit University School, and Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; in the real estate business in Seattle and Vancouver; and in the automotive field in Pontiac, Michigan, for some years; now in the real estate brokerage business in Detroit with offices in the Penobscot Building; a veteran of the World War, Mr. Duffield enlisted

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as private at Camp Custer in February, 1918, graduated from Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, in Louisville, Kentucky, as second lieutenant assigned to the 69th Field Artillery, and later was appointed Regimental Personnel Adjutant with the rank of captain; demobilized at Camp Stithon, Kentucky, in January, 1919; he belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Detroit Boat Club, and the Indian Village Tennis Club; he married, June 5, 1912, at Everett, Washington, Ruth C. McChesney, daughter of John Taylor and Clara (Brooks) McChesney, of Burlington, Iowa, connected with the firm of Henry P. Scott of Wilmington, Delaware and the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads; children: i. John McChesney Duffield, born June 5, 1914. ii. Virginia Muir Duffield, born December 18, 1915. iii. Bethune Duffield, II, born June 14, 1921. iv. Ruth Brooks Duffield, born August 24, 1927. 2. Mary Bethune, who married (first) Richard Graham Neighbors, of Roanoke, Virginia, after completing her education at Boarding School, Kent Place, Summit, New Jersey, and the Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, New York; after the death of her first husband, November 5, 1920, she married (second), June 26, 1926, Norman K. Meginnity. Children of the first union, adopted by their stepfather: Richard, Elise and Ann E.; a daughter was born of the second marriage, Mary Lou Meginnity, February 26, 1929. 3. George Duffield, born December 14, 1897, graduated from the University of Michigan, with his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921, and from the law school in 1923; with the real estate firm of Stormfeltz-Lovely for five years; now with the Grosse Point branch of the Graham-Paige automobile agency; in the Infantry at Fort Sheridan before transfer to Naval Aviation, during the World War, mustered out in 1919; member of the Detroit Boat Club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities; married, August 18, 1928, Elizabeth A. Mengel, daughter of Herbert W. and Jane (Angel) Mengel, of Louisville, Kentucky. 4. Marcus (Mark) Brownson Duffield, born September 29, 1902; graduate of University of Michigan, 1925; member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; sales manager for H. W. Noble & Company for two years, in real estate for a time, now salesman for Acme White Lead and Color Works; married, June 11, 1927, Josephine Walter, and they have a son, Guy Walter Duffield, born August 31, 1929.

The notable career of Bethune Duffield ended when he died November 24, 1929, at the age of sixty-eight. He was a man of handsome and aristocratic presence, of rare personal charm and

kindliness, and of remarkable business and legal ability. His death was regarded as a community loss, while his loving family and host of friends felt most keenly the loss of this delightful comrade. The memory of his personality and accomplishments will long remain in inspiring influence in their hearts and in Detroit as a whole.

MUIR, WILLIAM KER, Railroad Executive—For forty years William Ker Muir contributed mightily to the improvement of railroad and industrial activities in Canada and the United States and left a name that stands as an example of unusual achievement in the fields in which he moved. He became associated with Canadian railways at a period when they were struggling for life and under his expert guidance and clear foresight they leaped to the forefront of carriers and quickly gave an indication of the eminence which they have today attained as great transcontinental trunk lines.

He was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, March 20, 1829, and was a direct descendant of the Howies, Covenanters, of Loch Goyne. His initial association with railroad work was in a ticket office of an Ayrshire railway, from which he graduated into high positions. He was specially interested in mechanical engineering and also in surgery, and much of his spare time was spent in machine shops, where he studied every part of the business. It was in 1852 that he made the acquaintance in Scotland of C. J. Brydges, managing director of the Great Western Railway of Canada, and in October of that year, in response to an offer, he came to America and assisted in opening the railway connecting Niagara Falls with Hamilton, Ontario. He remained in the service of that line for five years and then came to Detroit, Michigan, as general manager of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad. In December, 1865, he submitted his resignation from this office, in order to accept appointment as assistant general superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, under R. N. Rice. Some years later he was offered and accepted the office of general superintendent of the Great Western of Canada and immediately began a rejuvenation of that line. His first and important work was the alteration of the gauge of the line from the Canadian broad gauge of five feet six and one-half inches to the standard American gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches. He also thoroughly reorganized it and equipped it to operate as an eastern and western link in the other systems that were extending their lines. His work completed in that, he returned to the superin-

tendency of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, again quitting this line to accept the general management of the Canadian Southern Railway, which purposed extending its Canadian service over branch lines across the boundary and into the United States. He was very successful in advancing the interests of this line and after a number of years conducting its operations he retired from active railway work. He later became president of the Star Line of river and lake steamers, with his headquarters in Detroit, Michigan. He was a trustee of Harper Hospital and every Monday evening attended the meeting of the trustees. He was long a Poor Commissioner, and was always interested in the afflicted of mind or body. He was a pioneer in this work for the poor, and helped thousands get work, also giving largely of his own means. His death occurred June 23, 1892.

William Ker Muir married (first) Eliza Steele, a native of Scotland, who died in Detroit. They were the parents of four children: Jennie H., of Detroit; Helen, married Henry Russel and died in Detroit; Isobel, married Wetmore Hunt of Detroit; and Eliza Steele, who married Bethune Duffield (q. v.). Mr. Muir married (second) Christina Hendrie, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Strathearn) Hendrie, and they were the parents of two children: William Howie, a biography of whom follows; and Christina, widow of Harry C. Van Husan. Mrs. Christina Muir was eighty-seven years of age on the day that the Armistice ending the World War was signed, November 11, 1918.

William Ker Muir will have a lasting place in the railway history of Canada and the United States, in addition to the permanent esteem in which he will be held by thousands who knew him. His marked devotion to the public welfare and to the advancement of commercial prosperity, his close adherence to high ideals in his relations with his fellowmen, his outstanding patriotism and his loyalty to friends were characteristics which endeared him to all. He was an ardent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was an eminent and valuable citizen, whose like is seldom seen.

MUIR, WILLIAM HOWIE, Manufacturer—During nearly four decades William Howie Muir was one of the outstanding industrialists of Northern Michigan, carrying on a part of the work in which his father had achieved a great success and doing much in addition that he personally conceived. He was equally prominent in the financial, industrial and social life of Detroit, in which city he spent his life, and his contributions to each activity were notable and highly

appreciated. Wholly distinct from his personal ambitions he took an intense interest in the affairs of the people and was ever alive to the public wealth. He was a good sportsman, a companionable clubman, an executive who was admired and respected by his army of workers for the fairness with which he treated them, and he was a loyal friend and a generous contributor to such causes as warranted a practical aid. No citizen of Detroit contributed more proportionately to his abilities than he and none had a cleaner record. He was needed by the work-a-day world and his passing has been sincerely mourned by his fellow-industrialists and an army of close friends.

He was born in Detroit, May 28, 1867, a son of William Ker and Christina (Hendrie) Muir, and received his education at a private school in Detroit and at Michigan Military Academy, afterward supplementing these with the course at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Mechanical Engineer with the class of 1888. He then entered the employ of the Eureka Iron and Steel Works at Wyandotte, Michigan, which his father had founded and of which he was the president, remaining there until 1892, when the firm of Jenks and Muir was organized, manufacturers of bedsteads, springs, and mattresses; later were added automobile springs and cushions, which the firm still continues to produce, the former business having since been given up. Mr. Muir began with this concern as secretary, Charles C. Jenks being president, but upon the death of his partner in 1922, he became president of the concern. For twenty years he had been a director of the People's Wayne County Bank, and for more than a decade a director of the Union Trust Company. During his college career he was an ardent athlete, being a member of the junior baseball team at the University of Michigan and also a football and tennis player of note. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. In later years he took to golf and became one of the best players at his country club. He was active in the development of Grosse Pointe Village and Grosse Pointe Farms and a liberal supporter of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church in Detroit. He was a member of the Detroit, Yondotega, Detroit Racquet, University, Detroit Athletic, Detroit Country, and Grosse Pointe Hunt clubs. His death occurred at his residence, No. 63 Ridge Road, Grosse Pointe, Michigan, December 5, 1929.

William H. (W. Howie) Muir married, January 9, 1895, Marion Lewis, daughter of Alexander Lewis (see following biography), and Elizabeth (Ingersoll) Lewis. Their children were: 1. Eliza-

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beth Ingersoll, married John H. Potter of Detroit, and they are the parents of: Marion Muir and Sally Muir. 2. Marjorie Howie, married T. Worden Hunter, of Detroit, and they are the parents of: Elizabeth Worden, and T. Worden, Jr. 3. William Ker, married Florence Bodman of Detroit, and they are the parents of one child: William Howie, 2d.

Mr. Muir made a substantial impression upon the industrial world in which he moved and lived to see the results of his contributions filling the homes and the public roadways of all America. That he was instrumental in advancing the commercial prosperity and assisting in the marvelous growth of Detroit should have been a pride to him, for as such it stands in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and in the loyal hearts of a multitude of friends.

LEWIS, ALEXANDER, Man of Affairs—Reaching almost the age of ninety years, Alexander Lewis was for more than seventy years active in the business life of Detroit, in which he achieved a distinct success and became one of the outstanding personalities of the city. He was a man of unusual attainments, keen in business, in finance and in political acumen, possessed of a high sense of justice and honor and conducting his affairs with due regard to the rights of others and to the maintenance of stainless citizenship. His interest in public affairs during his mature life brought him to the approving attention of the electorate and he was called to public office upon several occasions, in all of which he administered the affairs of the people as carefully as he managed his private enterprises, thus making a meritorious record that brought him permanent esteem. He was a sound churchman and believed in the absolute observance of the laws, practicing this belief in every action of his life, both in private and public activities. He ranked with the highest in his citizenship and left a memory that will be indelibly recorded on the pages of the history of Detroit.

He was born in Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, October 24, 1822, a son of Thomas and Jeannette (Velaire) Lewis. His father's family having been Welsh, came to America in the seventeenth century, while on his mother's side his ancestry was French. His father was born in Three Rivers, Quebec, while his mother's native place was Windsor, Ontario. When he was a boy of fifteen years Alexander Lewis came to Detroit, reaching this city on May 1, 1837, and beginning his business life as a clerk in the store of E. W. Cole and Company, at the corner of Woodward

Avenue and Atwater Street, where he remained for about two years. He then went to the firm of G. and J. G. Hill, druggists, on Jefferson Avenue near Woodward. Two years later he left this house and went to Pontiac, Michigan, remaining until 1843, when he returned to Detroit and here obtaining a position with the commission house of Gray and Lewis, the firm consisting of his brother, Samuel, and Horace Gray. Two years' study of the business of forwarding and commission he deemed sufficient for independent activities, so he withdrew from the firm and, in association with H. P. Bridge, founded the firm of Bridge and Lewis, which was established at the foot of Bates Street, on the east side, and later removed to Randolph Street. He continued in business association with this house until 1862, when he withdrew and established himself independently in the flour and grain industry at Nos. 44 to 48 West Woodbridge Street, where he remained until 1884. By this time his success had enabled him to invest in considerable real estate and he retired from active mercantile occupation in order to devote his time to these interests. He had become one of the directors of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company and of the Detroit National Bank and was president of the Detroit Gas Light Company. He served as president of the Board of Trade in 1862, and as police commissioner from 1865 to 1875. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Detroit, serving through 1877, and in 1881 was appointed a commissioner of the Public Library, in which office he served until 1887, in which year he was again elected mayor of the city under political conditions through which he emerged with great honor and credit. The distinct issue of the campaign was the observance of the Sabbath in strict accordance with the laws, and Mr. Lewis, as the nominee of the Democratic party and the leader of the moral element of the community, was triumphantly elected. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and was one of the oldest communicants in the original parish of St. Anne's. He died in Detroit, April 18, 1908, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Alexander Lewis married, June 10, 1850, Elizabeth Ingersoll, daughter of Justus Ingersoll, and they were the parents of thirteen children, among them a daughter, Marion, who married William Howie Muir, of Detroit (see preceding biography).

Few men have attained to higher regard in the esteem of his fellow-citizens than the late Alexander Lewis. His contributions to the progress of Detroit in commerce and in the main-

tenance of law and order have not been exceeded by any individual since his day, and his memory will long be green in the hearts of an army of friends. His work was of great importance to the community and his name is recorded on the rolls of honor in the archives of the municipality.

DOUCETTE, PIERRE APHERRE, Pioneer Lumberman—Born in the North Woods of Canada, Pierre Apherre Doucette grew to manhood in the heart of one of the world's greatest lumber centers. The love of the great outdoors, with all the healthy ideals of thought and conduct which that life teaches, was bred in him from childhood, and in seeking the field of his life work it was natural that he should be attracted to the lumber industry. In later years in Texas, he developed a highly important enterprise which was established through his initiative, and which he personally guided along the pathway of success. Active and fearless, he seemed a veritable dynamo of energy, and yet into every detail of his life and work he carried a delicacy and faultless precision which is always the mark of superior intelligence and perception. His life was of the greatest value to Texas industry, and his career of large importance in the development of the State.

Mr. Doucette was born on March 22, 1858, at Doucette Landing, near Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence River, Canada, a son of Joseph and Monique Doucette, both members of old and substantial French families, who had come to Canada in their youth. The father died when his son was only fourteen years old, and from that time on the boy had to make his own way in life.

His education was limited by stern necessity to attendance at grammar school, but he was always intellectual in his tendencies and during his lifetime acquired a liberal education and wide knowledge of the world's cultures through constant reading and study. As a boy he started work in the logging and lumber camps of Canada and the upper Michigan peninsula, and many were the thrilling experiences which came to him in riding logs down the streams and lakes to the great mills along Lake Michigan. Mr. Doucette spared no effort to master every detail of lumbering operations, and while performing those duties which came to him with the greatest efficiency, he was laying plans for the future. Attracted by the opportunities of the State, he came as a young man to the timber belt of Texas in Hardin and Jefferson counties, and plunged with enthusiasm into the work going on there. He brought with him a deep knowledge of the improved methods of logging and milling from the North Woods, and

thus influenced the lumber industry of Texas in a very important way from the time of his first association. In fact, he was the man who introduced the method of riding loose logs with spiked boots on the streams of the State down to the great sawmills below.

Much of his logging in this way was done by Mr. Doucette on the Neches River. He worked on contract only, delivering logs to mills, and soon became a widely known figure about the lumber camps and mills of the State. In the course of several years he formed a connection with the Olive and Sternberg Company, who operated a lumber mill, and became general manager for this firm. During all this period, however, he was planning an independent venture, and finally was able to establish his own mill in Tyler County, Texas, which soon became one of the best known single mills in the State. The little town and post office which grew up about Mr. Doucette's enterprise were designated Doucette, Texas, in his honor. He devoted all his fine energies and talents to building up his business, and in a remarkably short time brought it to top rank among similar institutions of the State. Gradually increasing the scope of his operations, Mr. Doucette later established a mill at Woodville, which was eventually sold to the J. H. Kirby Lumber Company, and also acquired an interest in the Thompson-Ford Lumber Company at Grayburg, Texas. Then he established both supply yards and a lumber mill at Sour Lake, which played an important part in furnishing this great oil field with timber and building materials. Mr. Doucette was not only one of the most prominent leaders of industry in the Lone Star State, but was known and admired in lumber circles of the entire country. The enterprise which he established is continuing today along the lines which he laid down, with an immense business throughout all Texas. Lumber yards have recently been established at Hull and Barber's Hill, and as a corporation, ownership of the company has remained in the family, thus assuring a continuance of its traditional high standards of excellence and ideals of service.

Mr. Doucette was a member of the National Lumbermen's Association, enjoying highest standing among the members of his profession. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, worshipped in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and was a charter-member of the Hoo Hoos and other Texas organizations. He loved all outdoor sports, the great woods and nature, and always kept a stable of good horses for saddle or buggy riding. He was an important influence for the development and

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Engraved by CAMPBELL, New York

Henry Falk

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growth of Sour Lake, interested in all movements for its advancement, and particularly the improvement of its school system. Mr. Doucette was a member of the School Board for a considerable period, and always insisted on the necessity for the best teachers and educational methods.

On May 22, 1882, at Hardin, Texas, Pierre Apherre Doucette married Eliza Jordan, daughter of Dr. M. V. Jordan, a leading physician and member of the well-known Georgia family, who had come to Texas from Colquitt, Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Doucette became the parents of four children: 1. Monique, now the wife of J. L. Minter, of Beaumont. 2. Marguerite, who married John Clark Ward, Jr., also of Beaumont. 3. Fred L., now in charge of the Doucette Lumber Company at Sour Lake. 4. Marie, now deceased, who married Thomas F. Cruse, of Beaumont. Mrs. Doucette, who survives her husband, maintains her residence in Beaumont at No. 693 Irma Avenue.

Mr. Doucette's death occurred at Sour Lake, Texas, on April 14, 1917. He was in the broadest and noblest sense a "self-made" man, one of the finest of all the great leaders whom Texas has honored and who have honored her in their work. Active, energetic and extremely precise, he was most accurate and exacting in his own work and demanded as much from others. Everything, from the life of his home to his great business enterprises, must move on time and operate correctly. And yet, though demanding much, he gave much in return, and never did he ask more from any man than that he put forth his best efforts. Splendidly active, erect, of fine appearance, and always faultlessly groomed, he combined both grace and strength in his person and presence to a rare degree. He was proud without pretense, simple and direct without humility, and in all his relations with others he was considerate and kind. He gave much to the poor and to worthy charitable enterprises, deeming it no more than his simple duty to help those less fortunate than he. Unlimited in his courage and strength, he followed with intense concentration the path-way toward the goal which he set.

FALK, HENRY FREDERICK, Sportsman, Man of Affairs—A business leader of Texas, who rose to a position of preëminence in the cotton industry of the State as a member of the J. W. Evans Company, Henry Frederick Falk was also a leading sportsman of Houston, and one of the best known yachtsmen of the South. He was a man of great ability, a hard, earnest worker, who

thoroughly deserved his distinguished success, and in spite of his quiet modesty, was inevitably a leader in whatever he undertook.

Mr. Falk was born in Texas, March 7, 1878, a son of August Falk, well known cotton raiser and planter of the State, and of Elexia (Byers) Falk, of English ancestry. The paternal grandfather had come from Germany and settled in New York State from which place August Falk, Mr. Falk's father, came to Texas and became associated with agricultural interests.

Henry Frederick Falk obtained his education in the Texas public schools, and early became interested in the great cotton industry, in which he decided to seek a career. As a buyer and shipper of cotton he rapidly rose to important position, and after some years in the industry became a member of the J. W. Evans Company, cotton dealers and exporters on a very large scale. In this connection Mr. Falk became known throughout Texas as one of the trade's best cotton classers, a man of the utmost integrity in his dealings with others, who never stooped to unfair methods, and assured all those who came to him the greatest consideration of treatment and scrupulous honesty. He was regarded as an expert in every department of the cotton business, particularly in connection with the buying and shipping of this staple product of the South, and his services were of the greatest value on numerous occasions in the growth and progress of his company. He was prominent in Houston's business life, and always one of the foremost champions of the city, working in every way for the advancement of the civic welfare and the promotion of the city's growth.

Mr. Falk continued active in the cotton industry from the very beginning of the twentieth century until his retirement a few years before his death. At that time, partly because of ill health, he resigned from the J. W. Evans Company, and devoted himself very largely to yachting interests thereafter. Mr. Falk had always been a devotee of the healthful and invigorating sport of boating. For many years he was closely identified with the activities of the Houston Yacht Club, and was widely known in circles devoted to motor-boating throughout the country. He was frequently credited with having done more to promote this sport around Houston than any other man, and for a full quarter of a century was one of the most active yachtsmen of the vicinity. At the time of his death he was a director of the Houston Yacht Club.

As a charter member of that organization, Mr. Falk first acquired the title of commodore at the

old club, then located in Harrisburg. In those days he owned only a sailboat, but with the growth of the club he enlarged his "fleet" and at the time of his death was the owner of two famous racing boats—"Miss Kemah," a record holder with 54.4 miles an hour of the 510 class, and "Houston Girl." With these two racers Mr. Falk won many cups in races in Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coast contests, setting several new records.

In 1926 and 1927 Commodore Falk served as president of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association, the largest organization of speed boat owners in the country. In 1927 and 1928 he was a member of the board of directors of that organization, and it was largely due to his efforts that the association held its annual regatta at the local yacht club at Shoreacres in July, 1927. Mr. Falk was also a director and one of the five national commissioners who annually superintended the races of the American Outboard Motorboat Association. After his retirement from the cotton business he gave his entire time to the promotion of the sport which he loved. As Houston distributor for the Chris-Craft Pleasure and Speed Boats, he was developing an immense business in Texas for that concern, and just a week before his death he opened the Boat Store at No. 1207 Main Street.

In spite of all demands upon him, Mr. Falk found time for generous contributions of his services and energies in every good cause for the promotion of Houston's welfare. In business and civic affairs, in educational circles, in church and charitable work, he was alike active, a willing and ready worker for the good of the cause. He was always generous in his relations with others and he carried his philanthropies into many fields, although he was never at pains to reveal the wide extent of his liberality in this respect. His relations with the Southmore School, for instance, were little known, and yet he was one of its most generous benefactors. His daughter attended the school and it was at that time that he first became interested in school activities. Mr. Falk presented to Southmore an elaborate playground equipment, and became one of the most active patrons of the school. After his daughter's graduation from the grammar school, he continued his interest, helping to superintend the children's activities and aiding the institution in every way within his powers.

Mr. Falk was a member of the Parent-Teacher Association of Houston, and for a time was its president. He held membership in several local associations of other types, while with his family he worshipped in the Methodist Episcopal faith,

attending St. Paul's Church of this denomination at Houston. Mr. Falk was affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he served this organization as Exalted Ruler of the Houston Lodge. In politics he was a consistent supporter of Democratic principles and candidates.

On June 5, 1901, at Galveston, Texas, Henry Frederick Falk married Margaret Dirk, of that city, daughter of William R. Dirk, an important and highly respected hardware merchant. They became the parents of one daughter, Ethel Margaret, now living with her mother in the Houston family home, No. 5202 La Branch Street.

Mr. Falk's death occurred with the greatest suddenness on March 11, 1929. In the years of a career all too short he achieved a success which is given to few men, not only in the accumulation of material wealth, but in gaining the respect and esteem of his fellows. He took life's responsibilities with all seriousness, and yet he was always buoyantly happy. He had the habit and faculty of concentration in whatever he undertook, and it was this, with his determination, which brought his success, and yet he never lost touch with the realities of life and nature. He had an immense circle of friends throughout all Texas, while he was steadfast in his devotion to family and home, in which he found his greatest happiness. Henry Frederick Falk was the highest type of American citizen. He will be sorely missed by his associates, but the influence and impress of his life will be felt in the community long after the generation which knew him is gone.

WEAVER, LEWIS TOMLINSON, Ranchman and Business Executive—When Oklahoma was an Indian reservation and the country composing it a vast, open stretch of prairie, Lewis Tomlinson Weaver "rode the range" while his large herd of cattle fed upon the native grasses. With this pioneer background, he lived to contribute much to the growth and development of Oklahoma and Texas and to play his part in the more modern business and industrial activities of the Southwest as proprietor of the Duncan Cotton Seed Oil Company in Duncan, Oklahoma, and manager of the Planters' Cotton Seed Oil Company, in Waxahachie, Texas. Mr. Weaver was a man of unusually attractive personality. In his wholesome open-mindedness he reflected the spirit, the breadth and extent of the prairie outdoor world in which he spent such a large part of his earlier years, and the exigencies which that pioneer existence forced him to meet developed a rarely exceptional courage in him. Pleasant,

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genial, frank and honest, he was well liked by his fellows and those under his authority, from whom he could command loyalty and respect with ease, but toward whom he was never domineering.

Mr. Weaver was born at Sulphur Springs, Texas, May 18, 1870, the son of Colonel James A. Weaver, a well-known banker of Texas, who had during the Civil War organized his own regiment in the Confederate Army. His mother had been Sarah Ann Butler, representative of a family for many generations distinguished in Georgia and Mississippi. The subject of this biography attended the public schools, business college and college in Texas, then went into the cattle business, taking his herds to the unsettled Indian Territory country in 1891-94, before that tract was opened to settlement. When the days of the open range were over, Mr. Weaver went to Duncan, where he became manager of the mill for the manufacture of cotton seed oil, cotton cake, and related products, known as the Duncan Cotton Seed Oil Company. He was part owner of the concern. In 1915 he sold this mill and went to Waxahachie, Texas, to become manager of the Planters' Cotton Seed Oil Company there. Democratic in his political affiliations, Mr. Weaver was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and had a great many friends with whom he loved to associate. His favorite recreations were those sports that involve most extensively the element of human relationships.

On October 25, 1893, at Sulphur Springs, Mr. Weaver married Julia Lyon, daughter of Jerome B. Lyon, an Alabama planter whose death had occurred when his daughter was three years of age, she in consequence being reared by an aunt in Sulphur Springs. They became the parents of four children: 1. Louise, wife of Samuel H. Crassland, of Tulsa, Oklahoma. 2. Luke T., deceased. 3. Mrs. Dorothy Ward, of Dallas, Texas. 4. Josephine, wife of Herbert A. Stolte, of Dallas.

Lewis Tomlinson Weaver died August 2, 1920, leaving a host of friends to mourn his loss in addition to a bereaved family. He was a man singularly devoted to his wife and children and his passing left an irreparable vacancy in the home circle. Mr. Weaver owed much of his success to the genial ease with which he met and made friends with his associates. To his friends he was always loyal, even when loyalty required self sacrifice, and he possessed a leadership ability that was truly exceptional. Of clean outlook, unerringly straight in his mental operations, and upright in his living, he was a man among men.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL WISTAR, Physician and Surgeon—The name of Dr. Samuel Wistar Johnson stands preëminent in the annals of the town of Corsicana, Texas, for while she may have citizens who will equal him in achievement and worth and public service, no one can ever surpass his record. Mayor of the town and president of Corsicana's Board of Education, president of the Corsicana National Bank, member of the Board of Directors of the Orphans' Home, pioneer leader in the oil development of Navarro County, and a leader generally in all business, civic, financial and social welfare activities, he was withal an ideal doctor, calm and analytical, a reasoning and careful diagnostician, and possessed of an inspiring personality and love for all human kind. With fairness and justice to each and every one of his associates upon all occasions the rudimentary foundation upon which he built the vital structure of his daily life, Dr. Johnson exerted an undying influence upon his place and time.

Dr. Johnson was born at Dawsonville, near Atlanta, Georgia, February 11, 1853, the son of Samuel Callaway Johnson, son of Samuel Broomfield, born in New England, and Mary Alexander Johnson. Samuel Broomfield Johnson's father was Captain Samuel Johnson, one of the heroes of the Battle of King's Mountain (see "King's Mountain and its Heroes," by Draper). Captain Samuel Johnson urged his men on, though he was lying with a bullet wound in his abdomen. His order was: "Aim at the waistband of their breeches, boys." A handkerchief was drawn through his body to staunch the flow of blood from this hole. He was carried home on a horse by a Dr. Samuel Callaway, nursed back to health, and was active in the War of 1812, in command of a regiment. His son was named Samuel Callaway, and he was the father of Dr. Samuel W. Johnson, of this review. Samuel Callaway Johnson was a lawyer with wide practice in Dawsonville and Atlanta, and at the time of his death was Solicitor-General of Blue Ridge Circuit, Georgia; fought for four years in Lee's Army. He was an ordained Methodist minister and could have claimed exemption, but chose to fight and pray. Dr. Samuel W. Johnson's mother was Emily Martha (Swilling) Johnson, representative of an old North Carolina family, the daughter of Margaret Prince Farrar, who was the granddaughter of William Farrar of Farrar's Island, Henrico County, Virginia, who married Judith Jefferson, aunt of President Thomas Jefferson. William Farrar, known as Major Farrar, was member of the House of Burgesses, 1700-02. He inherited Farrar's Island

from his father, William Farrar, born in London in 1593, a patentee of said island, for bringing over a vessel load of Colonists at his own expense. The latter married Cecily Jordan in 1618 at Jordan's Journey, Virginia.

Samuel Wistar Johnson attended the Atlanta schools, earning money to continue his long medical training course by teaching school near Atlanta. Following graduation from the Atlanta Medical College Dr. Johnson went to New York City where he served as interne in Bellevue Hospital, then returned to the South to establish a practice at Atlanta. Here yellow fever was menacing and soon the terrible epidemic was raging. Throughout its course Dr. Johnson served heroically, one of the corps of medical men who were finally successful in curbing the terror. Some time later he determined to go to Texas and established himself for a short time in Ennis, thence went to Corsicana where he lived and worked to unusually good purpose until 1910, although he retired from active medical practice in 1898. A man of infinite interests and unlimited vitality, he never refused a public duty and even sought to serve his fellowmen and lead them to better their circumstances and lead fuller, happier lives. His townspeople rewarded him by electing him mayor, and insisting that he serve on practically every board or committee of importance having to do with civic affairs, with the result that his vigorous personality and far-sighted intelligence constituted an outstandingly important factor in the growth and development of Corsicana. In 1910 Dr. Johnson moved to Dallas where he became prominent as president of the Lone Star Life Insurance Company and an active leader in business and financial circles. A Democrat, he played throughout his life a significant part in political activities both while he himself was in office and out of it. He was a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order, a member of the Dallas County Club and member of a number of important organizations in Corsicana. But professional and civic activities and his business connections did not consume all his time and Dr. Johnson bought a large farm in Denton County where, under his personal supervision, scientific farming was carried on on a large scale. His farm, outdoor life in general and nature lore made up his chief, and certainly his favorite, diversions.

Dr. Johnson's first wife was Kate Beaton. She died in 1904, leaving three children: Mrs. Harry Trentman, Mrs. Earl Fortson, and Mrs. W. G. Clarkson, all of Fort Worth, Texas. There were also three children, deceased. He married (second), January 5, 1910, Sarah Pace, daughter of

Dr. J. M. Pace, Dallas physician whose death occurred in 1912 and Anna (Woodland) Pace. Of this union there was born one son, Samuel Pace Johnson.

Dr. Samuel Wistar Johnson died January 7, 1922 at Dallas, his passing greatly mourned by a vast host of friends and associates who had profited by the dynamic inspiration of his life's contacts with theirs. In institutions he helped to found and in realized civic improvements that his active brain conceived, there have been erected in Texas many material monuments to his memory, but the best memorial to a life such as his is the conviction, deep engrained in the minds and hearts of the thousands of men and women who knew him, that he lived and died a great and good man.

MANSFIELD, JACOB SAMUEL, Man of Affairs—A pioneer in the development of the great Southwest, Jacob Samuel Mansfield exercised a decisive influence in establishing the Commonwealth of Arizona and the institutions which today are so important in the life of the State. Few men are destined for high leadership. Those who attain it are gifted far beyond the average. Through their efforts empires are built, institutions rise and flourish, and the lives of millions are changed. To live at such a time with such men, to share the blessings and the bounty which their efforts provide is a rare privilege. The greatness and the influence of nations depends upon such men.

Mr. Mansfield was born in Stettine, Germany, on November 9, 1832, a son of Jacob and Hannah Mansfield. He was trained and educated in the German schools, but even in early years he felt the justice of German liberal opposition to the reactionary military régime. He would not submit to compulsory military service and at the age of sixteen, during the revolutionary outbreaks of 1848, he came to America with many of the leaders of liberal thought, including such figures as Carl Schurz. Mr. Mansfield settled first in New York City, but the Southwest territory always exercised a peculiar fascination for him and he pushed on to New Mexico, to Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The California Gold Rush of the following year fired his enthusiasm, and for some months he prospected on the Pacific Coast, one of thousands of eager searchers who comprised the generation of Forty-niners. But the road to wealth is seldom swift and almost never is it traveled without effort. Mr. Mansfield eventually left the gold fields and went to Arizona, where he became associated with the senior Steve Elkins, a very famous man of his day.

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They engaged together in the freighting business in this new country, buying goods in the East and freighting their purchases by wagon train to such large frontier towns as Phoenix, Tucson, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Nevada City, and others. This was not only a highly important service in the development of pioneer territory, but was also very profitable, and the initiative of the partners was fittingly rewarded in material returns. On one of his trips back to New York City to purchase a stock of general merchandise for sale, Mr. Mansfield met his future wife who would consent to marry him only on condition that he settle down in business. This he agreed to do. The ceremony was performed, and Mr. Mansfield and his bride began their long wedding trip West, making the journey partly by buck-board to Tucson. This town was to be their home for many years and the center of Mr. Mansfield's business activities. Here he established that pioneer enterprise known as "The Pioneer News Depot of Arizona," dealing in books, texts, supplies, newspapers and magazines. This was the first venture of its kind in the Arizona territory, and under Mr. Mansfield's guidance it grew to prosperous proportions. He had the greatest confidence in the future of the section and State. He was willing to back his convictions by long term investments and the power of his example in this respect exercised a decisive influence in Arizona development.

Mr. Mansfield became one of the most important of the territorial leaders. In the days of his early residence and later in gold boom times he was a power in affairs and one of the most wealthy men in Arizona. He owned vast lands and varied interests throughout all the territory, but particularly in and about Tucson. Here he owned much of the best city property, both business buildings and residential property. He was a man of sweeping vision and tremendous energies, carrying through to success whatever he undertook. It was the great good fortune of Arizona that he took so keen an interest in the civic welfare and progress. He never allowed purely selfish considerations to outweigh the public good, and throughout all his career he worked tirelessly for the advancement of the territory and its people. Only now is it fully recognized how far ahead of his times he was in planning Arizona's progress. The cause of education particularly won his support. He was president for many years of the Tucson Board of Education and did more than any other single man in the development of the city's schools. It was he who went before the first State Legislature and secured the University

of Arizona for Tucson. He gave the tract of land on which the first university buildings were erected and remained its most ardent supporter. Mr. Mansfield was also supervisor of the State Board of Education. In his store he established the first circulating library in the State, and always, in every way, he was the first to give of his self, his time, and money for every good cause.

Mr. Mansfield was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and was very active in all the higher bodies of this great order, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar and the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. The often sought, but rarely attained honor, the (active) thirty-three degree of the Scottish Rite was conferred upon him in recognition of his services to Masonry and his distinguished place in Arizona life. Mr. Mansfield was also Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, and a leader in the affairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He organized the Arizona Pioneers' Association, and was president and a member of many leading organizations of State and city. His own particular hobby was the collection of rare books and antiques, and his acquisitions were many and notable.

In May, 1877, in New York City, Jacob Samuel Mansfield married Eva Goldsmith, who was born on May 25, 1849, in Hamburg, Germany, and died on July 16, 1926, at Tucson. She was a woman of the highest education and culture, having studied music for a time under the famous elder Damosch in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield were the parents of four children: 1. Hannah Fredericka, who married Harry Landa, of San Antonio, Texas. 2. Samuel Jacob, whose two children, Ann Eve and Lenore, are graduates of the University of Arizona, which their grandfather helped to establish. 3. Phyllis, who married Cyril Sanders. They have two young children, Priscilla and McConnell. 4. Monte, of Tucson, one of the business leaders of present-day Arizona. He has one son, Monte, Jr.

Mr. Mansfield's death occurred at Tucson on February 19, 1894. His passing was an irreparable loss to Arizona and the Southwest, and hundreds paid sorrowing tribute to the worth of his life and work. Mr. Mansfield, although quiet, retiring and reserved, was one of the greatest leaders in Western life. Firm in character, strong in will, great in heart and vision, his efforts were of value to the entire State and he was truly one of the builders of our Western Empire. He was a man of the strictest integrity. In the little things of life, in

matters of conduct and in his relations with others he was punctilious and correct. He dressed with pride in his appearance, and never by word or deed did he act in any way which would lessen his self respect. His word was his bond. He was invariably fair and just, and in all the duties of life he proved again and again the true nobility and greatness which were so preëminently his.

CULPEPPER, JOSEPH WILSON, Pioneer Business Executive—For thirty years a leader in Houston's business life, Joseph Wilson Culpepper, with that rare vision and knowledge of the future which is accorded few men, saw the opportunities for commercial development in the city, and possessed the initiative and strength of character necessary for the establishment and guidance of a pioneer enterprise. From modest beginnings, the Culpepper Furniture Company grew to remarkable proportions in the volume of its trade and the wide extent of its reputation, and this was due solely to its owner's fine energy and ability, his sound judgment and executive talent. But Mr. Culpepper was more to the State of Texas than a business man, however talented. He was a leader of their spiritual life, a man of rare and noble character who fired others for the right by the power of his message and the inspiration of his example. Everywhere he was looked up to as a leader, the admired and beloved guide of hundreds who came, through him, to a new conception of life and its spiritual significance.

Mr. Culpepper was born in Cleveland County, Arkansas, on April 9, 1873, a son of William Lawrence and Roxana Elmyra (Tolson) Culpepper, and member of the famous Culpepper family of Virginia. His father was a farmer in Arkansas, and earlier had engaged in agricultural pursuits in Mississippi, to which State the grandfather had come from Culpepper County, Virginia. Roxana Elmyra (Tolson) Culpepper was also a member of an old Colonial family, originally of Irish descent.

Joseph Wilson Culpepper, of this record, received very little education in the schools; except for a period of three months, he never attended them. But he drew a vast education from life's associations and contacts, and from constant reading and study. Few men possessed his ability to get to the heart of a question directly, and illuminate all its difficulties by searching analysis and keen intelligence. Beginning the business of life, Mr. Culpepper came from the home farm in Cleveland County, to Little Rock, Arkansas, driving a team and truck at ten dollars a month. Later he was working for six dollars a week, and at

this period in his career, he first met his future wife, Mary Ella Evans, and married her.

This was really the starting point of his climb to success. Mrs. Culpepper was a constant source of aid and inspiration to her husband in all his work, pointing a way to greater efforts and a higher goal. Through her efforts and care they were able to save a little money and plan for the future with hope and confidence. After four years Mr. Culpepper came to Houston and entered the employ of the Rhodes-Haverty Company for a weekly salary of twelve dollars, just double his previous return, and here he remained for a year. His next step first brought him into the furniture business, and for a year he worked with the Simpson-Webb Furniture Company at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Finally he returned to Houston, which was to be his home thereafter until the time of his death, and with two other men as his partners, established an independent enterprise on a small scale. The Southern Furniture Company, as the venture was called, was continued under this arrangement for six years, gradually extending its activities, until, at the end of that time, Mr. Culpepper disposed of his interest and founded the Culpepper Furniture Company. He was careful to maintain the highest standards of excellence, both as to quality of product and service, and realizing the value of what he offered, the members of the community came to deal with him more and more for their furniture. Mr. Culpepper's integrity was undoubtedly the decisive factor in the success of his business. He gave those who came to him the absolute maximum of value for their money, but in the details of operation alone, he was careful to guard against the dangers of over-expansion, pursuing policies of sound and healthy growth. Thus he guided his enterprise with sure hand along the pathway of success, expanding only as conditions dictated. But frequent expansions were necessary, nevertheless, to take care of his constantly increasing business. The original store was located at No. 279 San Jacinto Street, but five years later Mr. Culpepper transferred the headquarters of the company to Congress Avenue. Then for several years he was situated in Milan Street, and finally he built up a great store at No. 1308 Congress Avenue.

In addition, Mr. Culpepper established furniture stores of his company at Humble, Goose Creek, West Columbia, and Damon Mound, building up an immense business throughout all the State. He became known as one of the leading men of commerce in all Texas, and his consistent efforts and loyalty to highest ideals of service were rewarded by the immense personal wealth which came to



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him. And yet through it all he remained the same modest, kindly gentleman that he always was, easily approachable, loving best the simple things and the simple ways of life. He bought a fine farm in Brazoria County, forty miles south of Houston, and found great pleasure in developing this property, as in hunting, fishing, and other country sports.

On February 14, 1897, at Little Rock, Arkansas, Joseph Wilson Culpepper married Mary Ella Evans, daughter of George Evans, a farmer of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Culpepper became the parents of several children of whom four survive, as follows: 1. Elsie Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. B. Rogillio. 2. "Scooter," who married Burton Eugene Chaddick. 3. Leah Mozelle, now Mrs. Edward Smith. 4. Dorothy Vandine, who lives with her mother at the family home in Houston, No. 3118 Morrison Street.

Mr. Culpepper was affiliated fraternally with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Free and Accepted Masons, while he also held membership in the Rotary Club. With his family he worshipped in the Baptist faith, and his whole life was a career of service in this church. For not only was he a business success, but also—and he considered this far more important—a leader of men in Christian work, winning hundreds to the teachings of his Lord and Master. He was the prime mover in the building of the fine new Baptist Church building at Harrisburg, Texas, and for years he was pastor there. He was also at various times deacon and Sunday school superintendent in Emmanuel Church at Houston, and a noted leader in church circles throughout the State. Indeed, finally, he gave his life for his church in service to humanity, for he suffered a stroke of paralysis while concluding a sermon at Harrisburg, and his death occurred on December 4, 1928.

It is impossible to speak with any adequacy of the infinite sorrow which came to thousands of his friends everywhere, for it was universally recognized that with his passing a noble spirit left the ways of mankind behind it forever. A strong, magnetic, vital personality was his, and a great mind. He possessed extraordinary warmth and power of character, was universally admired by the people of Texas, and loved by those in every walk of life. His career was one, not only of success, but of right and noble living, and no matter what the contingency with which he was faced, he never departed from those high ideals of thought and conduct to which he gave his steadfast allegiance. In this resolve, and in his determination to succeed, he was strengthened by the sweet influence of his wife, who had said when

she married him that some day he would be great, would be prominent, and known throughout the length and breadth of the land. In fulfilling this prediction, he was greatly aided by her loyal efforts and the inspiration of her presence. Few men have attained so notably the high goal of distinction in life at which Mr. Culpepper aimed. Of him it may truly be said, "His was indeed a career of achievement, success and honor."

GORHAM, HON. CHARLES T., Banker and Diplomat—A career of signal distinction is found in the records left behind by the late Hon. Charles T. Gorham. As a banker he attained to eminence in financial circles of Michigan through operation of his banking institution at Marshall; where he made his home. As a diplomat he attained to eminence at The Hague, in Netherlands, where he handled affairs of State for our Nation in Foreign relations. And as a master of statecraft, he was later called to Washington.

The family to which Mr. Gorham belonged was founded in its American line during early days of the Republic. One of its members, Nathaniel Gorham, was chosen delegate to the First United States Constitutional Congress held in New York. The progenitor in America was Captain John Gorham, son of James and Agnes (Bennington) Gorham, of Benefield, England. Arms registered in the name are ancient and honorable. The line follows:

(I) Captain John Gorham came to America in early days. He settled in New England, there became a foremost figure, and died. He married Miri Desire Howland, whose father was a passenger in the "Mayflower," and they had children, one son having been Jabis.

(II) Jabis Gorham lived at Bristol, Rhode Island, and there died. He married Hanna Sturges.

(III) Ichabod Gorham, their son, lived at Fairfield, Connecticut. He married Sarah Barlow; and they had a son named Benjamin.

(IV) Benjamin Gorham married Annie Coombs. He died at Ridgebury, Connecticut.

(V) William Gorham, son of Benjamin and Annie (Coombs) Gorham, married Polly Weed. They had four sons and a daughter, and all four of the sons rose to prominence. One was a clergyman, well known in Newark, New Jersey; another a lawyer, in Burlington, New York; the eldest attained a place of importance in book publishing; and the Hon. Charles T. Gorham, central figure of this narrative, succeeded most signally of the four, becoming a figure of international renown.

(VI) Hon. Charles T. Gorham (initial stands for Truesdell), son of William and Polly (Weed) Gorham, was born at Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut, May 29, 1812, and died in Marshall, Michigan, March 10, 1901, at the age of eighty-eight years.

When he was a child his parents removed to Oneonta, Otsego County, New York, and he prepared for college there, with every intention of completing his college work. However, this was not to be. He had demonstrated a marked ability at affairs of business which attracted a leading merchant of Oneonta, a practical and successful business figure outstanding in mercantile circles of New York State, and this merchant persuaded Mr. Gorham to abandon the idea of a higher academic instruction. He accepted a position in the extensive merchandising house of this gentleman, remaining in his employ five years, giving thorough satisfaction to the man who introduced him to commercial operations. In 1836, when he was twenty-four, he came to Marshall, Michigan, to seek his fortune. He looked about him, saw clearly with his practical vision that the community and State would progress, and set about assisting that progress at once with all the courage and ability at his command. First he worked with C. M. Brewer, forming a partnership to deal as merchants. The firm was successful from the outset, and in 1840 Mr. Gorham disposed of his interest in it to Mr. Brewer, to open a private banking house. This, in fact, was the commencement of his career.

From 1840 until 1865, when the bank became incorporated as a national bank, Mr. Gorham conducted the institution to ever-augmented fortune. When the national bank was incorporated he was made its president, and it may be mentioned that today this bank still functions, the oldest banking house in continuous service in the State of Michigan. Under Mr. Gorham's direction it prospered roundly. He became well known in financial circles throughout the State, and as time went on his counsel in financial matters was sought after by men of national and international influence.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gorham had been commissioned a major general in one of the three divisions composing the State Militia. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, and in that chamber was of particular value in organizing the military system of the State. He declined a second nomination for the Senate in order to devote his time to more pressing affairs. Until 1848 Mr. Gorham had been a staunch Democrat. Later he assisted in formation of the Republican party, in its inception at

Jackson, Michigan, and became a leader in party circles. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for his second term as President of the United States. In 1868 he was delegate-at-large at the convention held in Cincinnati, where General Ulysses S. Grant was nominated President. Mr. Grant was appreciative of Mr. Gorham's efforts; other dominant personalities with whom he came into contact in national affairs also approved of his sagacity; and the wide following he secured led to the next important step in a brilliant career.

This came in 1870, with an offer of the mission to Chili, which offer Mr. Gorham declined. The same year, without the slightest solicitation, he was appointed minister to The Hague. He accepted the appointment, and filled the post with distinction. His official record shows clearly and beyond question that as a diplomat the Hon. Charles T. Gorham evinced always the deepest respect for the feelings and rights of the people to whom he was accredited, at the same time maintaining the honor of his own government. Situations arose in which the greatest powers of the diplomat were taxed, and he met them with a facility which amazed his confreres at The Hague. The United States, through his handling of affairs, gained in degree of respect in the eyes of European capitals; and the prestige of his country, through Mr. Gorham as its diplomatic representative, brought benefits the value of which cannot be strictly estimated, in commerce and good will.

In 1875 Mr. Gorham resigned from the foreign post, having held it five years and wishing now to resume contact at close range with matters at home. Press notices given him from the Netherlands and the United States vied as tributes with eulogies paid by brother diplomats at his quality of service. His Majesty the King (of the Netherlands) sent his Minister of State to inquire whether Mr. Gorham would accept the honor of decoration from the hand of his Majesty. Mr. Gorham acknowledged the honor, but graciously declined the decoration.

Shortly after his return from abroad he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, under Secretary Chandler, in President Grant's administration. This he accepted, serving in the Department of the Interior from March, 1876, to April of the following year. Despite the urgent solicitation of the then secretary, Mr. Schurz, he resigned. He had won the highest respect of the administration, and was accorded the honor of naming his own successor.

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Engraving by J. C. Smith

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responsibility above outlined passed, Mr. Gorham did not lose touch with matters at Marshall, Michigan. The people here followed his movements with keen and friendly appreciation, as his position was one of deepest admiration among those of his residential city. He took an active interest in the development of proper school systems, and was instrumental in introducing good public school systems throughout the State of Michigan.

Mr. Gorham married, April 10, 1839, Charlotte Eaton Hart, daughter of Dr. L. W. Hart, of Green County, New York, where Mrs. Gorham was born and reared. She was a lady of education and refinement, and graciously presided over the stately Gorham residence at Marshall. Here are hung many fine portraits and other paintings, which Mr. Gorham collected while abroad at his diplomatic work, during which time he traveled extensively, having been deeply appreciative of the better things of life and a patron of the arts and letters. So, too, was Mrs. Gorham, whose death occurred October 26, 1902, little more than a year after Mr. Gorham's demise. The residence in Marshall presided over by Mrs. Gorham often echoed to discourse of the most elevated kind. Mr. Gorham spoke French and other foreign languages with fluency; Mrs. Gorham appreciated the friendship borne both herself and her husband; and the *galas* were affairs to be recorded in the press of the State at large. The residence, incidentally, was designed by Upjohn, famed architect who designed Trinity Church, of New York. Mrs. Gorham's father was a pioneer of Marshall, contributor to the city's cultural development. He was a graduate of Williams College. Her mother was Sibil (Selden) Hart.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorham had children: 1. Col. Selden H. Gorham, deceased. 2. Charles E., deceased. (These sons were both formerly presidents of the First National Bank of Marshall). 3. Isabella, widow of the late Norris Joseph Frink, of Marshall, who died, here, in 1890. Mr. Frink was identified with the First National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Frink had a daughter, Amelia Norris Frink, who, with her mother and husband, survives. Amelia Norris Frink married James Metcalf Redfield, and they reside in Marshall.

The Frink family, as that of the Gorhams, is old in the history of the United States, and Norris Joseph Frink, late of Marshall, inherited the sterling qualities of his forebears. The descent is, briefly, thus:

(I) John Frink, progenitor of the line in America, sailed with his good wife, Mary, aboard the ship "Lion" from England, and located at Ipswich. With them was a son, John.

(II) John Frink, 2d, lived at Taunton, Massachusetts. He married Grace Stevens; and they had a son, John.

(III) Lieutenant John Frink, 3d, held his rank in the Connecticut Militia, and lived at New London. He married Hannah Prentice; and they had a son, John.

(IV) John Frink, 4th, married Anna Pendleton, and lived at Hartford, Connecticut. They had a son, John.

(V) John Frink, 5th, married Mary Tiffney. They lived at Hartford, and had a son, David.

(VI) David Frink lived at Scipio, New York, first having lived at Hartford, and afterward living at Rochester, New York. He married Wealthy Belden; and they had a son, Joseph.

(VIII) Joseph Frink was born at Scipio. He married Amelia Norris (after whom Mrs. Amelia Norris Redfield, of Marshall, was named), and their son, Norris Joseph Frink, was born March 9, 1842, at Marshall, Michigan, of the ninth generation in the Frink family.

The Hon. Charles T. Gorham was a strong Presbyterian, a true Christian gentleman. He had great public spirit, there being extant in the city of Marshall many evidences of this handed down from his lifetime. Tributes came to his widow and daughter from all sides and from all walks of life at his demise. He was recognized as a banker of marked talent. His record of never having had his paper discounted or dishonored was a banking record of which he was justly proud. His record at The Hague won him world renown. His record in his own community stamped him as a true friend, and it is of note in this connection that the community was glad of his successes, rather than envious.

His distinguished name will be handed down through many generations to come, as a builder of a city, pioneer in the development of Michigan, as a diplomat, as a banker, and as a man.

WILSON, WILLIAM ABNER, Realty Operator, Man of Affairs—Known throughout Texas as "the builder of the city of Houston," William Abner Wilson was a man of rare energy and enthusiasm, of courage and far-seeing vision. He came to Houston toward the close of the last century, when the great future of the city lay still before it, but he had implicit confidence in that future and years ago was a pioneer in laying out and developing some of the city's most beautiful additions. He never hesitated to serve its interests in every way within his power and was always in the fore-front of any movement for civic progress. Mr. Wilson was almost unbelievably

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active in Houston affairs. He saw the opportunities which it offered, he was willing to work for its future prosperity, and in that prosperity he largely shared.

Mr. Wilson was born at Syracuse, New York, November 29, 1864, a son of William A. Wilson, well known farmer and agriculturalist of that section and member of an old New York family, and of Elizabeth (Arnts) Wilson, a direct descendant of Lord Umberfield, of Great Britain. The father during many later years was retired from active life, although he retained a prominence in community affairs until his death. The Wilson name is truly a good name and one of great worth.

William Abner Wilson, of this record, received his education in the public schools of Syracuse, and early learned to love knowledge for its own sake, keeping well abreast of developments in all phases of this great field by constant reading and study. This habit, and the love of self improvement remained with him in all later life. He was always one of the best informed men in any gathering, a reader of all good literature, and so widely familiar with philosophy, psychology and current trends of affairs, that few men were competent to question his judgment or take issue with him here. Mr. Wilson was eager to measure his ability with the problems and difficulties of life, and after the completion of his academic training was variously employed in his native State. Later he entered the wholesale meat business, and to this he gave his time and attention until he came to Texas in 1892.

For a period of some years Mr. Wilson had been impressed by the advantages which this State offered, and at length he decided to put his plans into execution and came to Houston. Here he immediately entered the real estate and development field, buying desirable lots, improving them, and then selling. He himself supervised all actual building. His directing genius remained the guiding force in all his plans, and with constant success he broadened the scope of his activities. For a time he formed a connection with David Hannah, Houston real estate operator, but later he organized the William A. Wilson Company, dealers in real estate, of which he was president until the time of his death. With him in this company were associated his son, William A. Wilson, Jr., now president of the company. From small beginnings, Mr. Wilson gradually grew to prominence in the real estate field. Among his earliest transactions on a large scale was the purchase of the land on which the famous battle of San Jacinto was fought, and as one evidence of his public spirit, he later disposed of this prop-

erty at a nominal figure to the State on consideration that it be used as a public park. This brought him much before the people of the city, and it soon became evident that here was a man, not only of ability and vision, but one who was also intent on advancing the welfare of the city—a community builder in the finest sense of the term. And now Mr. Wilson was accorded the position of leadership properly his in the real estate field and in public affairs in general. It was he who built the first restricted residential sub-division in Houston, who originated the easy payment plan for homes in the city, and built all the largest subdivisions through the years. As a developer of Woodland Heights, the Eastwood, Lawndale, Woodson Place, and other additions, he gained State-wide, and to a large extent, national recognition as a city builder and planner. On his properties here he built beautiful homes; in fact he was the largest builder of homes in Houston of whatever type, in the thirty-six years of his active business endeavor in the city. In addition to his presidency of the William A. Wilson Company he was also known as president of various subsidiaries, the Woodson Realty Company, the Franklin Building Company, and others.

Mr. Wilson not only dominated real estate affairs of the city, but because of his vision and courage his leadership was accepted by all. To them he was the man who made Houston grow. He possessed a remarkable soundness of judgment in all business matters and his advice was frequently sought and always highly regarded by the largest interests. Indeed it seemed at times as if there were few enterprises of merit which did not owe an appreciable share of their prosperity to his able direction of affairs or sympathetic interest. Many men of business in the city attribute their success more to his advice than to any other cause. Similarly his efforts and inexhaustible enthusiasm were perhaps the greatest single factor in the growth of the city as a whole. He was always an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, was its president for two years, and played a leading part in shaping its helpful policy. A church and Sunday school leader, he was also prominently associated with the Young Men's Christian Association, and for twenty-five years was president of the local branch of this body. Mr. Wilson was affiliated fraternally with Holland Lodge, No. 1, of the Free and Accepted Masons. He held membership in several other organizations of Houston, and with his family was active in attendance upon the First Methodist Episcopal Church. It was in the Sunday school here that he taught the Philathea Class for so many years. Mr. Wil-

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son was known as a forceful, inspirational speaker, and his services in this respect, both at the Young Men's Christian Association and elsewhere, were much in demand.

On April 12, 1892, at Syracuse, New York, William Abner Wilson married Mary Irene Kinney, a daughter of D. S. Kinney, of that city, a well-known minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of six children: 1. William A. Wilson, Jr., who succeeded his father as head of the William A. Wilson Company at Houston. 2. Florence May, now Mrs. Frederick W. Harbaugh. 3. Edgar H., 4. Mary Louise, who married Ben R. Johnson. 5. George D. 6. Helen Irene, now Mrs. William Leonard Aves. The residence of the family, built by Mr. Wilson, and one of the most beautiful and commodious homes in the city, is located at No. 205 Bayland Avenue.

Mr. Wilson's death occurred at Houston, Texas, June 24, 1928, just at the beginning of the great Democratic National Convention held here in that year. Champion of every good and noble cause, a man of inimitable force of character and strictest integrity, his passing was sincerely mourned by thousands in every walk of life, high and low. Many eloquent tributes were paid to his memory, and of these the following lines are quoted from a local paper:

A man who loved Houston and who was to the forefront in everything for the civic and moral advancement of this city, passed away just on the eve of the great convention. William A. Wilson would have been thrilled had he been spared to see the Coliseum dedicated yesterday. His heart always beat in unison with anything that was for the good of this city. He did his part in church and Young Men's Christian Association work, in Chamber of Commerce activities, and in the development of suburban additions and the building of homes.

In the midst of our political bickering stop for just one minute and send a thought heavenward, that William A. Wilson, kindly, courteous gentleman, a true builder of character, an honest builder in this great world of business looking down upon us, may know his good deeds are not forgotten.

WOOLFORD, CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALLACE, Pilot—Born at Jackson, Mississippi, January 29, 1862, Captain William Wallace Woolford died, in Rochester, Minnesota, October 24, 1926, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a son of Joseph Brooks and Susan (Dunnock) Woolford, member of a family old in America, founded in its American line by Colonel Roger Woolford, a native of England, born in 1586, who settled in Dorchester County, State of Maryland, about the latter part of the fifteenth century. From

the progenitor through succeeding generations, the family has been most honorably represented, many of its members having been men of the sea. Joseph Brooks Woolford was typical of his hardy, roving forebears. He lived at Woolford, Maryland (this town having been named in honor of the family), then removed to Mississippi, spent two years there, removed to Lynchburg, Texas, and finally took residence at Houston, Texas.

One of a family of nine children, Captain Woolford came with his parents to Texas, and here secured a meager academic instruction, to which he added in later years through wide reading and conscientious reflection upon experience. He took as if by instinct to the sea. While little more than a youth he held command of a five-masted schooner engaged in the coastwise trades, plying between Louisiana, the port of Galveston, and points along the coast of old Mexico. Hardships of his career on the water, it seemed, only made him love it the more. His adventures were many. He met all situations with courage and clear mind, vanquishing trials which a lesser man might have permitted to terrorize him. Early in contact with the "Island City," as Galveston became known, Captain Woolford contributed largely to its marine benefits, notably as sea and harbor master and pilot. He knew the harbor here better than any other man, his colleagues admitted, and was employed by the Government to make deep water surveys of the bay, and to lay out channels for mercantile commerce for freighters and for passenger vessels. His recommendation for building the jetty at Galveston was the final word with the government. The jetty, as he perfected it, protects the harbor from the batterings of heavy storms and tidal waves, thus insuring Galveston of a steady sea service. On September 1, 1900, Captain Woolford was commissioned United States Pilot for Galveston Bay, and this distinction was preserved for him through many years. Of true courage, a true man of the water, Captain Woolford was several times decorated for valor in rescuing persons in danger of drowning. During the big storm of 1900 at Galveston, the Masonic Order voted him a beautiful medal, which is preserved by his beloved daughter, of whom mention is made further.

Active in Masonry, Captain Woolford held the thirty-second degree. He was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Galveston, and in political adherence favored the Democratic party. Fishing and travel by boat were his chief recreations. Music pleased him, finding in its depth a responsive chord in his own composition which sounded

in response to the best of talent. He took especial pleasure in association with his loved ones at the hearthside, spending his happiest hours there. His home, preserved as it was when he found peace within its walls, is composed of beautiful, spacious and raftered rooms. Captain Woolford loved children, and they returned his affection quickly, finding him to be a pleasant and understanding companion.

Captain Woolford married, October 13, 1882, at Beaumont, Texas, Oneida Josephine Pomeroy, daughter of Judge George Stephen and Eliza (Ogden) Pomeroy, of Beaumont, Judge Pomeroy being of an old and eminent family, a distinguished jurist and man of affairs. Of this union were born children: 1. Willa Wren, since deceased. 2. William Wallace, Jr., who married Frances Libstone. They have five children. He is an executive of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Passenger Department. 3. Ida Belle, who continues to reside in Galveston, a gifted lady of gracious charm and wide good works, now the executive secretary for the Galveston Community Chest.

Numerous tributes were paid the memory of Captain Woolford at the time of his passing. Interment was in the Masonic ground at Hitchcock Memorial Cemetery, on the mainland, not far from Galveston. His works will endure.

FELGER, OTIS ALWELL, Prominent Lumberman and Capitalist—The late Otis Alwell Felger, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was nationally known through his activities as one of the outstanding men of the lumber industry. Mr. Felger, whose death occurred in this city, June 26, 1927, came to this city in 1892 and from that time until he passed away, exerted a wholesome, progressive influence in the development as well as the cultural advancement of this locality. He was a man of exceptional ability in affairs of commerce and finance, and notwithstanding his brilliant success in industry, always found time to take a sincere, helpful interest in the welfare of those about him, participating in a marked manner in promoting philanthropic and charitable enterprises.

Mr. Felger was born in Geneseo, Illinois, August 15, 1865, son of Isaiah S. and Louisa (Luther) Felger. Isaiah S. Felger was a son of Adam Felger, who was a direct descendant of the great General Blucher, famous in the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo. Adam Felger had two brothers, one of whom located in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he was one of the first settlers,

and the other making his home at West Salem, Ohio, as did also Adam Felger, clearing away the forest and establishing their homes there, where they engaged in farming. Isaiah S. Felger went to Geneseo, Illinois, early in his life and there married Louisa Luther, who came to the United States at the age of nine with her parents who were natives of Alsace-Lorraine. She was a descendant of the famous reformer, Martin Luther, and various members of this family served with Napoleon in his many campaigns.

Otis Alwell Felger was educated in the schools of Geneseo, Illinois, and after high school, entered North Western Normal College, from which he was graduated in 1887. An apt pupil and brilliant student, he was especially talented in arithmetic and mathematics with the result that he was appointed a teacher in the Normal School's Commercial Department and acted in that capacity during the final two years of his course of study. After graduation, he was offered a position with the firm of McNeil and Higgins, at that time the largest wholesale grocery concern in Chicago, and he remained with them for one year, being employed as bill clerk with the salary of eight dollars per week. At that early period in his life, he exhibited his splendid ability for good management, for although his board was five dollars per week, he was able to save money during that time. In 1889, he obtained a responsible situation with the National Bank of Illinois, located in the city of Chicago at No. 115 South Dearborn Street, at that time the second largest financial institution in the city of Chicago. His first duties were in the capacity of clerk, and his facility in figuring and bookkeeping caused him to advance steadily and consistently. Duties of increased responsibility were given him and after a number of promotions, he became assistant receiving teller, which office he held when he resigned from the institution, after having served it faithfully for four years. The directors of the bank were sincerely sorry to see him leave their organization as they predicted a brilliant future in financial activities for Mr. Felger, but he had other plans in mind which proved of far greater worth. In 1892, he accepted an offer of the Widdicombe Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, and came to this city in the autumn of that year to become general office manager for this industrial concern. Hardly had he taken charge of the office work and accounts of his new employers when the panic of 1893 threw the business of the country into a turmoil and his firm was hard hit by the crisis as were most of the manufacturers of the country,



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Otis, A. Felger

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with business practically at a standstill. Mr. Felger then became associated with the Widdicomb Mantle Company, which had not felt to such an extreme degree the depression of the period. After a short time, on October 1, 1894, he entered the employ of Thompson-Graves Lumber Company, having offices in one room of the Michigan Trust Company Building. There he went in his spare time, at noon and at night to keep the books of the company as he was an expert accountant, and even in later life, he always supervised the installation of his own system of bookkeeping in all his various enterprises. This organization later became the Hackley-Bonnell Lumber Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Felger acted as secretary, and after carrying on successfully for a number of years, was incorporated with the Phelps Lumber Company and the new concern known as the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Lumber Company. This company, together with the Grand Rapids Bark and Lumber Company, purchased about 30,000 acres of timberland in Vilas and Forrest counties, Wisconsin, and erected a sawmill in that section, building the little lumber town of Hackley in 1902. The firm continued to expand to large proportions and became an influential factor in the lumber industry of the country. Mr. Felger remained as secretary of the company until May 1, 1912, when he resigned his office and entered upon a new phase in his career, as absolute owner and director of his own organization. He established the Felger Lumber and Timber Company, and as head of this unit brought it up to the position of one of the leaders in the industry in this part of the country. Later, he formed the Memphis Band Mill Company, located at Memphis, Tennessee, of which he was president until April, 1925, when he sold out the business to his partner, James F. McSweyn. Mr. Felger extended his activities over many states. In Louisiana, he purchased a sawmill and established the Felger Lumber Company, Incorporated, of Meeker, Louisiana. In this venture, he was joined by his sons, Earl H. and Otis L., and together they operated a prosperous trade in southern woods. Mr. Felger's financial interests were numerous and important. He was the founder and president of the Cole-Stark Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids; a director of the Gibson Refrigerator Company, of Greenville, Michigan, besides which he was a stockholder in some of the foremost furniture manufacturing concerns of Grand Rapids and had interests in various other industrial enterprises. He always maintained an office in this city for the management and direction of his many activities and industrial operations.

In the civic affairs of this city, Mr. Felger was one of the most active leaders, and although one of its busiest citizens in matters of industry and manufacturing achievements, he always found time to give generously to the promotion of public welfare. He was the foremost member of the Young Men's Christian Association, acting as director for many years, and it was principally through his efforts and influence that the present unit of the Young Men's Christian Association was secured for Grand Rapids. One of its most valued advocates, he also was instrumental in establishing a branch of this organization at Ravenswood, Illinois, when he resided there many years ago. In 1914, he was unanimously elected president of the Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association and was known as one of its most popular leaders. In his religious adherence, Mr. Felger was a lifelong member of the Methodist Church and for twenty years taught in the Sunday school and Bible Class of the First Methodist Church of Grand Rapids, besides being active in many other ways. He was a member of the building committee which had charge of building the present beautiful edifice, and in all affairs conducted by the church he was a valued factor. He was a man of deep, humanitarian feelings and was charitable in his speech as well as in his deeds, giving freely to those less fortunate than himself. He never proclaimed his many philanthropies and few of his associates ever knew the extent of his great generosity. Mr. Felger was a man of kindly, lovable nature and made friends easily wherever he went.

Otis Alwell Felger married, September 23, 1889, at Geneseo, Illinois, Bertha S. Spickler, daughter of Charles E. and Margaret E. (Beidleman) Spickler, and to this union were born three children: 1. Earl H., married Margaret Gudopp; they reside in Lecompte, Louisiana, where Mr. Felger is associated with his brother in the operation of the business founded by their father. 2. Otis L., married Mildred Doty, and they have one son, Otis Alwell, 2d. 3. Helen M., who resides with her mother at the family home located at 447 Crescent Street, N. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Felger died as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident, when his car was struck by a train, and his death was a distinct shock to the entire city. A man of amazing versatility, he made the finest use of his natural ability and talent and rightly deserved the rich success which he won in the world of industry. The principles with which he began his career, being those of integrity, absolute honesty and con-

sideration of others, guided his entire life and he never deviated from this noble code in the slightest degree. His love for his fellowmen caused him to give unselfishly of his time and of his material support to every worthy enterprise which best tended to bring happiness and comfort to those around him. Of Mr. Felger, it can be truly said, that the "world is a better place for his having lived here."

EUBANK, JOHN ABNER, Publisher, Writer, Editor—A writer of inspirational force and vigor, John Abner Eubank was known to thousands in all parts of the country who followed his work with the "Houston Post-Dispatch" and the "Richmond Times-Dispatch." He was a man of astonishing versatility, equally able as an editor and author, and yet possessing with the clear vision of genius, a firm grasp of affairs and the details of daily life. His executive talents were more than sufficient to the task of publishing several successful newspapers of his own from time to time, and guiding the editorial department of the great "Post-Dispatch," but these arduous duties by no means absorbed all his energies. He was singularly well informed on all phases of human knowledge, and expressed his illuminating opinions on life and affairs in forcefully written commentaries which were eagerly sought and read. He contributed to the happiness and fuller understanding of thousands, and in their grateful minds and hearts the memory of his name and vital spirit will long be cherished.

Mr. Eubank was born at Opalake, Mississippi, January 24, 1858, a son of John and Catherine Rosina (Smith) Eubank, both members of old Mississippi families. His mother's brother, Hamilton Smith, was a famous writer of the South, and it was from her that he inherited much of his literary talent. His father was a farmer, engaging all his life in agricultural pursuits, and from him the boy learned the value of a sound and healthy outlook, and the self-sufficiency which only noble character brings.

When John Abner Eubank was sixteen years old, he came with his parents to Mexia, in LIMESTONE COUNTY, Texas. He had attended the Mississippi public schools and now continued his education in Texas, later graduating from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan. His literary ability developed early, and with the completion of college work, he began his career in journalism, entering the employ of the "Mexia Ledger." At first he was given reportorial assignments, but so successful was his work and so obvi-

ous his destiny for higher things, that he soon became a feature writer and a general editorial writer. He remained in this position for several years, his reputation spreading locally throughout all this part of the State. Eventually he was afforded the opportunity of buying the "Navasota Leader," at Navasota, Texas, and for a short period was the publisher of this paper, but he soon returned to Mexia, where he owned and published the "Democratic Eagle." Mr. Eubank also acquired other journals at Thornton and at Wortham, Texas, with which he was equally successful, disposing of these properties to buy and publish the "Daily Eagle," at Corpus Christi.

Mr. Eubank guided the policies of his papers with his own hand, and his marvelously persuasive editorials were soon quoted throughout the length and breadth of the State. After much urging he was finally persuaded to sell his own paper and come to Houston, handling the editorial work of one of the foremost dailies of Texas, the "Houston Post-Dispatch." Here for sixteen years he lived and wrote, setting new high standards of journalistic excellence even for this paper of highest rank. His articles and editorials were read by thousands and reprinted in the most important papers of the country. Many flattering offers came to him, but he preferred to stay at Houston until at length he was unable to refuse the call of the "Times-Dispatch," at Richmond, Virginia, and with this paper he rounded out his active journalistic career.

This brief review of his various professional connections cannot begin to illustrate the wealth of talent that was his, nor indicate the hold he won on thousands who came in contact with him through his writings. In other phases of community life he was always helpful, working for the best interests of the people and the advancement of civic welfare. The personal charm of his character which he could communicate so well by the written word, was apparent in all his relations with others, and in the many warm friendships which were his. His vision and his executive ability were always at the command of worthy movements, whether civic or benevolent in nature, for he considered service in the public interest no less the duty of right living than attention to one's own personal affairs. For this high conception of life, and steadfast allegiance to the finest ideal of thought and conduct, he was frequently honored, but he remained through it all the same modest sensitive, gentleman that he always was. Mr. Eubank was affiliated fraternally with the Loyal Order of Moose, holding membership in the Hous-

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Engraved by Campbell New York

Allen G. Heard

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ton Lodge and later at Richmond, while he was also a member of several other organizations from time to time. In his consideration, the welfare of his family came always first, and he was never happier than in his companionship with wife and children. He was fond of walking for rest and relaxation, and loved nature in all her manifestations.

On May 27, 1885, at Granbury, Texas, John Abner Eubank married Julia Alice Robertson, a daughter of T. H. and Julia A. (Streetman) Robertson. Her father had come there as a pioneer from South Carolina as early as 1840, and was well known as a merchant—a strong, honest, and courageous man of authentic pioneer spirit. Mr. and Mrs. Eubank became the parents of six children, five of whom survive, as follows: 1. Afton Alice, who is now Mrs. Frank Huwieler. 2. Lula Elizabeth, now Mrs. Fred R. Warn. 3. Hazel Margaret, who married P. C. Jackson. 4. Gerald A., who entered the insurance field and is now manager of Johnson and Higgins, at New York City. 5. Richard Olney, engaged in business at Houston.

Mr. Eubank's death occurred at Houston, February 21, 1926. He had made his home in this city after his retirement from active work, and was long accounted a leading member of the community which mourned his passing with the deepest sorrow. But his friends were everywhere, and each friend was a true admirer. Noble and poetic, yet forceful in character, his writings and his life were a betterment for humanity. He was a student both of the Divine Word as expressed in the Bible, and of human needs and nature, and his weekly lay sermons in the "Houston Post-Dispatch" were the inspiration of thousands of readers. At Richmond, among his other duties, he wrote reviews of books, which not only possessed positive value as literature, but which were also remarkable for their soundness and critical judgment. These were frequently quoted and depended on by readers in all parts of the country. His feature articles were many times asked for by other papers, and in fact his work was such as to bring him much before the entire nation in a helpful way. He was a miraculously quick and accurate thinker, though conservative in his final conclusions and just in his mode of life. Few men have achieved so notably the high goal of distinction at which he aimed, and none has won a more secure place in the abiding affection of countless friends.

HEARD, ALLEN GEORGE, M. D., Physician—The life of Allen George Heard was a career of service, nobly dedicated to mankind. The

fine spirit which actuated him in every phase, in every detail of his work, was early manifest and continuously apparent. Prominent at various times in both Houston and Austin life, serving his country's cause in France during the World War, he gave his allegiance constantly to the highest ideals of his profession, and from these he never departed no matter what the contingency with which he was faced. Dr. Heard considered his personal convenience or safety as nothing when opposed to his duties as a medical practitioner, and for this high conception of his calling, quite as much as for his many successes, he was honored by the people of his State and the members of his profession everywhere.

Dr. Heard was born at Cleburne, in Johnson County, Texas, on August 26, 1882, a son of William Felix and Elethea (Allen) Heard, and member of an old Southern family which has been distinguished in the life of the Southern States for generations. His father was a business man and well-known banker who had come to Texas from Georgia.

Allen George Heard attended the public schools of his birthplace and later Trinity College. For a time thereafter he undertook some work in a private school at Austin, Texas, and then entered the medical department of the University of Texas, at Galveston. Still later he studied in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in New York City, though prior to this time he served his internship in the John Sealy Hospital, at the Medical College in Galveston. Dr. Heard prepared most carefully for his career, and his serious devotion to his work won him high commendation. With the completion of his course at Columbia, he became associated with Dr. M. L. Graves as clinical instructor in the medical department of the University of Texas, where his brilliant record as a student was well remembered. Later, he won merited advancement to the rank of assistant professor of medicine. Some time afterward he became associate professor of pediatrics, and continued in this position until 1917.

With the entry of the United States into the World War, Dr. Heard immediately volunteered for service in the Medical Corps, and was called to Washington in October, 1917. He was sent at once to England and was there detached for duty with the British Medical Corps, having charge of the military hospital at Fort Chatham. Then in December of the same year he was sent to the front in France, in charge of the Base Hospital behind the lines at Soissons, where he remained for the duration of hostilities. Dr.

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Heard saw continuous active service for many months. He entered the Medical Corps as a lieutenant, rose to the rank of captain and for his distinguished record of achievement was decorated with the British Military Cross.

Returning to the United States in April following the armistice, Dr. Heard went to Galveston for six months' practice. There he was urged to become one of a clinical group working in Austin, and upon his acceptance, transferred the center of his activities to that city. Forming the group, besides Dr. Heard, were Dr. Joseph Gilbert, Dr. Samuel Key, and Dr. J. C. Thomas. For three years Dr. Heard remained in Austin, devoting himself with the greatest fidelity to his duties there, and winning wide reputation for his work. Finally, in 1922, he came to Houston and here established the practice which occupied him until the time of his death. Dr. Heard was quick to win the confidence of the community, and through the merit of his services alone he built up his excellent practice, extending through all this part of Texas. Indeed he was recognized as one of the State's foremost specialists in internal medicine and diagnostics. Always, as student or interne, professor of medicine, officer, hospital doctor and individual practitioner, he gave his all to the work in hand. The alleviation of suffering, the saving of a life, were serious matters to him, and worthy of his utmost efforts. Of him it may truly be said that he gave his life to his profession.

Although far too busy for public life, too absorbed in his noble profession to think of play, he maintained a warm interest in the general welfare and civic advance of community and State. He was affiliated with the Phi Alpha Sigma medical fraternity, and with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which great order he was a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. Dr. Heard held membership in the county, Texas State, and American Medical associations, and was always active in the work of these organizations of the men of his profession. He was also a member of the Inter-State Association of Internists, and of the American Society of Tropical Medicine. In Houston, he was a staff member at the Baptist Hospital, the Methodist Hospital, the Hermann Hospital, and St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. Allen George Heard married on September 11, 1910, at Columbus, Ohio, Ethel Lyon, the ceremony being performed at the home of the bride's uncle, W. M. Townsend. She is a daughter of Charles D. Lyon, who died when she was still a child, and of Caroline (Townsend) Lyon, and

a member of one of the highly respected old Maryland families. One son, John, was born of this marriage; he is now (1929) attending the Houston High School.

Dr. Ethel (Lyon) Heard is, as her husband was, a physician at Houston, having done notable work both in the laboratories and in practice. She prepared for her medical career at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia, spending two years as interne in the Philadelphia General Hospital. In 1915 she came to the Medical College of the University of Texas at Galveston, establishing a laboratory which she directed for some time, and then, until the outbreak of the World War, was associated with the department of gynecology of the college. In November, 1917, she went to France in the children's department of the Red Cross, under the direction of James E. Knox, of Baltimore, and was there given the important place of medical director in charge of the Maternity Hospital at Chalons-Sur-Marne, for the Society of Friends (Civilian Relief) of England. She remained in charge here until May, 1919, when she returned to the United States. In January, 1920, she was appointed doctor for the women students of the University of Texas at Austin, and in 1922 came with her husband to Houston, where she has since practiced. Hers has been an active and useful life, a potent force for good, reflecting credit upon herself and upon her profession.

After her husband's death, which occurred at a tragically early age on January 21, 1926, in Houston, Mrs. Heard erected to his memory a monument of simple beauty but poignant significance, the work of the famous French sculptor, Marcel Bouraine. Here is represented a figure bowed down with grief and heart-breaking weariness, a weariness of all wars and struggles between the nations of the earth. It is difficult to speak with any adequacy of the loss to his profession and to the State which Dr. Heard's death occasioned. Quiet and reserved, but always kind, gentle and deeply sympathetic, he made few friends because his time was solely occupied in the noble resolve to give his life in befriending all mankind. No demands on his services were ever refused; none who needed his attention was ever turned away. His patients were devoted to him, as were equally his students in the medical college. The few friends which he permitted himself were those of highest rank in State medical circles, who through their own ability and character were drawn to him and drew him in return by force of kindred interests and similar devotion to their high calling. Few men have achieved so

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notably the goal of distinguished service in life at which he aimed, but the vivid memory of his rare and courageous spirit will remain in the hearts of all those who knew him a surer monument to his fame.

BURDICK, ROLLA SHELTON, Executive

—Born at Shreveport, Louisiana, September 13, 1876, Rolla Shelton Burdick died in Houston, Texas, July 13, 1928, at the age of fifty-one years. He left behind him a record of consistent accomplishment. The center of his later and more important activities, with the Humble Pipe Line Company, was in Houston; and here he is recalled with a high regard as an executive of marked ability, as a man among men, and as a true friend.

He was a son of Lucius Herbert and Mary (Collier) Burdick, his father having served as a lieutenant in the Union Army during the War Between the States. The family had been long established in the South, and Rolla Shelton Burdick spent the greater part of his life in Louisiana.

After he had completed a meagre schooling—for Mr. Burdick was largely self-educated—he entered the employ of a railroad, becoming a traveling auditor. This gave him an experience which was to be of unusual worth to him and to his associates in later years. Leaving the road, he became an employee of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, under supervision of the firm's office in Shreveport. But the schools of Ida were inadequate; and because he wished his children to have the best academic advantages, he removed to Baton Rouge, where, by permission of the general office of Standard Oil, he was assigned to the pipe line accounting department. For several years he held that post, increasing his valuable experience steadily.

Meanwhile, the Humble Pipe Line Company had grown, and now wished to expand still further. The Humble organization formerly had been a part of Standard Oil, and several of the men in its direction now came to Mr. Burdick with the proposal that he join the smaller venture as auditor in charge of all pipe line accounting. He was most thoroughly adapted for this position, because of his railroad and oil pipe line accounting work. The Humble corporation conducted its books like those of a railroad, the corporation, as a railroad, being a carrier. With a nucleus of two or three clerks, then, Mr. Burdick gave his full effort to organizing the needed department along most efficient lines. His ability was particularly of worth in the hiring of competent accountants and other clerical help, and in assigning these employees to

suitable duties. In the strictest sense of the words, he was "a company man," loyal to the last. He refused to withdraw from his important position during the last few months of his life, though the doctors advised him to do so and the company offered to continue his salary. He preferred, he said, to "fight it out in harness." He did so, literally, continuing in the harness until two days before his death occurred. His final instructions were sent in by telephone. His chief service to the Humble Pipe Line Company was to put it on a strictly business basis. This he had accomplished in all details. In recognition of his ability and untiring efforts to increase the efficiency of the pipe line organization, he was elected to the office of assistant treasurer in 1923; assistant secretary and assistant treasurer in 1924; secretary and assistant treasurer in 1925, and a director in 1926.

A self-made man, Mr. Burdick owned a dynamic force which he employed to the full in building up the business. Extremely energetic, tireless, he was a natural leader. In his highly efficient arranging of the company's affairs, he set an example to those under him for carefulness and accuracy, integrity and honor. As secretary and assistant treasurer, he handled a large number of men; and, although democratic in his relations with them, was most exact in all dealings.

Mr. Burdick married, November 26, 1900, at Many, Louisiana, Annie Frank March, daughter of Dr. I. Frank and Lenore (Buvens) March. Of this union were born children: 1. Rolla Frank, now an employee of the Humble Pipe Line Company, at Houston. 2. Gerald A., member of the United States Aviation Corps at San Antonio, Texas. 3. Cecil E., an employee of the Humble organization at Houston. 4. Herbert L., at home. Mrs. Annie Frank (March) Burdick continues to reside in Houston, where friends and associations are dear.

No one in contemporary affairs of Houston is more worthy of mention in an historic work than Rolla Shelton Burdick, whose life was rich in its character and works. Though he is gone from his accustomed circles, his place remains, faithfully retained, in the hearts of those whom he left behind.

DANTZLER, LORENZO NOLLEY, Lumberman

—A figure of national reputation in the lumber industry of the country, Lorenzo Nolley Dantzler did more, perhaps, in his career for the commercial development of the Gulf Coast section of Mississippi than any other man. He was a pio-

neer in lumber operations here and the largest individual producer of the State. He built an enterprise which made his name known and respected in lumber circles throughout the world, and is remembered today as an outstanding figure in the growth of a great State.

Mr. Dantzler was born in Green County, Mississippi, near Old Salem, on December 31, 1833, a son of John Lewis and Elizabeth (Horger) Dantzler. His great-grandfather, Harry Dantzler, emigrated from Germany and settled at Orangeburg, South Carolina, in 1739. Jacob Dantzler, eldest son of Harry Dantzler, was born in Germany and came to America with his father in 1739. He married Barbara Carn, and at the outbreak of the Revolution, enlisted in the patriot's cause, serving in the Colonial armies. He died some time after 1789. John Lewis Dantzler was the youngest child of Jacob and Barbara (Carn) Dantzler. He was born in Orangeburg, South Carolina, on August 15, 1788, and came to Mississippi in territorial days, settling in Green County. Here he married Elizabeth Horger, and spent his life as a planter.

Lorenzo Nolley Dantzler passed his boyhood years in Green County, and at the age of twenty-one was graduated from Centenary College in Louisiana. Beginning his active career soon afterwards, he was associated for a short time with a brother in a mercantile enterprise at Mobile, Alabama, and then entered the cotton business. At the outbreak of the War Between the States, he enlisted in the 21st Alabama Regiment and served with distinction until he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. Being then incapacitated for further service, he went to Moss Point, Mississippi, and for a short time was engaged in the mining and extraction of salt. But he soon entered the field in which he was to win his greatest fame. He began lumbering activities in association with his father-in-law as a member of the firm of William Griffin and Company. This firm was dissolved in 1875, but Mr. Dantzler continued the business in a small way until 1887, when he organized the L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company. Mississippi's immense stands of virgin timber offered a challenge to him. Here was a fitting opportunity for his talents. He saw the great advantages which would come to the State in the development of this natural resource, and he was glad to enter a field where a man could work for the future of the commonwealth in seeking his own career.

The L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company was always a closed corporation, Mr. Dantzler and his sons being the only stockholders. Under his able

guidance it developed into the largest enterprise of its kind on the Gulf Coast, and at the time of his death was operating seven sawmills with an aggregate output of 100,000,000 feet per annum. The business has since been carried on by his sons. Increasing production marked the passing years until the period of the World War. In one year the company shipped over 165,000,000 feet of pine lumber. But in the past decade there has come a rapid depletion of the Mississippi pineries. The production of the L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company has gradually been cut, until now they operate only one mill located at Moss Point with an output of about 50,000 feet a day.

Mr. Dantzler continued as president of the company he had founded until the time of his death, although he had practically retired some years previous. Aside from his business connections, he took the keenest interest in civic affairs, and was a liberal contributor to every worthy cause. The advancement of education in Mississippi particularly enlisted his efforts, with the support of religious institutions, to which he gave generous aid. Mr. Dantzler contributed the sum of \$10,000 toward the building of the Moss Point High School, and did much for the permanent up-building of all the schools throughout that section. He was a trustee of the Moss Point Methodist Episcopal Church South, and its most generous supporter, having endowed it with \$10,000, on which it is drawing interest. Indeed, Mr. Dantzler was the founder of practically every Methodist Church on the Gulf Coast, and a liberal contributor to all churches, regardless of denomination.

On November 18, 1857, Lorenzo Nolley Dantzler married Evan Griffin, daughter of William and Mary (Carter) Griffin, of Perry County, Mississippi. She died on November 13, 1894. Eleven children were born of this marriage, of whom eight reached maturity: 1. John Lewis, deceased. 2. William Griffin, deceased. 3. Mary Elizabeth, wife of A. M. Cowan, of Mobile, Alabama. 4. Lorenzo Nolley, president of the L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company, at Tampa, Florida. 5. Emma, wife of Dr. George L. Izard, of Mobile, Alabama. 6. Alfred Frederick, of the L. N. Dantzler Lumber Company at Biloxi. 7. Gabriel Bruner, associated with the L. N. Dantzler Company at Gulfport. 8. Annie Laura, wife of H. B. Bond of Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Dantzler died on December 11, 1906. The funeral services were held the following day at the Moss Point Methodist Episcopal Church with the Rev. W. B. Lewis, a close personal friend of

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Mr. Dantzler, officiating. The attendance was very large. Hundreds took this opportunity to pay a last tribute to the memory of a man who won and held the respect of all, and the procession, which included a delegation from Jackson County Camp, No. 1,170, United Confederate Veterans, in full uniform, was the most imposing ever seen in this county. Word of Mr. Dantzler's passing brought deep sorrow to his friends and acquaintances throughout the lumber industry everywhere. The "American Lumberman," in an article published at this time, spoke for the entire industry:

When at his late residence in Moss Point, Mississippi, on December 11, L. N. Dantzler died, the lumber industry of this country was bereft of one of its brightest ornaments, one of its highest types. A man of matured years, his life had been devoted to the pursuits of high ideals in both his business and social relations. At the close of the Civil War in which he served with honor and was wounded, he entered the lumber business at Moss Point. In this he achieved exceptional success, his operations as an exporting manufacturer having attained to notably imposing proportions. He continued his relationship to the company until his death, although for years more or less retired from the active direction of its affairs. The pine lumber the Dantzlars have sent out of the country has amounted to fabulous proportions and the house is known and trusted throughout this country and wherever the wood is in demand. When the writer first met Mr. Dantzler, he had an office in Mobile. That was many years ago, but the impression then gained is still fresh and cordial. The interview was with a man of responsive temperament, broad views, intelligence, suavity, candor, sympathy and capability.

RHODES, HAMPTON PRATT, Manufacturer—President and sole owner of the Rhodes Master Packing Company of Houston at the time of his death, Hampton Pratt Rhodes built this enterprise to its present preëminent position through his own fine energy and ability and his absolute faith in the process and product which he created. In early life he conceived the idea for a superior packing, applicable to machinery of all types, and through the years he kept the vision of his ideal before him as he worked to translate it into accomplished reality. The Rhodes Master Packing Company stands today as a monument to his success. Its reputation and its trade territory cover the entire United States, while recently its "master packing" has been introduced into those foreign countries which are industrially progressive. This was the work to which Mr. Rhodes gave his life, and with the able assistance of his wife in recent years, brought all his hopes and plans to fruition.

Born at Hemphill, Texas, on May 22, 1863,

Mr. Rhodes was a member of an old Southern family. His father was a pioneer manufacturer in the days of much hand labor, and a man of considerable ability and power.

Hampton Pratt Rhodes, of this record, received his education in the public schools of his native State. He was anxious to begin the business of life, and following high school, he entered railroad service, becoming a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad. While piloting the great locomotives across the miles of track in the Southern States, he first conceived his idea for master packing, and later he was able to establish a small scale manufacturing business at Galveston, Texas, putting his plans about what packing should be into execution. With the gradual growth of business, he moved his plant to Shreveport, Louisiana, and finally brought it to Houston, Texas. Much of this form of manufacturing was done by hand labor and true to Mr. Rhodes' confident predictions, new records for duration and service were everywhere set by his product. Eventually he sold his patent on the process to the Colossus Manufacturing Company at Shreveport, Louisiana, but later he developed an improved method and invented the machinery necessary for machine manufacture, patenting both the process and the machinery, so that the Rhodes Master Packing is now fully protected and is the only packing of its kind in the world.

It was in 1922 that Mr. Rhodes first transferred the center of his activities to Houston and built his factory here. He was a man of rare insight and vision, of strong determination and inexhaustible energy. He built up the markets and demonstrated his product, while his wife, Emma (Frazer) Rhodes, took charge of factory supervision and production. It was she who constructed the present big factory at Houston, while Mr. Rhodes was away on business building tours of the United States. She was the executive head at the manufacturing end, working under his general direction, although many affairs were left solely to her judgment. In the six years before his death, the period in which the company was located in Houston, Mr. Rhodes saw his business grow by leaps and bounds. The master packing is built on the most scientific principles, and can be used under all conditions anywhere that packing can be used. It is particularly valuable for hydraulic presses, air and ammonia compressors, steam or turbine engines, high or low pressure, hot and cold gasoline pumps, steam hammers, rotary swivels, high pressure gate or globe valves, and oil field pumps. Recently, in striking confirmation of its merits, the Ford Motor Com-

pany and the Packard Company have adopted it for their cars.

In a real sense Mr. Rhodes' business was his life. Upon it he lavished all his energies and talents, and its growth was his greatest pleasure. He had little time for club life or sports, and indeed was not at all interested in them, giving his leisure moments to his wife and home. But he was always vitally concerned with the general advancement of the State and the community of which he was a part, and his support could always be counted on for all enterprises with whose aims he was in sympathy. In politics he voted for Democratic principles and candidates, while in religion he worshipped in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On August 23, 1919, at Dallas, Texas, Hampton Pratt Rhodes married Emma Frazer, daughter of Robert Frazer, and member of an old Kentucky family of high standing. Mrs. Rhodes has been thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in all his work, and was of the greatest assistance to him in carrying it forward. Now she is president and owner of the Rhodes Company, and is "carrying on," building the business as he would have wished it, developing a trade of immense proportions throughout the country.

Mr. Rhodes' death, which occurred on September 22, 1928, was a source of deep sorrow to his hundreds of friends everywhere. Messages of tribute and condolence literally poured in from all parts of the country, for he was a man of extraordinary warmth and charm and attracted others to him in deep associations which were never broken. Some of the most important figures in American business life were proud to claim his friendship, to meet with him as an equal in commercial and industrial leadership. He served railroads, factories, automobile companies, industrial corporations everywhere, and at the time of his death it was beginning to be widely recognized that he was building a business which had the greatest possibilities of any of its kind in the world.

AUTRY, JAMES LOCKHART, Jurist—A foremost member of the Texas Bar and promoter of many industrial and financial movements of lasting value to the Houston metropolitan whole, friend of letters and of man, the late James Lockhart Autry lived a life replete of good, of service, and example to those around him. He was known as one of the ablest lawyers of the Lone Star State, and dignified his membership in the profession by four decades of practice, a part of that long period being spent on the bench. He was of

especial prominence in corporation matters of law, and of high position in the bar of Houston.

Judge Autry belonged to a family of distinguished members, and added to the laurels attained by his forefathers. He was in the fifth generation from the family's American progenitor.

(I) Cornelius Awtry (note the usage of "w" where descendants have spelled the name with a "u") was the founding member in America, and settled in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, prior to 1770, as he is spoken of in county records under date of that year. He had a large plantation there, and was a man of wide influence.

(II) Theophilus Autry, son of Cornelius Awtry, lived in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, where he, too, was of large position.

(III) Micajah Autry, his son, was born in Simpson County, North Carolina, about 1794, and came to Texas in 1835, from Jackson, Tennessee. Going through New Orleans, he joined a band of volunteers for service in the Texas Revolution against Mexico, later joining Colonel Travis' command at Nacogdoches, thence marching through to San Antonio on the Old Spanish Trail. He fought and died at the siege of Alamo, March 6, 1836. He was a lawyer, and had expected to practice in Texas.

(IV) Colonel Lockhart Autry held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 27th Mississippi Regiment, Confederate states, and was killed at the battle of Stones River, December 31, 1862. He, too, had prepared for the law, and won some distinction at its practice in Mississippi. He married Jeanie Valliant, native of Alabama, who survived him, later coming from Mississippi to Texas, here to live with her eminent son, Judge Autry.

(V) Judge James Lockhart Autry, son of Colonel Lockhart Autry and Jeanie (Valliant) Autry, was born at Holly Springs, Mississippi, November 4, 1859, and died at his home in Houston, Texas, September 29, 1920, at the age of sixty years. After completing his education on academic lines, graduating from Swanee Episcopal College at Swanee, Tennessee, he came to Texas, in November of 1876, to take charge of the ranch which had been given his grandfather for loyal service for the freedom of Texas. The ranch lay in Navarro County, and in its management Judge Autry busied himself at once, with fortune. But he had become much interested in the law as a life's work, and now undertook its study under Judge Sam Frost, of Corsicana, Texas, one of the leading Texas lawyers of the time. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. Thus began a career at law destined to be eminent.

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Forming a partnership at law with Judge R. C. Beale, Judge Autry began practice of the profession at Corsicana. Retiring from the association, he served two years as judge of Navarro County, and later was associated with Judge W. J. McKie, until 1904, at which time he removed to Beaumont as general counsel to the Texas Company. In 1907 he came to Houston, continuing as general attorney for this company until 1913. In 1914, with others, he formed the Farmers Petroleum Company, as vice-president and attorney. He participated in organization of the Fidelity Trust Company of Houston, and became its general counsel and president. He took part in organization of the American Republics Corporation and its subsidiaries, in 1916, and served as its general counsel till death.

His handling of large corporate problems and legal ability won him not only prominence, but wealth. For twenty years he was a close friend, business associate and counsel to J. S. Cullinan, and was intimate with Judge W. W. Moore, of Houston. His career as a citizen, business man, and lawyer, which was closed by death, was one of the most brilliant in the history of Texas. For years he was a vestryman of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a devout member. Politically he allied his favor with the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally his identity was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the bar associations of city, State and Nation. He belonged to the Houston Country Club, and was a member of other social organizations of the better class.

Judge Autry married, at Corsicana, June 24, 1896, Allie Kinsloe, native of Dekalb, Illinois, daughter of H. E. and Katie A. (Spangenburg) Kinsloe, the latter a native of Brooklyn, New York. Her father, of Pennsylvania, came to Texas when Mrs. Autry was a young girl, locating at Corsicana. There, at once, he took his proper place among the community's leading business men. He was engaged in merchandising until his death, October 27, 1917.

To Judge and Mrs. Autry were born children: 1. James Lockhart Autry, graduate of Houston High School and honor graduate of Rice Institute. He attained to rapid success in business spheres. At the time of his death, August 31, 1922, he was vice-president of the American Petroleum Company. 2. Allie May, graduate of Houston High School and Rice Institute; now (1929) at home, with her mother, in Houston.

Judge Autry was a man of distinguished bearing

and of irreproachable character. He was active in educational and religious works, exemplifying the highest type of Christian citizenship, helping his fellowman and giving freely to all worthy causes. He was always kind and considerate of the younger members of the bar, one of his final acts of philanthropy having been a contribution of fifteen thousand dollars for the Harris County Law Library, with the request that it should always be open to the free use of struggling young lawyers. Mrs. Autry gave the Autry House as a memorial to him, to the Episcopal Church, for the benefit of faculty and students of Rice Institute. She also established the Autry Memorial School and Hospital, under direction of the city of Houston, as a memorial to her son, James Lockhart Autry.

Rarely are the Christian attributes of clean mind, clean speech, clean action, gentleness, refinement and culture found in one man of dynamic and forceful existence—such as in Judge Autry. He was a spiritual aristocrat, a nobleman of the spirit, quiet, unassuming, and considerate, yet a man of such worthiness and impress of character that when he entered a courtroom the benign spirit of right seemed to have entered and permeated the place. He was especially interested in young people. His thought was that a good education for a young man or woman was in itself the greatest endowment possible to confer. His whole generous being responded to the needs of youth. His delight of living was in his home and family, where he was wont to spend every moment he could away from duties of business or his profession. And this was small wonder, for he had married a gifted, understanding lady of gracious loyalty and devotion, one whose loving helpfulness brought his own life to the acme of usefulness and achievement. The home spirit and unity of family inspired Judge Autry.

Mrs. Autry's gift to young men of Rice Institute of the Autry House is a fitting memorial to her beloved husband. It is a beautiful building, across a driveway from the Institute central building. It has a spacious auditorium, stage, chapel, club rooms and lounging chambers, and a great fireplace, over which, in bronze relief, is the face of James Lockhart Autry, his name inscribed. There is also a cafeteria, soda fountain, comfortable chairs, and a "homey" general clubroom for Rice students.

Judge Autry was in life a tremendous influence for good. Now that he is gone, his works in their motivation for good remain, many being carried

forward, as he would have wished, by the helpmate of so many years.

Judge Autry's record is graven deeply and with honor on the annals of Texas' honored dead, and his name will live.

VANDER VEEN, JACOB E., Banker—So valued an associate of the Kent State Bank of Grand Rapids, where he acted as teller for thirty-six years, was Jacob E. Vander Veen that when he attempted to resign during the failing health that immediately preceded his death the bank directors refused to accept his resignation, but lightened his duties and urged that he stay officially connected with the institution. A well-read man and a linguist with the Dutch, German, French, and Polish languages at his command, in addition to English, Mr. Vander Veen was valuable to his bank because his knowledge of their languages and customs enabled him to gain the confidence of a large number of its foreign-born clients. But, what is probably more important, his culture and wide knowledge of the world and its people made him a delightful and inspiring companion for a large circle of friends. His wit and his humor were invariably appreciated in the social gatherings in which he was an important figure. For there was nothing of bitterness or sarcasm in his make-up; he possessed richly the innate spirit of laughter that, in a too often lugubrious world, proves such a blessing for all who come in contact with its possessor. Mr. Vander Veen was seriously interested in the progress of Grand Rapids and could always be depended upon to lend the aid of his time and influence to further causes for the betterment of the community.

Born in Holland, Michigan, September 19, 1854, Mr. Vander Veen was the son of Engbertus Vander Veen, one of the grand old men of the State, who, emigrating from Holland at an early day, pioneered in Michigan, helping with the construction of the canal. He became a successful hardware merchant of Holland, Michigan, where he is remembered as one of the most noteworthy and interesting citizens the town has ever possessed. Interested in local and family history, he wrote, at the age of eighty-five, a history of the Vander Veen family, the manuscript for which was so letter-perfect in its composition that the publishers made not a single correction. Even at that advanced age, Engbertus Vander Veen was so completely possessed of all his faculties that he wore no glasses during his research and writing. He died at the age of eighty-nine. Firm in his belief that those are best helped who help themselves, he encouraged his son to make his own

way at an early age. Jacob E. Vander Veen attended the schools of Holland, Michigan, and studied at a Detroit college, but the end of his school days did not mean that Mr. Vander Veen ceased to acquire knowledge, for throughout his life he remained an avid reader who made a part of himself the new ideas and facts with which he came in contact in his books and the people about him.

As a young man Mr. Vander Veen came to Grand Rapids in the employ of Foster, Stevens & Company, leading hardware firm of the city. He also had a hardware store of his own on Monroe Street during the early years of his residence in Grand Rapids. When the Kent State Bank was organized, Mr. Vander Veen was asked to become associated with the financial house that has since experienced such remarkable growth and success. He became teller in the savings department where his fluent use of languages enabled him to deal satisfactorily with the wants of customers, who came to trust him implicitly and brought their friends to him for advice and aid in handling their financial affairs. For some time prior to his death, Mr. Vander Veen had not been active at the bank, but his resignation was refused when he tendered it.

Mr. Vander Veen married, first, Minnie Verbeck, who left, at her death, four children: 1. Jane, wife of Cornelius De Boer; three children, Edward, Donald, and Max. 2. Catharine, wife of William Melis; one child, Margaret. 3. Egbert, married Florence Gregory. 4. Lucille, wife of Albert Begeman; one daughter, Lois. Mr. Vander Veen's second wife was, before her marriage, Anna Loughery, daughter of Sherman and Martha Loughery, of Edinburg, Indiana.

The death of Mr. Vander Veen, September 20, 1927, at Grand Rapids, marked the passing of one of the most eminent and best-liked citizens Grand Rapids has ever had. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, success came to him as a result of close application to his work and his consistent adherence to his principles of honesty and fair dealing. Constantly carrying many important financial matters in his mind, for in addition to his bank work, Mr. Vander Veen was vice-president of the Holland Furniture Company and had other business interests about the town, nevertheless he always managed to leave his business worries in his office and to his family and friends he was a genial and pleasant companion, seemingly without a care in the world. A member of the Masonic Order, the Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen, and an interested member of the Fountain Street Baptist Church, Mr. Vander Veen had



J. E. Vanderveen

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innumerable friends who felt at his death a sorrow almost as poignant as that experienced by his relatives.

CARTER, OSCAR MARTIN, Financier—Appreciation of the life and works of the late Oscar Martin Carter is encountered in many communities of the Middle West and Great Southwest. Especially is his name of romantic legend in Omaha, Nebraska, and in Houston, Texas. Of these two flourishing cities, the latter perhaps has better cause to remember him than the former; for it was in Houston that the apex of a brilliant career was reached. For thirty-eight years, from 1890 until the time of his death at the advanced age of eighty-six, Mr. Carter contributed to Houston's growth and prosperity, as financier, public utilities controller and builder for the future. He became nationally celebrated as a city developer. Within the compass of his activities were linked the period of America's frontier-extension and the modern, highly civilized age. In both these eras, Mr. Carter's work was that of a man of large calibre who would not be content with less than the biggest of enterprises. He was one of those men whose achievements speeded the leap from the old to the new, and his later interests constituted solid units in the foundation of twentieth century Houston. Few men, indeed, have had more interesting, or more productive, careers.

Born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 2, 1842, he was a son of Martin and Elvira (Camp) Carter. He secured a sound instruction in the public schools; but it is worthy of note in this connection that he received his important education in the open competition of business, in that day of venturesome enterprise. While still no more than a lad, in the early 'fifties he found employment in the tinware manufacturing business, at Northfield, Vermont. At the age of eighteen he went to the mines; in 1865, at twenty-three, he removed to Omaha, then a typical pioneer town of the Middle West, and for twenty years operated a hardware business there—one of the town's chief hardware concerns. In the course of his experience he spent a number of years in South Dakota, trading among the Sioux Indians. Gradually he became known as one of the outstanding business organizers and executives of the Nebraska-South Dakota area. In 1885, still in Omaha, he launched the first of a series of banking projects of great importance. This was the American Loan and Trust Company, which quickly was followed by the American Savings Bank of Omaha, of both of which he was president. Within the next two years he founded and headed six other banks in

progressive Nebraska centers near Omaha; and such was his position when, in 1890, he came to Houston.

Armed with characteristic self-confidence, he perceived the certain trend of growth in Houston. His first act as a financier was to purchase the two existing street railways, the Houston City Street Railway and Bayou City Street Railway, which he combined, under the name style of the Houston Electric Company. With this as a tremendous advantage for operations as a city developer, he personally was enabled to influence the trend and direction of the city's development, and was not slow to use the advantage, to the great and lasting benefit of the Houston of the 'nineties and of generations to follow. He bought, outright, a tract of 1,765 acres, now known as Houston Heights, and extended the street railway in double trackage to this development, not neglecting at the same time to expand the service of the line throughout the city. In 1892 he opened the sale of Houston Heights lots which first peopled the section. He had divided the tract into 10,000 lots, the largest sub-division ever set out in Texas. The coup that resulted to Mr. Carter was almost without parallel in the history of the Nation, and ushered in the new era of city building. Since 1892 Houston Heights has set a standard for developers to emulate, a mark to "shoot at." During the years, it has become one of the most substantial and highly cultivated residential districts in Texas; has continued to grow, and even now, after the passing of the founder, continues to increase from year to year. There is no doubt but that it will be one of the most desirable communities in all the Southwest, for a century at least to come. The administration and continued development of the Heights remained under the personal direction of Mr. Carter until the last.

The mind capable of visualizing and actually effecting the development of Houston Heights and Houston was equally gifted in other channels. Money in itself never was its goal, though millions did accrue. The singular instances of the unusually alert mind, after he had passed his sixtieth year, were further demonstrated upon discovery of gold near Gunnison, Colorado. Mr. Carter purchased an entire mountain in the vicinity and spent a million dollars in developing it. The Carter Collapsible Bit was put on the market when he was seventy-seven. Manufacture of tools and parts for his invention became a hobby in later years, and in this project he expended about two hundred thousand dollars, for plant and machinery and help. A large shipment of the drills

was sent to the Dutch Shell interests in India shortly before he died.

He was interested and active in nearly all major civic betterment projects of Houston, the improvement of schools, government and development of the Colorado hills. In politics, though he never sought office, his interest was consistently intelligent and active, always directed by a desire for the best and fullest progress. He was a member of the Houston Country Club, the Houston Club, and business men's organizations. Fraternally, he was prominent in the Free and Accepted Masons. He was a member of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Commandery, Knights Templar. In religious life, he supported the Episcopal Church, as a devout communicant of that denomination. During the World War his activities were steadily directed toward assistance for our country. A patriot in the fullest sense of the word, he did all within his ability as a financier, citizen and man for successful culmination of hostilities.

Mr. Carter married (first), April 25, 1866, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Cinderella Thomas, who died in 1912. Of this union were born children: 1. Mrs. N. E. Barkalow. 2. Carroll, a mining engineer. 3. Mrs. W. R. Eaton, of Denver. 4. Mrs. John H. Good, of Los Angeles. 5. Arthur, who died in Houston, December 9, 1905. 6. Harry, who died in his senior year at Harvard University, March 17, 1904.

Mr. Carter married (second), February 17, 1920, in Houston, Nellie Green, the marriage service being performed by the Rev. Father John O'Leary. Mrs. Nellie (Green) Carter, who survives her beloved husband, is a daughter of Arthur and Mary Theresa (Murray) Green, of Vincennes, Indiana (on the Wabash River). Mr. Carter's second marriage took place after a long and beautiful friendship. Mrs. Carter, then Miss Nellie Green, was a musician and dramatist, of charming personality, and very prominent in social circles. Hers was and is the "soul of music," the personification of histrionic ability. But with her marriage, Mrs. Carter gave up her social and artistic leadership to become the inspiration and helpmate of Mr. Carter. They were a happy, congenial couple, and Mrs. Carter gave to him every sort of assistance that could be wished. A woman of beauty, talent and culture, Mrs. Carter continues to reside in Houston. Her friends are legion, and regard her with affection for her charm and character.

Oscar Martin Carter, benefactor to his fellowmen, leaves behind a record which cannot but

inspire those who reflect upon its content. What he accomplished, for self and persons near him, was through the unassisted efforts of true courage, clear vision and elevated ideals. In later years, in perfection of the pattern of his life, his beloved wife, Mrs. Nellie (Green) Carter, gave him much of appreciation and aid. But his earlier struggles were much alone, save for the help afforded him by his first wife, who had the care of their several children. It may truly be said that he was "self-made," and that in this constructive work he did not live a narrow existence. Rather, his versatility led him into all paths of culture, and made him a man of broad refinement, a philosopher whose attitude toward men was kind.

His record is permanently graven in the honored rolls of Texas' builders, and will endure there for all time to come perpetuated through the enduring qualities of his life's activities.

BOYD, SAMUEL RANDOLPH, Lawyer and Legislator—For many years Samuel Randolph Boyd was a figure of great importance in the life of the State of Texas. A skillful lawyer, thoroughly trained in the principles of the law and in modern court procedure, he scored many notable victories in the courts for the causes which he espoused and won an enviable reputation in which brilliancy played an equal part with soundness of judgment. The same ability which he brought to his own affairs, he gave unreservedly in the interests of the State and its people, and as a member of the Texas Legislature he worked powerfully for advance and progress. It was his high conception of civic duty and the true nobility of his spirit which endeared him to those with whom he came in contact, quite as much as any material success which he attained. His appearance in any case was proof enough that he was convinced of the justice of the cause, and in the same way, his support of any enterprise within the State immediately attracted respectful attention, and often proved a decisive factor in the successful termination of the movement.

Samuel Randolph Boyd was born at Choctaw, Mississippi, April 29, 1853, a son of David Boyd, who died when the boy was only two years old, and of Elizabeth (Robertson) Boyd, who moved to the State of Texas after the death of her husband. The Boyd family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and has long been established in this country, the early members settling originally in South Carolina. David Boyd was a well-known planter of Mississippi, and also enjoyed an excellent reputation as a country doctor. He was a man of



Engraved by Campbell New York

Samuel Randolph Boyd

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strong and fine character who occupied a secure place in the affectionate esteem of those who knew him.

Samuel Randolph Boyd, of this record, received his early education in the public schools of Chocataw, Mississippi, and later attended college in Tennessee. When he determined upon a legal career he undertook the course of study in law at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and was there graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree. Soon afterwards he opened offices at Chester, Mississippi, but practiced only briefly here, and then transferred the center of his activities to Hillsboro, the county seat of Hill County, Texas. This was in 1884. Mr. Boyd was quick to win the confidence of the community and through a period of years gradually built his professional following to flattering proportions as the demands on his services constantly increased. He became a member of the firm of Spell, Philipps and Boyd, of Hillsboro, and although he personally resided in Hubbard City, a smaller town nearby, he was widely known throughout all this section. As a member of this prominent firm, he soon became a great power in Hill County, and it may be said that his services were of the highest value in the partnership, and that it was through his efforts in considerable degree that the continued success of the firm resulted.

It was as a successful attorney, then, a man not only of undoubted ability but also of highest character, that Mr. Boyd was elected to the State Legislature. For four years he was a member of the House of Representatives and in that period he performed remarkable services in the best interests of his own constituents and the people of the entire State. He was honored in this body by his selection as chairman of the State Finance Committee, and was recognized by all as the most forceful and wisest leader of the House. Mr. Boyd gained State-wide reputation for getting things done. He was quiet and modest in manner, completely unassuming, but when some task of importance approached, then he became the eloquent and magnetic speaker, holding the House spell-bound, and by the sheer force and power of his character pushing the needed legislation through. Mr. Boyd also served for a period as assistant county attorney of Hill County and city attorney for Hubbard City, with equal power and attention to the best interests of the people. Whether in public office or private life, his hearty support could always be counted on for any worthy movement for advance and progress.

Mr. Boyd was a member of the Texas State Bar Association and the American Bar Association,

and of several other local organizations. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias. He worshipped with his family in the Presbyterian faith, being an elder for many years in the church of this denomination. Aside from his legal activities, he had many business interests in Hill County, which owed much to his able guidance.

On May 13, 1883, at Chester, Mississippi, Samuel Randolph Boyd married Mary Pleoman Buck, daughter of the Rev. Humphrey Buck, of that place. He was a most prominent Methodist minister in the State, was active in all community affairs, and served for a long period as president of the board of education at Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd became the parents of three children: 1. Eulalie, now (1929) the wife of R. E. Frisby, chief of the claim department of the Gulf Coast Lines Railway. 2. Samuel Randolph, Jr., an executive of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. 3. Maggie Pearl, who married R. O. Logan, also connected with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Mrs. Boyd, who survives her husband, resides in Houston, Texas, at No. 1712 Francis Avenue.

Mr. Boyd's death occurred on October 18, 1904, in Austin, Texas. His career was thus cut short at the full height of his mature powers and ability, at a time when it seemed that many years of constructive endeavor yet remained ahead. That which he had accomplished for the good of the State, however, was already very great and of lasting value. His life history was a record of service in the upbuilding of Texas, and the magnitude of his achievements was recognized by all. He numbered among his friends those in the highest walks of life, governors, powerful financial figures, and political leaders, as well as those whose circumstances were more modest. Always easy to approach, a friend to all who could present the slightest claim upon his friendship, he was known particularly for his sympathetic interest in the younger men. It is impossible to tell how many of these were helped onwards to careers of success and distinction by the friendly hand which Mr. Boyd extended to them. He was modest in talking of this, as in all things, preferring to find his reward if any were needed in the simple consciousness of some good performed, but he could not keep the knowledge of his kindness and generosity from being known. In the hearts and minds of all those who knew him, the memory of his life and work will long remain.

LAUVER, ANDREW JACKSON, Industrialist, Philanthropist—The career of the late Andrew J. Lauver was the veritable epitome, the

real quintessence, of that description of a philanthropist which reads as follows: "Every man who creates or extends an industry, who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is in some measure a philanthropist. His endeavors increase the wealth of the world and thereby promote the common good, but in the long run a man's value is not so much measured by his contribution of material things as by other standards. What he has spent of himself is of greater importance. His addition to the sum of human happiness is the bigger thing. The man who develops an even temperament, who radiates sunshine, who is considerate and kindly and fair, is the best citizen and the finest friend." Andrew J. Lauver was most emphatically of this class. He is said to have been the apotheosis of that human spirit that leavens the daily toil of men. He will be remembered for that gracious, kindly and tolerant nature which drew the high and the low, the successful and the failing alike to him for counsel, for praise and for judgment. It was often said of him that had he been trained for the law he would have made an ideal justice. In this business life Mr. Lauver was thorough, careful, analytical, indefatigably industrious, and continually and consistently cheerful. In his kindly, generous, loving and radiant nature there was not the slightest trace of simulation or deceit. Probity was his watchword, and a rigid code of ethics guarded his public and private life. Having all the prerequisites for success, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Lauver was unusually successful in his chosen field of endeavor; and his success was of that type which has been described as follows: "To have one's mentality stirred by the passion for expansion, to feel one's life grow larger, wider, fuller—that is success."

Andrew J. Lauver was born in Pleasant Hill, Ohio, on February 20, 1863, a son of Michael Whitmer and Melissa Ann (Fox) Lauver. The father, Michael Whitmer Lauver, was a native of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, who had come to Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and purchased a large farm, his death occurring there in 1910. By profession he was a veterinary surgeon. He was deeply interested and quite a power in local politics, and a highly respected man in his community.

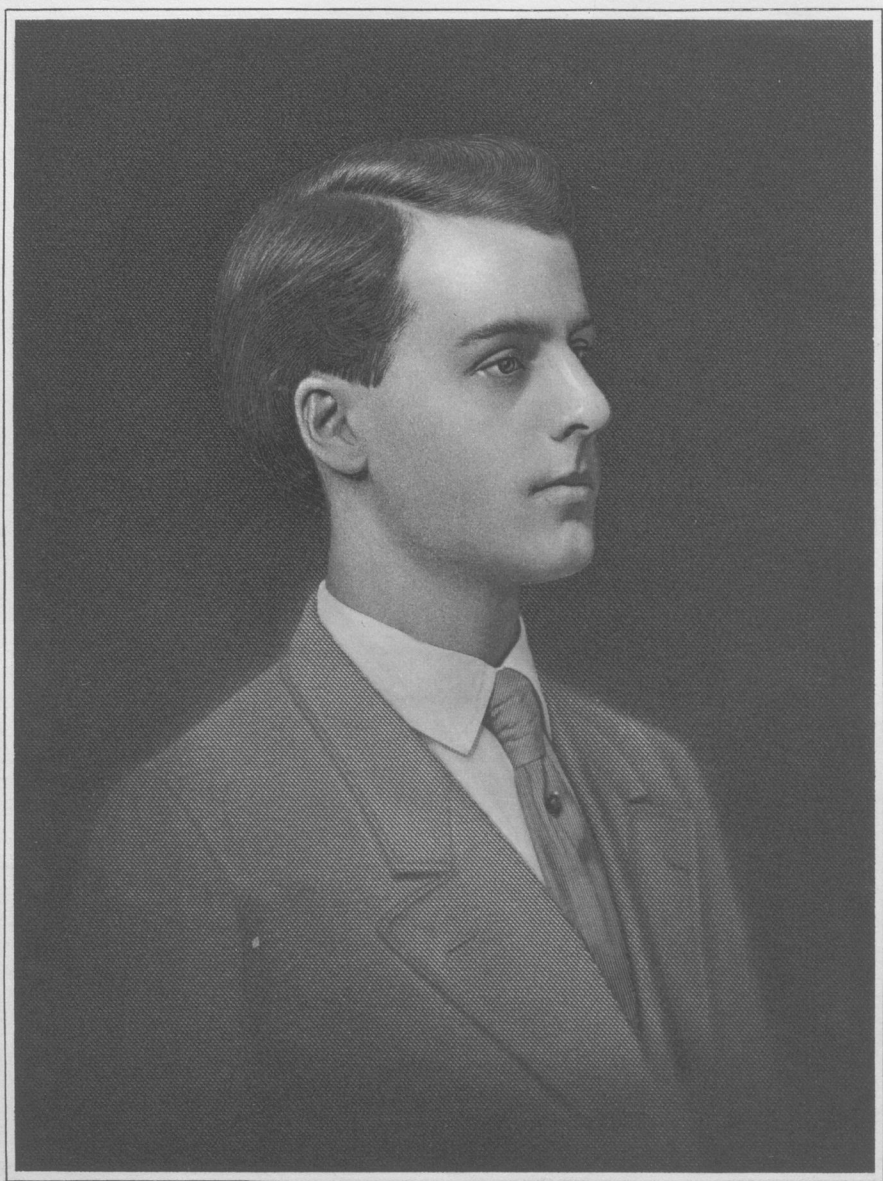
Andrew Jackson Lauver received his early education in the public schools of Pleasant Hill, and during the vacation periods he worked on his father's farm (which, incidentally, in after years became his own). After completing his schooling he taught two or three terms in the village schoolhouse nearby, managing the affairs of the farm

at the same time. He liked teaching, but preferred the promise of wider opportunities in other fields, so, at the age of twenty-one, he left the farm and entered the Miami Commercial College of Dayton, Ohio. After he had mastered the intricacies of shorthand and stenography and had learned all that he could about the theoretical side of business methods, he applied for and was given a position as stenographer in the office of the general superintendent of the Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. It is said that he actually entered business carrying a typewriter. In those days a stenographer owning a typewriter was eagerly sought, and Mr. Lauver took advantage of this condition by buying his own machine and inserting an advertisement to that effect in one of the Dayton newspapers. The superintendent of the above-named railroad—which today is a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio—sent for him and put him to work typing and sorting cheques. Soon he acquired the duty of keeping time for the trainmen and helping with the payroll, and, at the end of three years, he had received several advancements both in salary and position. In 1890 the railroad went into the hands of a receiver, and upon the recommendation of his former employer Mr. Lauver obtained a position as stenographer with the National Cash Register Company of Dayton. Here, for a time, he was general utility man about the office, then assistant to Mr. Theobald, next office manager, then head of the Order Department, and finally, assistant general manager and a member of the board of directors.

In 1906 Mr. Lauver received a very flattering offer from the Burroughs Adding Machine Company of Detroit, and, after sixteen years as assistant general manager of the National Cash Register Company, he resigned his position and left with the highest honors and tributes. On February 12, 1906, he removed to Detroit and took up his work with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company. In 1907 he was made assistant general manager, and in 1911, when Alvan Macauley resigned as general manager to go to the Packard Motor Car Company, Mr. Lauver was promoted to that position. In the year 1922 Mr. Lauver was elected treasurer of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, and in 1923, at the annual meeting held the day before his death, he was reelected to that high executive position. His death was a distinct loss to the company upon which his sterling qualities had made such a deep impression, and, included in an "In Memoriam" of Mr. Lauver's life and labors, is found the fol-

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Charles K. H. Byrne

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lowing appreciation by the high executive heads of the company:

Andrew J. Lauver, late treasurer of Burroughs Adding Machine Company, so lived that in departing men will not judge him by the material wealth he created but by the riches he left in their hearts. . . . Those old in Burroughs service will remember him especially for the greatness of his vision, the impartiality of his judgments, the directness of his analysis, the enthusiasm and the loyalty of his interest in the great organization in which he played so important a rôle.

Politically, Mr. Lauver was an adherent to the principles and tenets of the Republican party, but his home life and business cares left him no time to devote to the debatable honors growing out of office-seeking. During the late World War he was a heavy contributor to all of the many war funds, and his many acts of charity and philanthropy will never be known—so quietly and unostentatiously were they performed. His religious affiliation was given to the Church of the Disciples, to whose support he freely contributed, and on whose Advisory Board he was a valued member.

Andrew Jackson Lauver was married at Laketon, near Wabash City, Indiana, on June 20, 1890, to Rose Funderburg, a daughter of the Rev. Jacob Funderburg, who was pastor of the German Baptist Church of Laketon, Indiana, and a most highly respected citizen of his community for fifty years. Mrs. Rose (Funderburg) Lauver survives her husband and maintains the family home at No. 717 Pallister Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. She is a member of the Women's City Club, the Ingleside Club, Detroit Golf Club and the Twentieth Century Club. Andrew Jackson and Rose (Funderburg) Lauver were the parents of the following four children, all of whom survive their father: 1. John F., born June 30, 1891, married Nell Wight Fraser, and they have three daughters, Helen Dorothy, Betty Aileen and Marjorie Nell. 2. Harold Jackson, born September 27, 1899, married Mary Ellen Fuller, and they have two sons: Harold Jackson, and Andrew Donald, Jr. 3. Elizabeth R., born January 4, 1902. 4. Dorothy D. Lauver, born November 19, 1905. Both sons and both daughters are graduates of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Lauver was a lover of the great outdoors. He was an accomplished swimmer and golfer, but his really greatest pleasure was found in the supervision of the work of his farm near Pleasant Hill, Ohio, where he was born and where in his later years he spent much of his leisure time. Here he raised blooded stock and lived the

life of a gentleman farmer. He was distinctly a home-loving man, and with his genuine, whole-hearted humanness, it is not surprising that his two sons and two daughters were more like comrades than children to him.

The death of Andrew Jackson Lauver occurred at Miami, Florida, on January 17, 1923, in his sixtieth year. He had been in ill health for some months, and had gone to Florida for the winter. His remains were brought back to his birthplace at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, where funeral services and burial took place on January 22. His death was a great shock and a distinct loss not only to his family, business associates and his circle of friends, but to the fraternities and social organizations of which he was a valued and active member, among their number being Palestine Lodge, No. 357, Free and Accepted Masons; the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Pine Lake Country Club, and the Detroit Golf Club. Mr. Lauver is survived by his widow and their four children, previously mentioned.

The death of Mr. Lauver removed from the city of Detroit one of its most progressive and best-known business men. It has been said that Mr. Lauver was born with and always maintained that great advantage of personality, "personality plus"—plus initiative, plus industry, plus geniality; a personality of the kind which increases the joy of living and adds to the sum of human happiness; for, although positive and dominant, he was always jovial, radiant, and optimistic. The following tribute from his business associates will serve as a peculiarly fitting peroration to this biography of Andrew Jackson Lauver and the story of his vastly constructive and beneficent life and labors:

His mind was calm and judicial; his chief characteristics those of the keen analyst. The only criticism heard and that a virtue, was that he was too tender-hearted. His great principle in life was to be fair in all things and to all men, and by the measure of his attainment of that ideal shall his memory live on into the future.

BYRNE, CHARLES KNOX HUTCHENS, Financier—An outstanding figure in financial circles of Galveston, Texas, well known sportsman, Charles Knox Hutchens Byrne was born in Galveston, Texas, January 21, 1884, and died here, October 25, 1922, at the age of thirty-eight years. He was a son of Charles Rodewald and Frances (Hutchens) Byrne, and grandson of Thomas Blyeburn Byrne. Thomas Blyeburn Byrne was the progenitor of the line in America. An English-gentleman of distinguished family, he came to the United States, and took residence in

New Orleans. The Byrnes were of prominence both socially and in business in England; and in America this prominence was continued. Charles Rodewald Byrne, son of the progenitor, was born in New Orleans. After his birth in New Orleans, he was taken to England and educated there; then he returned to Galveston and went into the cotton business there. Here he established the first foreign exchange business in the Southwest. He made of this business a marked success.

Charles Knox Hutchens Byrne received his academic instruction under private tutors, completed this training with a year in the Virginia Military Institute, and joined his father in the foreign exchange enterprise in Galveston as soon as his studies were done. He made rapid strides in mastery of the enterprise, acquiring an intimate knowledge of all the intricate details involved in its functioning. Two years after his identity with the firm began, his father died, and he found himself in control of the company when but twenty-one years of age. He demonstrated the finest of initiative, courage and foresight in conduct of the business from the first. His administration thereof was remarked for aggressiveness and sound judgment. Colleagues in Galveston's financial spheres accorded him recognition at once for his rising prominence, for, as "the youngest business man in this section," he conducted a complicated business which would tax the judgment of one much older. Mr. Byrne assumed leadership in business affairs of Galveston before he was twenty-five. Determination and quickness of thought brought him new business, and the Byrne organization attained to a prosperity seldom equalled under the elder Mr. Byrne, its founder. As with the foreign exchange concerns elsewhere and of later date, the Byrne company operated through the medium of a bank—the Hutchens, Sealy Bank, of Galveston. Thus matters progressed until Mr. Byrne's health began to fail, perhaps partially due to the strain of business responsibility under which he was living; and in 1911 he found it best to retire from active pursuit of his financial affairs, retiring to private life. During the eleven years which remained of his life, he continued in contact with various financial institutions, but never again assumed direction as formerly.

A true sportsman and sports enthusiast, Mr. Byrne was especially fond of golf, and played one tournament match at Evanston, Illinois. He was the friend of Jock Hutchinson and Bob McDonald and other golf celebrities. He took many trophies at the game, and also won honors at shooting, both field and trap. He was fond of fishing, and

indeed took pleasure in all out-door sports open to him. He belonged to no clubs or social organizations, but his friends were many, and they held him in warm esteem as sportsman and gentleman. He was a member of the Galveston Country Club, the Galveston Trap Shooting Club, and the Galveston Artillery Club. Rather proud in bearing, occasionally inclined toward arrogance, he was a gentleman by instinct and breeding, courtly, gracious, chivalrous, of the old school. Energetic, forceful and very direct, he was sometimes a trifle brusque in his expressions, yet clean and fine and generous, liberal and charitable. His greatest happiness lay in association with his loved ones at home.

Mr. Byrne married, January 1, 1906, at Memphis, Tennessee, Aline Gatens, daughter of Patrick Gatens, of that city, and Anna (Cunningham) Gatens. Her father was prominent as a cotton merchant. He was a charter-member of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, and a leader in business affairs. Her mother came from an old English family in Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Byrne were born children: 1. Charles Rodewald. 2. Gatens, deceased. 3. Aline Elizabeth. 4. Francis Hutchens. 5. John Henry Hutchens. 6. Barbara. Mrs. Byrne continues to make her home in Galveston, at No. 2315 Avenue P. She is a lady well-known socially for her gracious charm and culture, a sincere friend to those in need of the assistance of charity, and a mother whose greatest pleasure lies in the advancement and affection of her children. When Mr. Byrne was living, she accompanied him at many sporting events, and shared with him his friends.

When Mr. Byrne was forced, for reasons of health, to leave his business career, he was making rapid strides toward an important place in America's financial affairs. His record is none the less admirable. He made of his life, short as it was, a record of right inspiration to those around him.

ANDERSON, CHARLES IRVING, Construction Engineer—Through all the years of his active career, Charles Irving Anderson was associated with the Illinois Central Railroad. He was a construction engineer of great ability and indomitable energy, who rose by the merit of his services alone, from positions of minor responsibility to those of the greatest confidence and trust. Among his achievements are many which won him national reputation in engineering circles, and one in particular brought him formal government recognition, but among those who knew him best, Mr. Anderson will always stand out most clearly

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as a master of men. There are some who are born to leadership, whom their fellows instinctively love and trust, and to whom they look for guidance no matter what the sphere of activity in which they may be engaged. Mr. Anderson was one of these. He dominated by the power of his character and spirit, yet this dominance was never with him a cold, impersonal thing, and he was always careful to maintain the warm human contacts and sympathies. Success would certainly have crowned his efforts no matter what the direction in which his talents led him. It is a matter of great good fortune to the country that the field which he chose was one in which he could render services of the highest value to the cause of national prosperity and advancement.

Mr. Anderson was born at Faulen, Sweden, July 27, 1878, a son of Andrew and Johanna (Vickstrum) Anderson, and member of an old and most highly respected Swedish family. His parents came to America when their son was only ten years old, settling in Georgetown, Colorado, and here the boy passed his early years in the United States. He was determined to secure for himself the advantages which existed in this country for those who would use them, so later he obtained employment in the mines near Georgetown, Colorado, and by hard work obtained enough money to complete his own education and that of a younger brother. He attended the widely known University of Colorado, at Boulder, Colorado, and was graduated with very high grades, attaining the engineering degree which he set out to gain. Even in early youth Mr. Anderson seemed to possess the broad inclusive vision which lies close to genius, and an indomitable will which expressed itself in a determination to succeed. With the completion of his educational training he obtained employment in the construction department of the Illinois Central Railroad, and this was the beginning of a connection which was to continue without interruption and with the greatest success until the time of his death.

His career with this road was marked by a series of rapid promotions and the gradual assumption of greater and greater responsibilities. His superiors soon recognized his engineering ability and capacity for executive control, and in the course of years came to entrust some of the company's most important construction projects to his direction and guidance. Among other enterprises of the first magnitude, he had complete charge of construction work in building the Illinois Central Railroad's great levee at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and was entrusted with the control of many other projects of similar importance. He became one

of the most trusted and valued men associated with the Illinois Central, respected and loved by both his superiors and those who worked under him. For his patriotic services during the World War as supervising engineer in the construction of the great powder plant at Nitro, West Virginia, he was honored by formal government citation and wide recognition which was well merited. His last "job" was in supervising the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad station at Clarksdale, Mississippi, and there, as in every town or city in which his work took him, the people and the various business enterprises, grew to know, respect and love him for what he was—a man of ability, of strong character and noble spirit.

Mr. Anderson was far too busy to enter actively into politics or public life, but he maintained a consistent interest in civic progress and the successful solution of all governmental problems. He was much concerned that only men of ability and high character obtain public office, and in this, as in all phases of his activities, he was motivated chiefly by a desire to promote the welfare of the nation and its people. He was a member of several railroad and construction organizations, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order held membership in all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. It is surely characteristic of the man that Mr. Anderson found the source of his chief interest, apart from his work, in his home and family life, and at this shrine laid all the fruits of his endeavors in loving tribute to those who found him always a fond husband and true father.

On April 20, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois, Charles Irving Anderson married Jessie Curnick, a daughter of James and Jessie (Bennett) Curnick, longtime residents of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson became the parents of six children: Gwendolyn; Richard Irving; Hugh Frederick; Jane Curnick; Bennett Boyd, and Donna Elizabeth. These all survive their father and reside with Mrs. Anderson at the family home, No. 1510 Barbee Street, Houston, Texas.

Mr. Anderson's death occurred June 15, 1927, at Memphis, Tennessee, where he was then engaged in construction work. His passing was a sad loss to the company which he had served so faithfully over a long period, and to his many friends and acquaintances everywhere. He was a great and good man, courageous, upright, capable and efficient, an executive whom all his fellow executives liked and respected, whom his superiors trusted and his subordinates loved. Strong in will and character, he was yet most considerate of

others, and deeply sympathetic with all human aspirations and longings. The entire Illinois Central Railroad system admired and respected him, and paid solemn tribute to his memory on the sad occasion of his death.

VOIGT, FRANK ADOLPHUS, Manufacturer—A man of innate culture, talented in music, and a leader in manufacturing circles, the late Frank Adolphus Voigt, of Grand Rapids, took an active part in this city's progress and development in many directions, being particularly prominent in his capacity as president of the Voigt Milling Company. Mr. Voigt was one of Grand Rapids' most esteemed adopted sons, having been a continuous resident of this city from his youth, when he came here from Indiana. During his entire career, he never deviated from the noble principles which guided all his activities and to the entire community he was known as a man of sterling, steadfast character, adhering to the finest concepts of business integrity, while underlying all his works was a deep love for his city and his fellowmen, which he manifested through his zeal for the progress and development of public welfare.

Mr. Voigt was born in Michigan City, Indiana, August 2, 1861, son of Carl G. A. and Elizabeth (Wurster) Voigt. Carl G. A. Voigt was born in Saxony, December 5, 1833, before that kingdom became part of the great German Empire, and came to the United States with his parents when fourteen years of age, settling in Michigan City, Indiana. Here he grew to manhood, and in 1865 first ventured into business independently and after one year's successful activity, became a partner with William G. Herpolsheimer and in this connection conducted a dry goods store in the same city. As the firm grew and prospered, they decided to expand and, accordingly, in 1870, opened a branch store in Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the firm name of Voigt, Herpolsheimer and Company, which was located at No. 42 Monroe Street, with Mr. Herpolsheimer as manager. This new store flourished to such an extent that it exceeded the main store in its earnings so that the partners decided to make it the main headquarters of the business, and in 1875, Mr. Voigt came to Grand Rapids to reside. With his partner directing the affairs of both mercantile enterprises, Mr. Voigt purchased for the firm the Wellington Hibbard interest in the Star Mills and gave all his attention to this new endeavor and succeeded in making it one of this city's foremost industrial establishments. After thirty-five years association, Mr. Voigt and Mr. Herpol-

sheimer dissolved partnership, the former retaining the milling interests and the latter taking over the mercantile activities. Mr. Voigt was president of the Voigt Milling Company, operating the Star and Crescent Mills of the Voigt Cereal Company, and was also prominent in many trade, financial, and social organizations. He died September 8, 1908. Mr. Voigt married in 1860, in Michigan City, Indiana, Elizabeth Wurster, and they had nine children, one of whom was Frank Adolphus.

Frank Adolphus Voigt was educated in the schools of Michigan City, Indiana, and began his business career when but a boy working as clerk in the dry goods business in that city. At the age of fourteen, he came to Grand Rapids with his parents and entered the department store of Voigt, Herpolsheimer and Company, in which his father was half owner, this establishment being then just in its infancy in this rapidly developing city. Here he applied himself to thorough study of business rudiments and became familiar with general commercial operation. During his early years in the store, he showed his intense desire to advance by attending night school and supplemented his education to prepare himself for the position he was later to occupy in the business and social life of this city. Always avid for learning, he studied and read to a great extent, and practically educated himself. When his father purchased the interest in the Star Mills, Frank A. Voigt was still but a young man, and he became associated with his father in this new line. With his usual and practical thoroughness, he made a comprehensive study of the milling business in all its details, and having a clear and concise knowledge of all its varied departments, was extremely valuable in many ways, becoming bookkeeper for the concern and guiding its sales and credit, and later being made manager of the entire plant. He directed its affairs with unqualified success due to his inherent ability and his complete understanding of the internal workings of the organization, and upon the death of his father, succeeded to the position of president of the firm. For nearly eighteen years, Mr. Voigt controlled the policies of his company and was instrumental in promoting its growth and expansion, until it now ranks as one of Grand Rapids' leading industrial concerns, and an important factor in the wheat and grain trade. Mr. Voigt worked untiringly for its success; aside from his home, his business was his chief interest. In the life of this city, he was an unselfish supporter of everything that concerned civic good, and was acclaimed by all as a rare type of true, public-spirited citizen. He



Frank A. Knight.

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was a valued member of the Association of Commerce and was active in all the affairs of the Lincoln Club. His fraternal affiliation was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he was connected, socially, with the Kent Country Club. His religious adherence was given to the Episcopal Church, and he was a communicant of St. Mark's pro-Cathedral, having been a member of the choir of that church for twenty years. He was a music lover and was highly talented, himself, being a pianist of ability and the possessor of an unusually fine baritone voice. Mr. Voigt died January 24, 1926.

Frank Adolphus Voigt married April 5, 1920, Myrna Dewey, born in Paducah, Kentucky, daughter of Louis and Arella (Washburn) Walters. Her father was a civil engineer and a member of a prominent old Kentucky family, while his mother, grandmother of Mrs. Voigt, was a distant relative of Andrew Carnegie. Arella Washburn was the daughter of John and Sara (Pratt) Washburn, and was a sister of the well-known Washburn Brothers, famed for their connection with the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company, producers of the flour which has an international reputation.

The death of Mr. Voigt was a distinct loss to this city, for in him this community lost one of its most genial, affable members. Easy of approach, he made and held many friends, while his sincere advice was encouraging to many who sought it and his place in the affections of those who knew him will be hard to fill.

PASCHAL, HON. GEORGE, Man of Affairs—Mayor of San Antonio, distinguished lawyer, and prominent business man, the Hon. George Paschal was long an important figure in San Antonio life. He gave to service in the public interest the same fine talents which brought him his own successes. The welfare of his native city meant much to him, and his constant efforts both in public and in private life were a decisive factor in San Antonio's growth and progress.

Mr. Paschal was born at San Antonio on July 21, 1848, son of the Hon. Franklin L. and Frances (Roach) Paschal, and member of an old Southern family, seated originally in France. At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 by Louis XIV, thousands of French Huguenots fled to escape the reign of terror, and many of them took up their residence in the New World where liberty of conscience and religious freedom were assured. Among these were members of the Paschal family who became the American progenitors of their line. William Paschal, great-

grandfather of the Hon. George Paschal, was born in North Carolina, and there spent his entire life. During the period of the Revolutionary War he was an ardent supporter of the patriot's cause, and his son, George Paschal, grandfather of the Hon. George Paschal, was also one of the heroes who fought for American Independence. He was born in Granville, North Carolina, in 1760 and died at Augusta, Georgia, in 1832, having previously married Agnes Brewer, of Scotch-Irish lineage, who died at Big Savannah, Georgia, in 1869, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. Franklin L. Paschal, son of George and Agnes (Brewer) Paschal, came to San Antonio where he met and later married Frances Roach, this being the first marriage of Americans in San Antonio. He was a pioneer business man of the city, occupying quarters on the east side of Main Plaza.

George Paschal, of this record, attended private school in San Antonio, under the Rev. Mr. Fish, and later entered St. Mary's College. When he was only fourteen years old, he accompanied his father to Mexico, returning to San Antonio some three years later. This was the beginning of a career which was to be one of constant activity. After his return he went to Fort McKavitt, where he became a clerk for the post sutler, but while faithfully discharging the duties which came to him, he made plans for his future career. He resolved to be a lawyer. Members of his family had been greatly distinguished in this profession. Judge George W. Paschal, his uncle, was a member of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. In 1846 he removed to Texas, where he gained fame and success as a practitioner and author on legal subjects. His long career was crowned by his compilation of a voluminous digest of the laws of Texas called Paschal's Annotated Digest of Our Supreme Court Decisions.

In 1872 Judge Paschal was in Washington, extending his investigations of legal literature, and George Paschal joined his uncle in that city, studying the law under his tutelage. He applied himself to such good effect that in a remarkably short time he had mastered the theory and practice of legal procedure, and in 1876 returned to San Antonio, where he joined J. R. Mason, ex-county judge, in the formation of a legal partnership. Mr. Paschal soon rose to prominence among the members of his profession in the State. Alert in mind and bearing, keenly analytical in his presentation of his cases, and master of a persuasive eloquence, he scored many notable victories for the causes which he supported and throughout a period of years the demands on his services constantly increased. Meanwhile he also entered business life,

in which he proved himself a man of sound judgment and far vision. He had the greatest faith in the future of Texas, and in particular of the city of San Antonio, and he possessed the confidence and courage to back his convictions. Consequently he acquired large property holdings throughout Texas and Mexico as well.

Mr. Paschal was always interested in civic affairs and the problems of government. In 1878 he entered actively into politics, and after an unsuccessful campaign for the office of county judge, he was appointed in 1882 to be United States Commissioner. In 1884 he was elected district attorney. To quote from the contemporary account of his service in this office: "The zeal and success with which he carried on the work of prosecuting criminals gave him a reputation which he heightened in each successive term of office until he had a State-wide reputation. He was four times elected to office, each time by a large majority, although some of the best legal lights were often arrayed against him in the elections."

In 1893, yielding to the urgent solicitations of his friends, Mr. Paschal became a candidate for mayor of San Antonio, and was elected by a flattering majority. Always a man of intense activity, he gave himself tirelessly to the duties of his office, initiating many constructive enterprises for the benefit of the city. It was during this time that through his unceasing efforts the original sewer system was adopted, a system which has been entirely adequate for the past thirty-six years. The strain of his multifarious duties inevitably began to tell upon him, and after a lingering illness, brought about his death.

On May 1, 1879, at Houston, Texas, George Paschal married Emma Vasmer, daughter of Dr. Ernest H. Vasmer, a physician of wide note who had come to the United States from Germany in his early years. His wife was an English girl, whose maiden name was Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Paschal had no children of their own, but two were adopted into the family.

Mr. Paschal died at his home, No. 305 West Cypress Street, San Antonio, on September 6, 1894. The death of their mayor, and of one of San Antonio's most distinguished sons brought deep sorrow to the people of the city. Mr. Paschal's life was one of achievement and great public service. He was a man of the strictest integrity, faithful always to the noblest ideals of thought and conduct, loyal to his principles and to his friends. In his passing Texas suffered a great loss, but that which he accomplished and that for which he strove will remain in years to come.

STRICKLAND, ROBERT BENTLEY, Executive—In the years of his life at Galveston, Texas, Robert Bentley Strickland rose to a leading position in the business world, and through his active useful career won the admiration and respect of all residents of the city. As manager of E. A. Flood and Company, now the Galveston Coal Company, he brought this important organization to its place among the leading commercial firms of the State, but he was always active in the general life of the community and was known as a progressive citizen of the finest type. Mr. Strickland was born at Galveston, Texas, on June 22, 1874, a son of Miles and Sarah (Bristol) Strickland. His father, who was born in London, England, had come to Galveston as a young man, and here the remainder of his life was spent. He was a prominent member of the Galveston Artillery Company, a noted military-social organization, in which he took an active part.

Robert Bentley Strickland received his education in the Galveston public schools, and following graduation from the local high school, began the business of life in the employ of the Flood and McRay Coal Company soon afterwards. He was employed at first in extremely minor positions, as office boy and runner, but his energy and ability soon impressed officials of the company, and he began the slow but gradual rise which brought him to the general managership of the company eventually. Following a re-organization in its membership, this firm became known as E. A. Flood and Company, dealers in coal, and through constant progress grew to be one of the largest organizations of its kind on the island. As the company expanded its operations, Mr. Strickland advanced within the organization, becoming familiar with every detail of its operation through intimate first-hand knowledge, and acquiring an acquaintance with local problems and conditions which was probably not equaled by any other man of the city. Under his sure guidance in executive position, productive efficiency was increased, for in addition to his broad knowledge of the business he possessed the happy faculty of "getting on" with those who worked with him, and he was always well-liked by those with whom he came in contact.

By the old route of promotion through subordinate positions as advancement was merited, he rose to the position of manager of the company, and this office he retained until the time of his death. His services were of the greatest value to the company, and his personal reputation as an able executive, sound in judgment and far-reaching, was widely extended.



Robert Bentley Strickland

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Mr. Strickland was also connected with other business enterprises of the city, for his opinion was always highly regarded by others and frequently consulted. At one time he organized a coal company of his own, but as he was about to launch this independent venture, plans for control of the Flood Company were changed and these changes were greatly to his benefit, so the connection which had begun in his youth was continued unbroken.

Mr. Strickland was affiliated, fraternally, with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while in religion he worshipped in the Roman Catholic faith. It is surely significant of the character of the man that he found the source of his greatest pleasure in the happy companionships of the home and pleasant associations with family and friends. These were always foremost in his consideration, and their welfare was never removed from his thoughts, despite the press of business or other affairs.

On October 12, 1900, at Houston, Texas, Robert Bentley Strickland married Anna B. Doerr, daughter of Phillip Doerr. Her father, who died when she was still a girl, was a business executive of an important corporation at Dallas, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Strickland became the parents of four children: 1. Robert Bentley, Jr. 2. Miles. 3. George. 4. Anna Mary. The residence of the family is continued in this city at No. 1323 Avenue J.

Mr. Strickland's death occurred at Galveston, on September 12, 1921. Though still relatively young, he had already accomplished much of benefit to the community, and for many years had been an important and familiar figure in its life. His death at this tragically early age could not but be a shock to the entire community, and his passing was widely mourned. A man who had the respect of the entire city, of strong will and character and noble spirit, he was a leader in community projects, frank and open in his associations and kind-hearted to all. Many were his gifts to charity or worthy benevolent causes, and many were the poor of the city who profited by his aid. His life was a career of service, a monument of helpful Christian living, and the remembrance of that life will long remain.

STONEHOUSE, LOUIS, Leading Business Man—Demonstrating in a typical manner the wonderful field of opportunity which America presents, the career of the late Louis Stonehouse, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is an inspiring record to all. Mr. Stonehouse, whose death occurred

May 7, 1927, came to this country when a youth of thirteen, and from this humble beginning as a poor immigrant boy, worked his way up until he became a recognized leader in the commercial life of this city. His greatest asset was his remarkable capacity for hard work which, with his ambition to advance, caused him to rise to prominence as head of the Stonehouse Carting Company, one of the foremost trucking concerns of Grand Rapids.

Mr. Stonehouse was born in Holland, July 13, 1869, son of Arthur and Theresa (Maltmaker) Stonehouse. His early life was spent on his father's farm in his native land of canals and windmills, where he was a shepherd boy. When he was but thirteen years of age, he started for America, which he had always heard was the land of opportunity, and after three weeks on the ocean, arrived in New York City, from which place he came directly to Michigan. His father rented a farm near Grand Rapids, being familiar with agricultural matters; and later, Louis Stonehouse began to deliver milk to a number of customers, possessing no means of conveyance, but carrying the large can of milk from house to house. Nothing daunted him, and although in a strange land surrounded by people with strange customs, he soon learned the various ways of American life and made many friends. His knowledge of the customs and the language grew apace and it was not long before he was active in the employ of Mr. Bomers, who operated a dray and transfer business in Grand Rapids. After being connected with this concern for a time, Mr. Stonehouse decided to venture into business independently, being ambitious to progress while at the same time, having a good, working knowledge of this line of endeavor. Accordingly, at the age of twenty, he started his own cartage business with equipment consisting of one horse and one dray. He started on a modest scale and older merchants remembered when he delivered packages at the rate of ten cents each. His likable personality and thorough dependability brought him the favor of a steadily increasing clientele and his business grew to larger proportions so that he had to purchase more equipment from time to time. He was located for a time at Nos. 11-13 Canal Street and later moved the establishment to Campau Street, after which it was situated on Market Street, until Mr. Stonehouse built the present structure at No. 338 Wealthy Street, S. W., which continues to house the headquarters of the organization. His business expanded until he had a total of sixteen horses in active use, this being just about the time the motorcar

was making its bow in the world of business. Always a man to keep pace with modern progress, Mr. Stonehouse realized the great advantage of automobile trucks and began to replace gradually the horse-drawn vans with motor-trucks, installing other modern equipment in connection with these vehicles. He built up one of the strongest, most favorably known concerns of its kind in Grand Rapids and its services were ever in the greatest demand by the merchants and industrial concerns of this city; since his death, it has been continued successfully by his family. Mr. Stonehouse had taken his sons into business with him and about two years before his passing, retired from active affairs although still remaining the head of the company. The establishment is now owned by Mrs. Stonehouse and she operates it with her sons caring for its actual management.

In civic affairs, Mr. Stonehouse was a man of intense public spirit and gave freely of his time and material support to promote everything which favored municipal advancement and progress. His fraternal affiliation was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of which he was a member for many years, holding many friends in the ranks of that great organization. His religious adherence was given to the Bethany Reformed Church.

Louis Stonehouse married April 9, 1890, Bertha Oosterhouse, daughter of Edward and Matilda (Potts) Oosterhouse, both of whom came from Holland when their daughter was but two years of age. Edward Oosterhouse was a well-known resident of Michigan, having a large farm at East Paris, Kent County, in addition to a packing house and butcher business. He purchased the property where the Stonehouse family home now stands on Logan Street when this section of Grand Rapids was principally forest. Mr. and Mrs. Stonehouse were the parents of ten children: 1. Arthur, married Cora Simmers, and they have three children, Kenneth Louis, Arnold Jay, and Carroll Lincoln. 2. Matilda, married Andrew Houseman and they have two daughters, Hazel Ruth, and Helen Bernice. 3. Edward, married Dora Wohlford. 4. Theresa, married William Broersma, and they have two children, William Keith, and Glen Edward. 5. Nellie B., who is secretary of the Western Michigan Motor Club of Grand Rapids. 6. Josephine L., married Carl Steimle, and they have two daughters, Barbara Jeanne, and Marilyn Joyce. 7. Jack, married Joan Luyk. 8. Harriet Ruth, married John Van Farowe. 9. Louis Conrad, died August 13, 1928, was a graduate of Central High School, and one of the most promising young men of this community,

being manager of the tourist department of the Western Michigan Motor Club. His death is considered a great loss to Grand Rapids, where he was a popular figure. 10. Raymond George.

The late Louis Stonehouse was in all truth a self-made man, who by his energy, ambition, and will to succeed built up a thriving enterprise out of the most humble beginning. Unflagging industry was his prescription for success and it brought him from shepherd boy in Holland to head of one of Grand Rapids most important commercial aggregations. He was a constant student and practically educated himself, being inclined to say humorously that his education was received "in the college of poverty and hard knocks." He brought honor to the name of which his descendants may be proud always, and his memory will long be revered by this community.

DOBIE, JAMES MADISON, Ranchman—A pioneer in the great Texas cattle industry, James Madison Dobie devoted his entire active career to the life of the ranch and plains which he loved so well. As a boy of sixteen he was doing a man's work on the ranches of Southwest Texas, buying and raising horses, driving the vast herds across the trails to Kansas for market. Strong in will and character, always self-reliant, he grew in power and influence with the advancing years until he became not only one of the most widely known cattle men in Texas, but a leader of the industry and of the life of the State in the finest sense of the word.

Mr. Dobie was born in Harris County, Texas, on January 13, 1856. His father was a member of the old Virginia Dobie family, which was seated originally in Scotland. He came to Texas as a young man and married Amanda Hill. His death occurred at Houston when his son, James Madison Dobie, was only six years old. Forced to make his own way in life from a very early age, the boy received only such educational training as the public schools afforded. But his was a well-trained mind, and he remained throughout the years an observant student of life and a great reader. Before he was fully grown Mr. Dobie left the section of his birth to ranch in Live Oak County. Here he was associated with his three brothers, Robert, Richard, and Neville, and with his widowed mother, whose efforts kept the family together and who herself took an active part in the direction of the family ranch. Only Neville of the four brothers is now left alive. Their life together was unusually intimate and fine, as each shared during these early years in the common experiences which fate brought them. At the last



J. M. Dobie

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meeting of the trail drivers in San Antonio, a resident of Cuero, a veteran of the trails recalled how he had stopped at the Dobie Ranch in Live Oak County in the '80's, and how at the breakfast grace was asked. That blessing was such an unusual thing for the time and country that it made a lasting impression on him, but it was quite typical of the atmosphere of the Dobie home.

In the '80's, "Jim" Dobie, as he was known to his associates and friends, drove his great herds of horses up the trail to Kansas, where they were sold or shipped by rail to the East. It was a great treat for his friends in later years to hear him describe the difficulties and hardships of this life or the frequent peril from ravaging Indians. With the sure vision which was always his he foresaw the doom of the horse business and turned his attention to cattle raising on a large scale. He established a cattle ranch in Live Oak and Duval counties, still marketing his stock by driving them from Texas to Oklahoma and Kansas, grazing them in the heavy pastures of the latter territories to condition them for market. Some years later he acquired an immense tract of more than three hundred thousand acres in La Salle, Webb, and McMullin counties, and there took up his ranching operations, directing one of the most profitable ranches in Southwest Texas. Annually for years he shipped thousands of head of cattle from South Texas to the Indian Territory. Like every other cattle man his career had its ups and downs. In 1895, for instance, he came back from the Indian Territory broke. But before the next spring he had bought 25,000 head of cattle.

Men of affairs had confidence in him, wrote his nephew at his death; he had confidence in himself; his energy was amazing. The longest day in the year was too short for him; the most sleepless employee or associate went to bed before he went. When the great cattle crash of 1921 to 1925 came, many of the cowmen whom it hit were literally killed by it; a few of those who did not die, gave up. Jim Dobie was an aging man at this time, but, true to his type, he fought on and with desperate odds against him recouped a fair independence. He had a magnificent constitution that comported well with his powerful frame. He did not know how to give up. For many years he was a directing force in the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association. He was a member of the Old Trail Drivers' Association, but it must be remarked that until the very last his outlook on life was forward rather than backward.

The record of Mr. Dobie's life, written by his nephew, J. F. Dobie, is the sincere tribute of one who knew and loved him well. The judgment of a man which is formed through personal acquaintanceship and experience is always most valuable,

and for that reason it is fitting to quote further from Mr. Tyler:

Jim Dobie was a natural man; that is, a man of the soil, wholesome, hearty, downright in his human appetites. He liked to ride in the tall sacahuista flats of his ranch on the Nueces River and burn the grass. He had a gusto for good steaks, corn bread, and other solid things. In watermelon time he always saw that his men as well as he himself got watermelon. He would carry melons in his car for fifty miles in order that his hands, loading out a train of cattle could enjoy them. He liked to sit on the wide porch of his ranchhouse or in the lobby of a hotel and talk with friends.

Being a natural man, he was simple and frugal in his tastes without being meanly stingy. The mechanical devices that tend to make modern life so mechanical, standardized and complicated had little appeal to him. He tolerated them; he was progressive in the best sense of the word; but he would have preferred the nicker of a horse to the blare of jazz radio. He never wasted anything. At the time when he was wealthiest, he would pick up a fence staple and save it if he found it in his path. He never got above sympathy for the humblest Mexican.

So the Mexican laborers as well as the foremost man of affairs liked him. It is worthy of note that his foremen were his closest friends. Probably no other cowman in Texas knew so many men or had more friends. . . .

Although he knew more people, perhaps, than the most successful politician, there was nothing of the politician about him. He was a Democrat and an ardent supporter of the public welfare, but essentially he was too honest, unpretending and independent to enter the political arena.

He never spoke in public. If in private he had nothing to say, he held his peace. When he chose to talk, however, he was most interesting, and was always a genial companion. He hated liars; he shunned pretense; he could detect hypocrites infallibly. I do not believe that he ever took unfair advantage of another man in a trade; I know that he never stole a cow. He could not be called philanthropic, but he was generous, particularly to people working for him. He helped many men by going on their notes and otherwise backing them in their efforts to get ahead. He was generous too in his judgments on the motives of other people. There was something magnanimous and ample in his character. Envy and jealousy were utterly foreign to him. He wanted what was his own; he coveted no other man's.

On February 2, 1905, at San Antonio, Texas, James Madison Dobie married Ida May Taylor, daughter of James O. Taylor of Beeville, Texas. Mrs. Dobie, who survives her husband, continues her residence at San Antonio. She was always thoroughly in sympathy with him in all his aspirations and in all his work. Their years together were years of golden happiness and peace. Mr. Dobie had no children, but he was always a gen-

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erous friend of youth, and numbers of young people came to him for counsel or other assistance in life's difficulties. One of his nephews, J. L. Dobie, is a widely known writer of story and history dealing with the early days of the Southwest.

Mr. Dobie died at San Antonio, Texas, on May 21, 1929, bringing to a close his long and useful career. There could be no more fitting conclusion to this record than the following eloquent tribute paid to Mr. Dobie and the sterling men of his type who have contributed so much to Texas life:

Jim Dobie belonged to and represented in an outstanding manner a class of men peculiar to the soil of Texas, a class more individualistic than any other class that the soil of the land has produced and more individualistic than any other class it is likely to produce—the old time Texas cowmen.

On the one hand, they were not cowboys, though most of them graduated from the cowboy stage and could ride, rope, and brand in the lead of their outfits. On the other hand, they were not business men, though many of them were masters in the marshalling of large affairs. They were at home in camps; they were at ease in cities and the marts of population. Yet, wherever they were—or are—they belong to and reflect the silent spaces of prairie and thicket, the sweep of wind, and the peace of the stars. Lord Tennyson said: "We are a part of all that we have met." The old time cowmen of Texas and the West met a vast and virgin world that was clean and devoid of the petty. From this world they derived a flavor, a reserve strength, an amplitude, and a serenity that set them apart and that will always be the despair of historians who try to describe it.

Yes, "we are a part of all that we have met," and Jim Dobie was an outstanding character in a life time of meetings. In the language that the cow people of Southwest Texas all know: "Adios, tio mio. Vaya Usted con el Dios."

MUNGER, COLLETT HENRY, Realtor—Love of beautiful settings for handsome residences, coupled with a great business ability and far-reaching vision, made Collett Henry Munger one of the greatest real estate developers in Texas. Like his father before him, he was devoted to the progress of the city of Dallas and spent his life in beautifying its aristocratic suburbs and residential districts. Instinctive in his loyalty to the people among whom he spent many years of an active life, he gave them the best that was in him, which was a superlative degree of beauty and utility. He brought happiness through his labors, for he understood the aesthetic sense of humanity and considered it in the undertakings that he brought to successful fruition. He was a scion of fine old Southern stock, quiet, genial, courteous in his treatment of others and devoted to his home and family. He loved the great outdoors and was a sportsman who understood the true meaning of the word and lived up to its tenets. He was

a valuable citizen of Dallas and radiated his influence in the works that he accomplished over a wide territory of the State.

Born in Mexia, Texas, April 5, 1879, he was a son of Robert Sylvester and Mary (Collett) Munger. His father was the leading cotton gin manufacturer of the South and the inventor of nearly eighty patented appliances for such machinery. He was the organizer and president of the Continental Gin Company, of Dallas, Texas, and Birmingham, Alabama, and also a developer of high grade residential real estate in Dallas, Munger Place being one of his most beautiful creations. When his son, Collett, was eight years of age, the family removed from Mexia to Birmingham and later to Dallas. The boy acquired his early education in private schools in Birmingham and later attended Radford College. In 1905, following his college graduation, he entered business with his father in the cotton gin company in Dallas, later taking up the active management of his father's vast real estate holdings and entering into the development of the properties after the manner in which he had been trained under the direction of the originator of the enterprises. He was an apt pupil, as has been attested by results, which place him at the head of this class of business man in Texas. Robert Sylvester was known as one of the great philanthropists of the South, with generous contributions to the upbuilding of the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Southern College of Birmingham and other educational institutions. Following out his plans in this respect, his widow erected the Munger Memorial Hall on the campus of Southern College, at a cost of \$250,000. His name was revered in the South for his prominence in industry, invention, education, religion and civic development, much of his work having been for the benefit of Dallas. His son ably carried out these traditions, retaining for the family name the gratitude of the people whom they benefited. He always voted the Democratic ticket, and attended the Munger Place Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the founders of the Lakewood Country Club, and a leading spirit in such clubs and organizations as the Dallas Country, Brook Hollow, Hunting and Fishing, Fishing, Little Sandy Fishing Club, and others. Other than hunting and fishing, golf was his favorite recreation, and he had won the city championship of Dallas, as well as many other trophies of the links. His greatest enterprise was carrying out his father's original plan for the development of Dallas residential real estate, but he was also the organizer of the Collett H. Munger Real Estate



H. W. Bowie

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Company and the Dallas Building & Development Company, both of which he operated as the head. His death occurred in Dallas, Texas, February 8, 1928. Collett Henry Munger married, in Paris, Tennessee, October 22, 1902, Irma Dumas, daughter of J. T. Dumas. Their children are: 1. Collett, a student at college. 2. Robert Sylvester.

There are few citizens of Texas whose names will be longer remembered with gratitude and esteem than the late Collett Henry Munger. He was a builder whose works will long live and a man of such irreproachable character and friendly nature that he could ill be spared from a progressive community, while his many close friends felt his loss as a great blow.

BARIE, HIRAM WILLIAM, Executive—The name of the late Hiram William Barie, of Detroit, Michigan, was known from Coast to Coast in the shoe trade and was often mentioned with strong expressions of admiration and approval. Of an extremely genial disposition, Mr. Barie was welcomed wherever he went, and was always greeted with pleasure and enthusiasm.

Mr. Barie was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 9, 1868, the son of John Peter and Ellen (Tomlinson) Barie. John Peter Barie, father of Hiram William Barie, born in Erie, Pennsylvania, came to Detroit as a young man, where he speedily became one of the prominent manufacturers in the hat business. Mr. Barie received his early education in the public schools of Detroit, which he followed by courses in the grammar and high schools. At the age of eighteen years he started on his active business career, opening a store of his own on Woodward Avenue. After a short time he sold out his interest in the business and joined the A. E. Nettleton Company, one of the most prominent shoe organizations in the country. He traveled over the entire country in the interests of the firm and in a very short time became one of their most valued representatives.

Mr. Barie was affiliated with the Masonic Order, being a member of all branches of that fraternity, from the Blue Lodge to the Shrine. He was a charter member of the Detroit Boat Club, and was also a member of the Detroit Athletic Club and the Oakland Hills Country Club. With his wife, he was a member of the congregation of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral.

On June 20, 1895, Hiram William Barie was married at Detroit to Lena Nichols, daughter of John J. and Julia (Fletcher) Nichols, the former a well-known business executive, who came to

Detroit from Middlebury, Vermont, about 1863. Mrs. Nichols was a graduate of Middlebury College. Mrs. Barie has a very fine oil painting almost one hundred years old, which depicts her maternal grandfather, Francis Carlton Fletcher, who lived many years and died in Adrian, Michigan. He was a silversmith.

The death of Mr. Barie occurred unexpectedly on August 3, 1927, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. The news of his sudden demise was a great shock to his many friends and associates, who realized how greatly they would miss his cheerful manner and genial ways. Mr. Henry W. Cook, who has been president of the A. E. Nettleton Company since the retirement of Mr. Nettleton, telegraphed his condolences to Mrs. Barie and stated that he considered him one of the company's ablest executives. Mr. Barie was associated with and had been stockholder in the Nettleton Company for thirty-four years, having as his territory all the large cities from New York to Minneapolis, with headquarters in New York. Mrs. Barie received messages of sincere regret and sorrow from all over the country, all mourning the loss of a man whose absence would leave a vacancy which would be long realized and felt.

NORVELL, BENJAMIN RUSH, Financier and Industrialist—Member of a famous East Texas family, Benjamin Rush Norvell in his career brought new luster to an ancient name and advanced the welfare of an entire State. Talented, energetic and fearless, he rose from the modest circumstances in which he began life to a position of the greatest importance in Texas industrial and financial life, centering his activities particularly about the city of Beaumont which shared so greatly in the constructive influences of his career. As a local paper wrote at the time of his death: "When future historians of Jefferson County and East Texas reckon those who had the faith and foresight to plan largely in the days of development when such planning counted, they will find the name of Benjamin Rush Norvell one of strategic importance in the affairs of this city. For he was not only a builder of institutions and railroads, and big buildings in the sense of a sponsor and an underwriter; he was a builder of business, and perhaps more important, a builder of character."

"In the first instance he built himself, from a slab handler in the lumber yards to a handler and director of millions. Beyond that, in the course of his purposeful and busy life, he built not only his own fortune and his own success, but others, also.

And always his operations whether in his chosen field of finance or some of its allied endeavors, strengthened the general structure of the country in which his immediate ancestors were pioneers.

"The life of Benjamin Rush Norvell indicates that pioneering is not only a thing of the long ago, but also is a present-day necessity. Pioneers of ideas are always in demand. When that natural instinct is coupled, as in him, with a rare ability, good judgment, and forcefulness of execution, it is certain of the success that was his. His best memorial is found not only in those buildings which have changed the skyline of this growing city, but in the general good which radiated from his efforts throughout East Texas."

The Norvell family was early prominent in Virginia, and there in Albemarle County, Lieutenant Lipscomb Norvell was born, a son of James Norvell. Lieutenant Norvell was a well-known figure in the Revolutionary War, four of his sons serving through the conflict with him. Two of them were killed in action.

Lipscomb Norvell, son of Lieutenant Lipscomb Norvell, was born on July 27, 1795, and died on October 10, 1877. He came to Texas as a young man and settled in Sabine County, acquiring extensive land holdings in this State. On October 4, 1814, he married Sally Washington Smith, born March 15, 1798, died November 8, 1874. They became the parents of eleven children of whom the ninth was William Norvell, born on January 24, 1830. Of his marriage in 1859 to Leonora Jane Sweringen, the following children were born: 1. William Walker. 2. Lipscomb. 3. Benjamin Rush, of this record. 4. Tom.

Benjamin R. (B. Rush) Norvell was born at Burkeville, Newton County, Texas, on November 24, 1865. He attended school in Beaumont, and between 1884 and 1886 he studied in Professor Stovall's college. Although his educational training was limited by circumstances, he was a deep and brilliant thinker, with a keenly analytical mind, and always he was to be counted among the best informed men in any gathering. With characteristic independence he found his first job at the age of thirteen, acting as a slab trucker for the Adams-Milmo Lumber Company. Afterwards he rose through several positions with different companies by the merit of his services and steady application, becoming successively foreman and shipping clerk for the Reliance Lumber Company.

In 1894, at the age of twenty-nine, Mr. Norvell was made treasurer and manager of the Consolidated Export Lumber Company. Four years later he was elected secretary-treasurer and general sales agent for the J. F. Keith Company, and

at the same time became one-third owner of the company. By this time he was known throughout the lumber industry of the State, and was everywhere considered one of its most able executives and leaders. He traveled as sales representative for the Keith company during two years, and when that company disposed of its mill and timber interests to the Kirby Lumber Company in December, 1901, he remained with the new organization which retained the old charter.

The year 1902 marks the beginning of a new chapter in his career—a broadening of his interests and the sphere of his activities. On January 2nd of that year he was elected president of the American National Bank at Beaumont, and from that time until his death he remained as executive head of this institution. Under his able administration and largely through the genius of his direction, it grew from an institution of \$230,000 in deposits, and a capital stock of \$100,000, to one of \$5,600,000 in deposits and a capital surplus and undivided profits in excess of \$800,000. A climax to this successful administration was to have been reached on February 1, of the year of his death, when the financial institution was to have moved under his direction into the new twelve-story American National bank building at Orleans and Bowie streets. Although he failed by only three days of life to realize this, his greatest ambition and dream, the organization in its splendid new building stands today as the culmination of that vision and as a monument to his fame.

Many local enterprises at Beaumont and throughout the State found Mr. Norvell's name prominent among the directors and executives. He was an organizer with C. H. Markham, chairman of the board of the Illinois Central Railroad, of the Orleans Realty Company, which held the property on which the new bank building was erected. Of this organization he was president and general manager, and to his careful judgment and far-ranging vision it owed much of its success. Mr. Norvell was also treasurer and a director of the Norvell-Wilder Hardware Company; a director in the Standard Motor Company; an organizer and director of the Kirbyville State bank of Kirbyville; an organizer and director of the San Jacinto Life Insurance Company; an organizer of the Neches Canal Company, a rice farm irrigation project, and a director of the Missouri Pacific lines. He was also active in assisting in the organization and construction of the Sour Lake and Western Railroad which was taken over by the Frisco and now operated by the Missouri Pacific. His associates in all these enterprises had the greatest respect for his ability and the utmost

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confidence in his judgment, following his advice implicitly in the most difficult situations. Their confidence was not mis-placed for Mr. Norvell's decisions were almost invariably correct, and his intuition at times seemed positively uncanny. He was by nature a leader whom others followed, not only in business but in civic affairs. He was responsible for much of the city's growth, championing the erection of such large and modern buildings as the American National Bank Building, the Hotel Beaumont and many others, and in every way furthering the cause of progress at Beaumont and throughout the State. His most intimate friends were the other great builders and leaders of Texas, men such as J. F. Keith, who were known and honored by thousands.

Mr. Norvell gave liberally of his time and substance to scores of public enterprises during his lifetime, and never did he refuse a worthy call for aid, or fail to heed the plea of those in suffering and distress. His benefactions were countless, yet he took no credit to himself and desired no praise for these acts which he considered in the light of his simple duty. At Beaumont he was a member and a leader in many organizations and clubs, including the Beaumont Club, the Country Club, the various civic clubs and the local Chamber of Commerce. He was affiliated fraternally with Beaumont Lodge, No. 286, of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a Past Master of this lodge, while with his family he worshipped as a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Personally he was a man of the most simple tastes, democratic and unassuming. He loved the out-of-doors. He preferred a day spent in the open with his dog and gun or his fishing gear to the pleasures cities offer. It was often said of him that he would rather go to East Texas, with its plains, its forests and streams, than visit New York and Paris, the centers of the world's gaiety. And yet his was not the simplicity of ignorance. Rather it was the noble manifestation of perfect and inerrant taste.

Benjamin Rush Norvell married on April 26, 1894, at Staunton, Virginia, Aurelia Peters McCue, the ceremony being performed in historical Trinity Church. Mrs. Norvell is a daughter of Judge John Howard McCue and of Signora C. E. (Willis) McCue, his wife, of Pleasant Grove, Nelson County, Virginia, both parents being descended from families active in Colonial and Revolutionary War days. Judge McCue, a graduate of Washington and Lee University and of the University of Virginia, was a prominent jurist, widely known as Virginia's greatest lawyer. Brilliantly intellectual, a true inheritor of the mellow culture

of old Virginia, he was of the highest rank and level of the American literati, a man whose achievements of mind and prowess at the bar were famous throughout the East and South. Mr. and Mrs. Norvell became the parents of one child, Leonora McCue, "a beautiful and brilliant girl," now the wife of Ernest Fordyce Latta. Mr. Latta is a son of Major George Grey Latta, prominent Arkansas attorney, and of Fannie (Brownlow) Latta, whose father was governor of Tennessee, and United States Senator from that State.

The home life of this family was always charming and ideal. Although on Mr. Norvell's shoulders rested the heavy responsibilities and cares of a business leader, he never intruded these cares upon the home, and to his talented, gracious wife he brought an equal warmth and charm, the true home-loving spirit. All his delights and pleasures were those in which she shared. Their beautiful home in the finest section of Beaumont stood always open, and here they loved to entertain their many friends from all parts of the South until the fame of their hospitality spread far and wide. Mr. Norvell was also a devoted son to his mother who lived with him the last fifteen years of his life. Mrs. Norvell, descended of old and distinguished Colonial families, is one of Texas' most active club and social leaders. She it was who organized the Beaumont Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which bears the name of her Colonial forebear, Colonel George Moffett, and of which she is now Honorary Regent. She is active in State and civic affairs, and is also a welfare worker, assisting in the work of the Red Cross, Travelers' Aid, etc. She is president of the Young Women's Christian Association, which she helped to build, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames, and has done much for the advancement of the social ideal and the welfare of Texas.

Mr. Norvell died at Beaumont on January 29, 1927. All Beaumont mourned his passing as the dark shadow of sorrow and loss laid its blight upon the entire city and the homes of all who dwelt therein. Rich and poor, the high and the low alike paid tribute to his memory, and performed with true devotion the last, sad ceremonies in his honor. And yet in the very shadow of sorrow the light of this man's life and character shone forth, bringing new hope to those who mourned in despair and pointing the way to progress. "Benjamin Rush Norvell," to quote from an editorial tribute, "successful banker and a pioneer who contributed much to the progress and development of East Texas, had a cheerful philosophy of life that

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served him to the end. . . . Springing from the soil of old East Texas, his not infrequent return to the spring creeks and the sandy trails of Newton and Jasper counties indicated the love and attachment he bore for those communities. He often left his cares in the piney woods. . . . And again these excursions into the 'upper country,' accompanied by a faithful dog and a few tried companions, always brought forth a wealth of recollections from away back, when as a youth in blue denim he listened to the serenade of the race and the chase and the shrill cry of the hunters' horns.

"Yet, Mr. Norvell had one of the keenest banking minds in the country . . . , and with his rare knowledge of finance he combined judgment of a high order. His advice was sought by cattlemen, by lumbermen, by persons engaged in all kinds of business enterprises, who had the utmost confidence in him. Experience had taught them that the advice he gave was sound, and they accepted it without question. In this way Mr. Norvell performed a service for his community and for East Texas of incalculable worth. It will never be known how many business ventures he had a hand in shaping, how many enterprises were launched on his advice, and brought success to the persons who sponsored them.

"While his career was eminently successful, so far as the results of a busy and varied life are concerned, the standard of ethics to which he steadfastly adhered during his life constitutes a priceless legacy. He rose to the front rank in the business world through his own efforts and that in itself is a notable accomplishment, one worthy the ambition of any man. It is significant that those who knew him best loved him most sincerely. His sympathies were always warm and generous and his benefactions were as numerous as they were unostentatious. Perhaps his broadest and most effective philanthropy was exercised in the helpfulness, both in example and purse, which he extended to deserving young men. He will, therefore, live long in the hearts of many whose feet he lifted from the lower rungs of the ladder to commanding positions in the business and financial world.

"Of gentle turn, modest ways and plain speaking, Rush Norvell measured up to the true standard of American citizenship. He struggled hard to get an education and after acquiring a practical one, he used it with discretion for the benefit of those around him as well as for himself. His word was gold, his taxes were always paid, he was true to the Methodist Church of which he was a member; he gave liberally to those in need

and always could be counted upon to assist in worthy civic enterprises. In short, he was one of the truly great of East Texas and his like will not soon come again. Faithful husband, honorable father, and true citizen, he made his mark in the world, unaided by outside help, and it is an indelible print that will never be obliterated, never forgotten, in this generation."

GUNTER, COLONEL JONATHAN, Man of Affairs—Civic leader, city builder, and man of large affairs, the name of Colonel "Jot" Gunter is assured of lasting remembrance in Texas life. He was a resident of the State from the early days of his career. He grew to manhood within its borders and personally participated in many phases of life in those stirring pioneer days. But Mr. Gunter possessed a sure vision of the future and a grasp of potentialities which few men can attain. Coming to San Antonio at the beginning of the century, he saw the marvelous opportunities for development which this little village offered, and from that day until his death, his efforts were largely devoted to bringing these opportunities to their fullest realization.

Colonel Gunter was born in Georgia in 1846, but when he was still very young he came with his parents and his five brothers and one sister to East Texas. His father was a farmer by occupation, engaging in agricultural pursuits throughout all his career. Colonel Gunter attended school at Gilmer, Texas, but when he was only fourteen the Civil War broke out, and in spite of his extreme youth he immediately joined the Confederate Army, toting, as he afterward said, a carbine which weighed fully as much as himself. He served throughout the conflict with distinction, and at the close of hostilities, he returned to his home, taking up the study of law. His preceptor at this time was the young lawyer who was afterwards to become Governor Roberts.

Colonel Gunter was admitted to the Texas bar in 1869. In the same year he was married and went with his bride to Sherman, Texas, where he established law offices with a partner. After only a short period of active practice, however, Mr. Gunter entered another field. He had previously studied surveying, and now in partnership with W. B. Munson, he made extended trips into the Texas Panhandle, locating and laying out State lands. The dangers of the period made caution advisable. Colonel Gunter and his partner would go to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and from there into the Panhandle, often with a heavy escort of soldiers to protect them from the Indians who were still numerous there. Some of the ranches they sur-



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veyed have since become famous, particularly the ranches of Colonel Goodnight, of Lord and Lady Adaire of Ireland, and others. In return for his services, Colonel Gunter received from the Government a good deal of the land which he covered, which he was later able to dispose of at a handsome profit.

As he received the money from the sale of his lands, Colonel Gunter invested it in property at Sherman and Dallas. In both these cities he also erected hotels, and he built or helped to build the first interurban trolley line at Dallas during the early '90's. It was not long before he rose to prominence in the life of the State. He was a man of remarkably sound judgment in the matter of business trends and property values, and in seeking his own career he was always anxious to promote the welfare of State and community. His extraordinary ability won him wide reputation, while the honor and integrity of his life brought him the admiration of Texas people.

While in Sherman and Dallas, Mr. Gunter was active in State and local politics, and his interest in governmental affairs remained with him throughout all his career. In fact, although he would never consent to become a candidate for any office himself, he stood high in councils of the Democratic party, and was easily a dominating figure in shaping its policies. Colonel Gunter was active in the Hogg campaign, and he early became an intimate friend of Joseph W. Bailey, later United States Senator. Indeed, it has been well said of Colonel Gunter that he was a maker of congressmen, senators, and governors. His intuition in politics was widely recognized, and his advice and counsel sought by leading men throughout the State.

In 1902 Colonel Gunter came to San Antonio, influenced by several personal considerations to leave North Texas where he had lived for forty years. He first bought a ranch located partly in Duval and partly in McMullen County, and here devoted himself to the cattle business with every success. In only a short time, however, he became convinced of the tremendous opportunity which San Antonio offered to men of initiative and vision, and immediately he began to take a keen interest in affairs and enterprises of the community. In the meantime he had met and become an intimate friend of L. J. Hart, and the two joined in extensive real estate purchases, acquiring much property in the heart of the city from 1902 to 1906. Indeed, it was largely their operations which constituted a decisive factor in bringing the little town of a quarter of a century ago

to its present place as a city of national importance.

A previous biographer has well written of Colonel Gunter's activities in San Antonio: "Permanent betterment of the city and its environments seemed constantly in Colonel's Gunter's mind from the time he came to San Antonio in 1902. . . .

Possessing the faculty of making friends quickly among all classes of people, it was not long before he was recognized as a power in all projects of public interest." He came to own a great deal of city property, particularly in San Antonio, but also in Dallas and elsewhere through Texas. The Gunter Hotel, named in his honor, one of the largest and finest hotels of the State, was a product of his direction. Although he did not live to see the completion of this hostelry, his associates voted unanimously to name the enterprise in his honor as a token of their love and esteem, for a leading citizen, and a remembrance of his interest in the project. The Gunter Building, erected and owned by Mrs. Gunter, was the first office building in San Antonio. Other buildings, developments and enterprises were either his or the result of his guidance. He owned a great deal of the ground on which the city's largest buildings now stand, and in the city of today everywhere are evidences of his vision and foresight.

Fraternally, Colonel Gunter was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, while he was also a member of various local organizations. He was fond of reading. He loved his home and the companionship of friends. His doors were always open and his hospitality was famous throughout the South.

On June 23, 1869, at Gilmer, Texas, Jot Gunter married Roxana Ford, daughter of Dr. George Ford, a physician, who came from Alabama to Texas just prior to the Civil War, and who died in Upshur County in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter were the parents of one daughter, Eula, now deceased, who married John Hardy of Dallas. They had three children, Gunter, John Ford and Esther, who were reared by Mr. and Mrs. Gunter after their daughter's death.

Mrs. Gunter was a source of inspiration to her husband in all his work. She was his aid and counselor. Often in the early days she accompanied him on his expeditions into the wild country of Oklahoma and North Texas, while later she was his active partner in business affairs. Those who knew them both intimately often declared that no small part of his success was due to her guiding counsel. After his death she

at once took up the reins of administration of all enterprises in which her husband had been interested. Carefully she mastered the many details of executive direction of affairs, and until the present day, although now past eighty, she has guided affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success. Carrying on the work which her husband left uncompleted, it was she who went ahead to erect the Gunter Building, the first large building in San Antonio, and the Emil Blum store. Always she has gone ahead as he would have wished, with invincible courage and the utmost confidence in San Antonio.

Colonel Gunter died at San Antonio in 1907. His passing was a severe loss to city and State, and everywhere occasioned the greatest sorrow, but the memory of his life and work has survived and will survive in the years to come. To quote from a San Antonio record:

Each succeeding year the name of Colonel Jot Gunter becomes more endeared to the hearts of San Antonians. Although his residence in this city was limited to the last few years of his active life, they were busy ones and his interests were always directed in channels which aimed at a greater and more beautiful community. He was one of those far-visioned men who labored with a steadfastness of purpose and unwavering faith in the future.

Older residents who remember the generous, whole-souled figure of Colonel Gunter, rank him among the greatest contributing factors to the city's present greatness, and the younger generations never weary of paying respect to his memory.

PACE, WILLIAM LEE, Musical Instrument Dealer—As president of the W. L. Pace Piano Company, the largest piano and musical instrument business in the Southwest, Mr. Pace headed an enterprise which owes its establishment to his initiative and its continued success to his able direction of affairs. His life was a record of constant progress, of triumph over the difficulties and problems which beset him. From the beginning he fought his own battles, and the great success which he gained in the field of his chosen occupation was a tribute to his genius for executive control and his indomitable energy. In building up his business at Beaumont, Mr. Pace was fortunate in enjoying the assistance and constant inspiration of his wife, a perfect helpmate, and no record of his career would be complete without due mention of her aid.

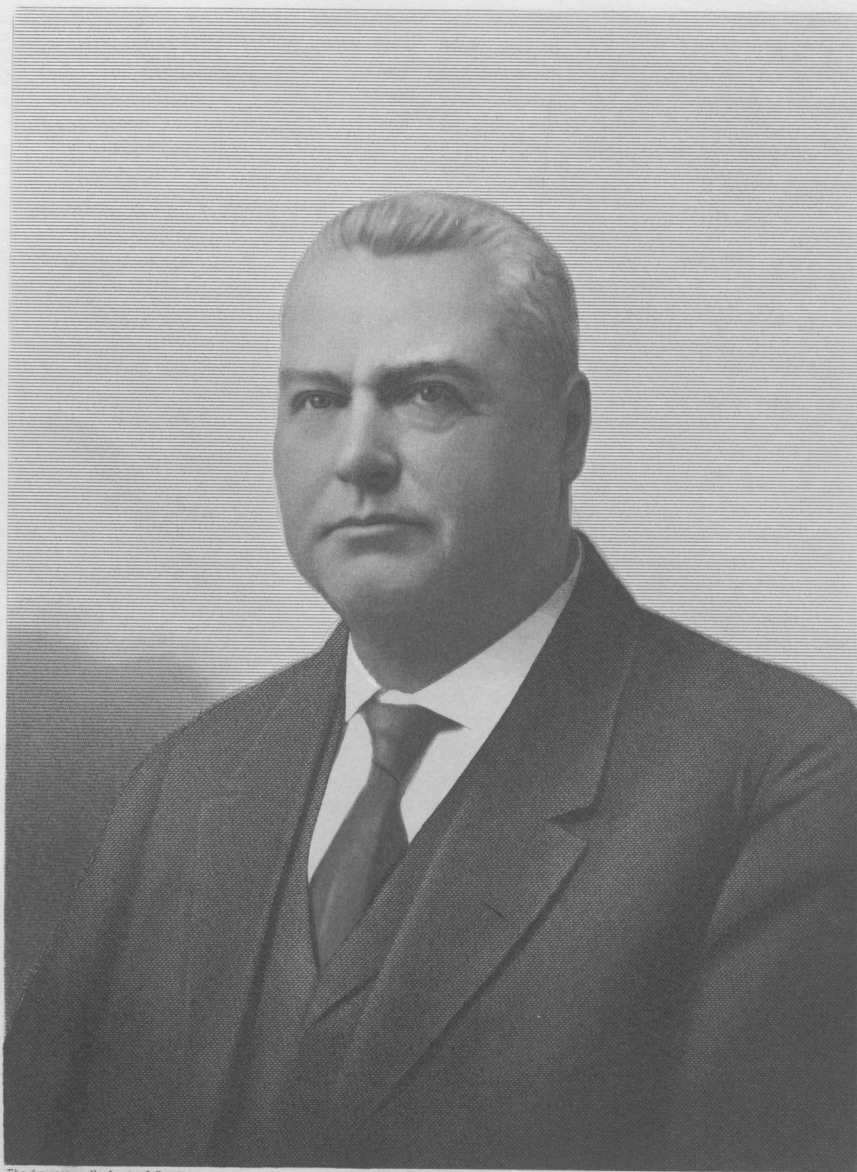
Mr. Pace was born at Union, Mississippi, on September 27, 1866, a son of John Pace, Mississippi planter, and member of an old family in the State which came originally from England. His mother, who before her marriage was Delaney McClendon, was of Irish ancestry.

William Lee Pace passed his earliest years in the State of his birth, but at the age of fifteen came to Texas. He attended school for only the briefest period, five months in all, but he spared no effort to educate himself and gained a complete familiarity with all phases of human knowledge and culture. At the time when he came to Texas, to live with relatives at Temple, he had never even seen a railroad train, and his journey to the Lone Star State was thus a memorable experience. Soon after his arrival at Temple, he decided to make his home with a minister and his family, in order that he might benefit by its atmosphere of refinement and culture. Mr. Pace began his career in the musical instruments field when he was still only a boy. An organ salesman came through the community with a hack and team, demonstrating and selling instruments, and Mr. Pace was so interested in the work that he made arrangements to accompany this salesman and assist him. Later, he took over his job, and with his own team of mules and a spring wagon he went through the country side selling organs. The habits of industry and thrift were early apparent in his character, and with his savings he was able to establish a musical enterprise at Dennison, where he sold instruments on commission, and soon became an important factor in the life of that section.

About the year 1900, however, he separated from his first wife, and the settlement which he made on her and their children absorbed all his available capital. Their marriage had been a boy and girl affair, a "run away" match when Mr. Pace was only nineteen, and after their final separation Mr. Pace was faced with the necessity of beginning life all over again. He re-married, and in 1900 came to Beaumont, where he was to make his home from then on until the time of his death. Here he established another music business, under the name of the W. L. Pace Music Company, and with the constant encouragement and active assistance of his wife, he gradually built this enterprise to a unique place in Texas business life. At first he handled sheet music and small instruments, but later he came to confine his trade entirely to pianos, phonographs and radios, changing the name of the firm to the W. L. Pace Piano Company. The beginnings of this venture, now so well known, were necessarily very modest, its quarters occupying originally only half of a small dry goods store. This was in September, 1900, but before very long a larger store was taken over on Forsythe Street, and still later the present commodious building was occupied, situated in the heart of Beaumont's business section, at

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The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

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Forsythe and Pearl streets. These various moves were dictated by the pressure of ever-increasing business, as under Mr. Pace's able guidance the goal of success was achieved, and, indeed, the record of this company reveals an almost miraculous feat of achievement as the volume of trade constantly increased until the W. L. Pace Piano Company attained the proud place which it holds today as the largest and finest institution of its kind in the entire Southwest. Later, Mr. Pace opened another establishment, at No. 1707 Main Street, Houston, which soon developed an immense business, and until his death he continued the active operation of both these enterprises. Still later, Mr. Pace also became vice-president of the Seaberg Electric Piano Company of Chicago, an important and beloved executive of the company, known in music circles all over the United States and Canada, highly respected and popular everywhere. The business of the W. L. Pace Piano Company which he built, as it is carried on today, consists of both wholesale and retail trade, with many dealers all over the South and Southwest. At both Beaumont and Houston its establishments rank with the leading business enterprises of these cities, and the service which it supplies to the communities has proved of great value.

Mr. Pace married (first) Bernetta Jane Clark, of Temple, Texas, and of their union four children were born: 1. Nora, now Mrs. C. C. Miller, of Beaumont, an officer of the W. L. Pace Piano Company. 2. Vera Lee, of San Antonio, Texas. 3. Lela, who married D. R. Webb, also an officer of the Pace Company. 4. Goldie, of New York City. On January 7, 1900, at Denton, Texas, Mr. Pace married (second) Mary Virginia Pitman, daughter of Colonel Robert W. Pitman, a veteran of the Confederate cause, and one of the bravest figures of the entire Civil War. At the outbreak of the conflict, he organized his own company and served as its captain. Later, he was promoted to the rank of colonel because of extreme bravery under heavy fire, and still later was made brigadier-general. A great soldier, able, gallant and fearless, he well deserved the many honors which came to him and the sure place which is his in the hearts of the people of the South.

William Lee and Mary Virginia (Pitman) Pace became the parents of three children. 1. Robert William, a resident of Houston. 2. Charles Albert, now president of the W. L. Pace Piano Company, who also lives at Houston. 3. Mary Elizabeth, who lives with her mother in the family home at Beaumont. Devoted to his wife and children, Mr. Pace found no greater source of pleasure

than the happy life of the home. Much of his success was undoubtedly due to his happy marriage, the understanding sympathy of his wife and the real importance of her assistance as an efficient business partner. Mrs. Pace was always completely in unison with her husband in all his aims and aspirations, a loyal wife, and a charming incentive in his career of success.

Mr. Pace died at Beaumont on April 3, 1929, bringing to a close his active and useful life. Strong in will and character, a man of the strictest integrity and honor in all his relations with others, his passing was an irreparable loss to the State and a source of deepest sorrow to many hundreds of friends in all parts of the country. The good which men do lives after them. The institution which Mr. Pace built, and to which he gave his life, remains today an enduring monument to his fame and his useful career of service.

SKINNER, HENRY ORMAND, City Builder—When Henry Ormand Skinner came to San Antonio, Texas, he had behind him a record of success in the executive direction of large affairs. He left an important position to cast his lot with the developing city whose possibilities he so clearly visioned, and in the years which followed no man played a more decisive part in San Antonio's growth. Mr. Skinner was truly a builder of the greater city. His courage, his vision and initiative were of inestimable benefit to San Antonio people, for where he dared to lead, others soon followed. That which he accomplished will remain through the years—a monument to his life and work.

Mr. Skinner was born in Canada at Waterdown, in the Province of Ontario, on April 9, 1860. His father, Dr. Henry Skinner, was a physician, and the mother, Margaret (Riddle) Skinner, was a member of a well-known Ontario family.

Henry Ormand Skinner, the son, attended the schools of Hamilton, Ontario, to which town he had moved with his parents when still very young. After his father's death he immediately began his active career, first, as an office employee in Winnipeg, and later in Chicago, Illinois, where he became connected with Street's Stable Car Company, a shipping and transportation concern. This company owned and operated freight cars on various railroad lines throughout the United States. As he demonstrated his remarkable abilities and soundness of judgment, Mr. Skinner soon rose within the organization, becoming eventually general manager of the company. In the solicitation of shipping and in his general activities connected with the upbuilding of the

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business, Mr. Skinner traveled to all parts of the country, and he learned to know the inherent possibilities of the different sections from intimate first-hand experience. Thus it was that he decided to come to San Antonio, after a mature consideration of the factors involved. He was very successful in the work in which he was immediately engaged, but now he entered a field where he was convinced larger opportunities awaited him.

When he took up his home in San Antonio, Mr. Skinner turned his attention to local real estate developments. In a remarkably short time he became one of the largest operators in the city, and to him San Antonio owes such fine residential sections as Tobin Hill, the Laurel Heights addition, and others. Mr. Skinner had the greatest faith in San Antonio's future. Not only did he lead the way in laying out and developing the beautiful additions which are now the finest residential sections, but he also acquired a great deal of city property, both business buildings and other real estate.

Other phases of the city's affairs benefited equally through his interest. It was often said of Mr. Skinner that he was more active in the development of San Antonio in a business way, socially, educationally and in religious and church work than any other man. He was a prominent member of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce. With his family he worshipped in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as a member of St. Mark's Church in San Antonio, he wielded a decisive influence for the good. It was he who assisted in raising the money to build the new parish house for St. Mark's. The church, like the city, came to depend on him to take the lead when any great project lay ahead and Mr. Skinner never failed. He gave prodigally of his time, his substance and his splendid abilities for the enrichment of the city and the city's life.

Fraternally, Mr. Skinner was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. He was active in the higher bodies of this great order, taking all degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. Mr. Skinner was a founder and member of the Travis Club, and of other leading city organizations. Tennis and other such sports were his favorite recreation, and he always loved the life of the outdoors.

On November 11, 1891, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio, Texas, Henry Ormand Skinner married Ida Vance, daughter of William Vance, pioneer merchant of San Antonio. William Vance had come with his brother James and their parents from Ireland when both were

still little children. From New York City, in later life, the brothers had made their way to New Orleans and established a business there. Later still, in Alamo Plaza at San Antonio, they initiated a large general wholesale and retail enterprise, freighting their merchandise from Indianola, Texas, an old Gulf port, which was later destroyed by storm. From that point they brought it to San Antonio by ox train. William Vance was a figure of the greatest importance in early Texas life, and the Vance family is recognized all over Texas as one of the sturdy pioneer lines which have done so much for the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner became the parents of two children: 1. Fred Vance, who married Grace James; they have one child, Jo-Ann, and make their home at Brownsville, Texas. 2. Frances Margaret, who married Dr. Ira Tasker Stowell, of San Antonio, member of a distinguished Michigan family seated near Battle Creek. The home life of this family was always ideal, and their years together were years of happy companionship and golden trust.

Mr. Skinner died at San Antonio on July 20, 1929. The entire city mourned his passing with deep sincerity, for by his useful and honorable life he won the respect of all. But Mr. Skinner also possessed the happy faculty of friendship. Though strong of heart and mind and spirit, sparing nothing to achieve the end he desired, yet at home, with close friends, he could relax and become again a playful boy. His many activities, his contact with the world of affairs, did not harden him. There was always in him a depth of fine feeling which found natural expression in deeds of kindness and nobility. Every day until his death Mr. Skinner wrote to his aged mother in Ontario, and those who knew him best could point to many other things, both great and small, which served as an index to his true character. Such men are rare indeed. It is the privilege of those who know them to share in the noble impulses and constructive achievements of their lives.

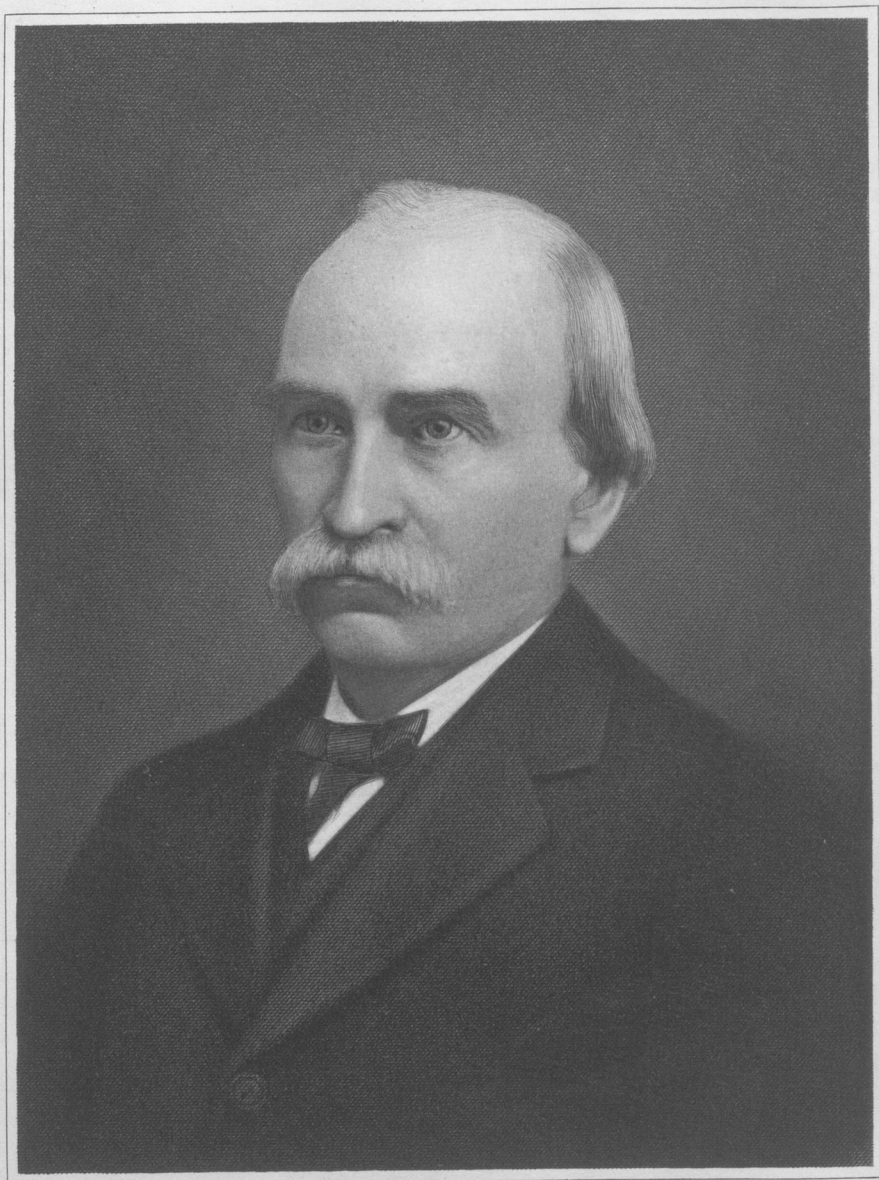
WEBSTER, FRANK M., Railway Official—Unbiased opinions regarding the outstanding characteristic of the late Frank M. Webster, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, are that it was rigorous fairness in every act of his life. Placed in an official position of great responsibility, he won the respect of both sides of a controversy by an undeviating and uncompromising attitude upon a question involving justice of decision. His nature was judicial and, had he sat upon a legal bench, those who knew him intimately feel that he would have made

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a great judge. He was born and reared in an atmosphere of stern integrity, and when he grew to manhood he formulated for his guidance a code of ethical procedure that gained for him the esteem of every one with whom he came to be associated in business or social affairs. For nearly four decades he served as claim adjuster for the Grand Rapids Railway Company and in all that time there is no record of successful dissension from his final decision. He was a man of sincere and deep feelings in his regard for the obligations of citizenship and lived up to its best standards. Legions of friends mourned his passing, while to the community-at-large a valuable member was permanently removed and a void left that will not readily be filled.

He was born in Cascade, Kent County, Ohio, on his parents' farm, April 6, 1859, a son of Erastus and Cynthia (Rice) Webster. The home farm was a fine example of careful and scientific cultivation, and the boy was reared in an atmosphere of meticulous attention to detail. There were three sons, the eldest being John, who owned and conducted a cattle ranch in Wyoming, and the youngest, Fred, a well-known and much appreciated artist of Evanston, Illinois. Frank M. Webster passed his boyhood on the home farm and attended the public schools of Cascade and Jamestown, later owning his own farm at Cascade. He was specially interested in horses, their breeding and training, and was considered one of the leading experts in this line in the district. When he was thirty-two years of age he removed to Grand Rapids and entered the employ of the Valley City Street & Cable Railway Company, which later was consolidated with the Grand Rapids Railway Company. He worked for one year as a conductor on a street car and was then promoted to the position of claim adjuster, in 1892. He held the post until his death, and administered it to the complete satisfaction of the corporation and with great credit to himself. In point of service he was one of three oldest employees of the company. He was a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic body, being affiliated with New York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; De Witt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and other intermediate bodies of the order. His death occurred in Grand Rapids, Michigan, October 30, 1926.

Frank M. Webster married, April 18, 1894, Austie E. Preston, daughter of James and Jane (Gamble) Preston, who came to Michigan from Canada.

Mr. Webster was a man of attractive personality and engaging qualities and even those who came under his judicial eye became his friends, regardless of the decision he rendered in a case. The people were imbued with the certainty of a just regard for conditions when he was called upon to act in damage claims and none departed from his presence with disgruntlement at the final adjustment. He was faithful to trust and to the principles of right and justice and left a heritage of honest devotion to duty, with a legion of sincere friends to mourn his loss.

LANE, JOHN J., Brilliant Writer, Public Official—Lawyer of note, legislator in the State of Louisiana, and newspaper writer who, in vivid, colorful words interpreted his times to those who lived in them and preserved them in reality for students of history in coming generations, John J. Lane made contributions of immeasurable worth to civilization, particularly the life of the South where he spent his days and which he loved with a never-failing loyalty. A student of history and biology and a constant reader of the world's best literature he was an intimate of the best literary circles and had as personal friends many writers and artists of note.

Mr. Lane was born in ¹⁸³³1840 in Mississippi, near Vicksburg, later to become the scene of one of the most famous battles of the Civil War, the son of John Allen Lane, a wealthy and well-known planter of that State. His mother was a Mayfield, of a prominent Southern family. After an early education under private tutors, the subject of this sketch attended Centenary College, Jackson, Louisiana, where he won a Master of Arts degree, then commenced the study of law in the New Orleans Law School. He was admitted to the bar and had practiced in New Orleans for several years when the Civil War broke over the country with all its devastating effects upon the "Old South." Mr. Lane enlisted, and throughout the conflict served valorously in General Forest's Cavalry which experienced so many exciting adventures. Mr. Lane's personal fortunes were seriously affected by the war, for a large plantation in Mississippi bequeathed him by an uncle was completely ravaged and so greatly depreciated in value as to be of little worth for many years. But, the conflict over, Mr. Lane along with other courageous men who loved their native states, set about as best he might to rebuild them. He had been elected to the Louisiana Legislature during the war and continued to serve in that capacity. Life appealed to him as a series of

dramatic episodes that must be pictured in words and being a practical man who lived in the present rather than the seclusion of libraries, newspaper writing, with its possibility of immediately reaching an audience, appealed to him more than expression in novel, drama or poem. His articles appeared regularly in the "New Orleans Bee," the "San Antonio Express," the "Austin Statesman," the "St. Louis Globe-Democrat," and many other papers of importance throughout America. Particularly did he spend time on his writing after he went to make his home in Austin, Texas, and many people owe their understanding of the drama of the development of the great Southwest to the realistic picturizations that came from his pen. Of a venturesome turn of mind, he made balloon flights when travel in the air was fraught with hazards, entered dangerous mines, went into flooded areas—no place or situation was fearful enough to deter him if it offered fresh and interesting material for his pen. Upon terms of intimacy with the best intellects in the new country, it was inevitable that Mr. Lane should play a part in building up her educational institutions, and for many years he served as secretary of the board of the University of Texas. In this capacity he was able to give to the institution a foundation and set of ideals that involved many of his own broadly intelligent concepts. He wrote the history of the University of Texas, wrote poetry and prose, and was a wonderful orator and after-dinner speaker.

On March 2, 1859, at Jackson, Tennessee, Mr. Lane married Alice Hubbard, daughter of Benjamin H. Hubbard, a noted teacher in the Methodist Conference Institute at Jackson, and pastor of the First Methodist Church there. They became the parents of three children: 1. Alvin V., a banker in Dallas. 2. Lulie, wife of James H. Maxwell, of Austin, Texas. 3. Alice Mayfield, of Dallas.

John J. Lane died in 1899, his life coming to an end at the close of an eventful century in American history in which he played a notable part. He took his place in public affairs, not for any honor and glory that might accrue to him thereby—indeed, at one time he declined the offer of a nomination as mayor of New Orleans—but rather because his intense interest in humanity and the phenomena presented by men and women attempting to grapple with the problems of existence made it inevitable that he should be one with them. Mr. Lane was a man of unusually upright life, and clean, moral outlook. Though his newspaper work took him into all sorts of environments and brought him in contact with all

types of humanity, many of them of the lowest strata, his instinctive discrimination made him select only the best of what he found to make a part of his own personal life.

BAILEY, WILLIAM LUTHER, Man of Affairs—In his early years on his father's large plantation, William Luther Bailey acquired a love for outdoor life and the healthy ideals of thought and conduct which that life teaches. Though he was to rise to prominence in the world of commerce and affairs, he carried the ideals of his youth with him in all the various phases of his activities, and he never lost that early fondness for the simple country life of the outdoors. Solely through his own fine energy and ability, he gained material success, establishing prosperous enterprises in several Texas communities, to the up-building of which he contributed so notably that one of these towns was named in his honor, and in all of them he was considered not only a successful business executive, but a public benefactor and servant. Many honors came to him in the course of his life work, but through it all he remained the same quiet, modest gentleman, who endeared himself to all those with whom he came in contact in every phase of life.

Mr. Bailey was born at Heathville, Virginia, September 28, 1843, a son of William Henderson Bailey, hotel owner and prominent business man of Virginia, whose interests centered chiefly at Richmond, and of Barbara (English) Bailey, member of a fine old Virginia family. The Baileys were also established early in that State to which members of the family came from England, and the name, originally spelled Bayless, was changed to the present form by an American descendant. This family contributed many men of note to the arts and professions in both Europe and America.

William Luther Bailey obtained his education in private schools, and was later graduated from Baylor University, at Independence, Texas, his family having removed to Milam County, Texas, while he was still a small boy. Though his early years were passed on his father's large farm, he recognized the greater possibilities of commerce, and much as he might have preferred to remain in agricultural pursuits, he recognized that he was exceptionally well-fitted for business life, and felt that he could not fail to devote his talents to a work which all might not be able to perform. He knew that in this way he could better contribute to the advancement of the State and the welfare of its people. Accordingly, as a young man, he took up general merchandising and established his first store in Milam County. This became the

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nucleus of the village of Baileyville, named in his honor, and really he may be said to have founded the town, for by his efforts the other necessary elements of an independent community were attracted to the section, and its continued growth dates from the time when he founded his enterprise. He was a judicious man, possessing rare insight into conditions, trends and people, and the success of his ventures was assured from their beginning. Later, Mr. Bailey also established a general store at Wilderville, Texas, and still later another good business at Calvert, Texas. These all grew to be recognized as the centers of trade in their respective communities, and through Mr. Bailey's able guidance attained a remarkable degree of prosperity. They were his personal creation, and each showed in their principles of operation, his honest, upright, spirit, with something of his kindness and the ideals of service which he held. In 1894 Mr. Bailey retired from active business, and moved by regard for his family, he came to Houston, where his wife and daughter might enjoy the advantages and life of the city. Through every phase of his career, he maintained large plantations and various farming interests in Milam County. His farms were dearer to him than his commercial interests, and to them he repaired on every possible occasion. They were his hobby, and the pleasures of outdoor life which they afforded were his chief source of rest and recreation.

In political affairs, Mr. Bailey was generally to be classed as a member of the Democratic Party, but he always preferred to decide the qualifications of candidates or the merits of any proposal submitted to the electorate for himself, rather than blindly follow party dictates. In this, as in all his activities, he was motivated by a desire to do what was best for the people of the community or State. He maintained a consistent interest in all civic affairs, and his support for worthy civic or benevolent movements was constantly assured. With his family, Mr. Bailey worshipped in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. He had been formerly a Baptist, but after his marriage he became a communicant in the Presbyterian faith as a matter of consideration for his wife who has always been very active in the work of this church.

On October 9, 1879, at Calvert, Texas, William Luther Bailey married Anna Klyce, daughter of George Louis and Susan Jane (Rose) Klyce, and a member of the fine old Tennessee family of this name. Her father died when she was still a child, and she and her mother came to Calvert soon afterwards. Mr. Bailey married this refined and spiritually altruistic girl, much younger than he,

who in his later years, instead of interesting herself in clubs and society that would rob him of her companionship, stayed close to him, and cheered his declining years with the sunshine of her beautiful spirit and charming presence. Of their marriage, one child was born, Susie Irene, who lives with her mother in their beautiful home situated in an exclusive residential district of Houston.

Mr. Bailey's death occurred at Houston, on July 5, 1926, in the eighty-third year of his age. The last years, like his first, were marked by the quiet dignity and simplicity of his character, which stamped him always as a gentleman of highest standing. He was a man of inherent culture and impeccable taste, enjoying the finest in literature, art, and music, and none who knew him could fail to be impressed with the charm of his character and the true nobility of his spirit. Though his words were few, they were carefully chosen, well-balanced and judicious, expressing exactly the meaning which he intended to convey. The cast of his temperament was predominantly reflective, yet he possessed initiative and energy in abundance, and was always at home in the world of affairs, as in the realm of thought and knowledge. Through his success and his constructive influence, he built for the years of the future. The generations to come will have cause to honor his name.

MACAULAY, ARTHUR BLAINE, Cotton Buyer and Exporter—The life of Arthur Blaine Macaulay offers an example of the success which may be achieved in the American business world by consistent application and intelligent effort. Entering the employ of King, Collie and Company, cotton buyers and exporters at Dallas, Texas, he rose through his own fine ability and energy from minor positions to those of confidence and trust and eventually became general manager and part owner of this enterprise. Those who witnessed his determination as a young man to master every detail of operation in the field which he made his life's work, those who felt the play of his keen mind over the problems which confronted him and were aware of his strong will to work and determination to succeed, might well have predicted his future triumphs and the pre-eminent place which he attained in the cotton business of the South. Whether as a member of the firm with which he was so long connected or as executive head of his own company, he commanded wide respect for his ability, and universal admiration for his loyal devotion to the highest ideals of conduct and the noblest principles of life.

Mr. Macaulay was born at Fort Scott, Kansas,

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on September 27, 1885, a son of Hugh and Anna (Sussman) Macaulay, and a member of an old Pennsylvania family, originally of English stock, which has occupied high and honorable place in American life for many years. His father was well known in Dallas life, where he resided during a long period as an official of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

Arthur Blaine Macaulay attended the public schools of his birthplace and early acquired habits of industry, thrift, and the whole groundwork of the splendid character which was his throughout all later life. On a boyhood tour of old Mexico, undertaken in a spirit of adventure and independence, he ran out of necessary funds, and with no money in his possession at all, succeeded in obtaining a position with a Mexican railroad company. For a period of six years he continued this work, putting forth as always his best efforts in the faithful discharge of the duties which came to him, and acquiring much valuable experience which not only broadened his background of knowledge, but also proved of greatest worth in his later business career. Returning finally to the United States, Mr. Macaulay entered the employ of King, Collie and Company, who were buyers and exporters of cotton at Dallas, Texas, and were a soundly established firm, although not then one of the most prominent.

With this company, his conspicuous ability and indefatigable energy brought him rapid advancement through the years, and at the time when Sheppard W. King acquired controlling interests in the venture, Mr. Macaulay was a valued executive and trusted administrative officer. His knowledge of the cotton industry and conditions affecting trade in this area, was surpassed by no man and equalled by very few. When this is taken in connection with the other characteristics which he brought to his work, it may be seen that here was a man of supreme worth in his field and one, although he had come far, who would go still farther. Mr. King recognized this fact and immediately made him his general manager, handling first the business of the branch office at Memphis, Tennessee, but later in full charge of all the company's affairs at the main office in Dallas. The record of his achievement in raising standards of efficiency, solidifying the progress already made by the firm, and opening vast new fields for their operation, completely justified the confidence reposed in him, and he was generally recognized throughout the South as the brains and motivating power behind the almost phenomenal growth of Sheppard W. King and Company, of which by this time he had become part owner. For

many years he continued his association with this company, but finally, shortly before his death he established an independent enterprise in this field of buying and exporting cotton which he knew so well. To this venture he gave his attention thereafter, again with complete success.

In spite of a busy life, Mr. Macaulay found time to be interested in the progress of his city and State and in the general civic welfare. In politics he supported the principles and candidates of the Democratic party and was always most anxious for a successful solution of all the problems of government, lending full assistance to the furtherance of worthy movements toward this desired end. In his periods of rest and relaxation, he loved to take his rod and go off to some winding stream for a little quiet fishing, returning to his daily tasks with increased vigor and energy from these brief excursions. Mr. Macaulay was never free enough to participate actively in club or fraternal life, nor was he indeed much interested in them, preferring infinitely to remain with his family at home, finding happiness in the warm companionships here or among his treasured books. He managed to read a good deal, and was always a careful student of the best in literature and letters.

On August 3, 1910, at Whitewright, Texas, Arthur Blaine Macaulay married Mayfair Boone, daughter of James Lackridge Boone, who was a leading merchant of that place. As long as America survives it will be unnecessary to comment on the mighty pages of its history which this name recalls. James Lackridge Boone was a direct lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, and a man who partook, in notable degree, of the famous pioneer's fine character and courageous spirit. Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay became the parents of three children: 1. Arthur Boone. 2. Hugh Lackridge. 3. Sara Mayfair.

Mr. Macaulay's death occurred at Dallas, on August 23, 1922, bringing the greatest sorrow to all those throughout the State who knew of his achievements and splendid character. His years on earth were all too short; it seemed that he might have been spared for the performance of many more useful and creditable tasks, and that the southland would have been the richer thereby. But that which he had already accomplished was large, and by his successes he had contributed in notable degree to the larger prosperity of the nation. A broad knowledge, a keen mind, and an unusual strength in will and character distinguished Mr. Macaulay's life and career, but he was also everlastingly on the job and this was the cornerstone and foundation of his achieve-

ments. With his remarkable memory and adaptability, he converted the experience and observations of others before him to his own advancement and incorporated them in his own life. But the nobility of spirit and fine devotion which marked every step of his progress were entirely and unmistakably his own, and rarely have they been equalled. Generous, sympathetic, a man of innate refinement and culture, an indulgent husband and father to whom his home, his wife, and children were both the source of his greatest happiness and the inspiration of all his work, he was instinctively a gentleman, and one who gave his allegiance throughout life to the highest and noblest ideals. His was, indeed, a career of achievement, success, and honor.

HUNTER, DR. GEORGE LE CARON, Physician, Surgeon, Man of Affairs—Gentleman, scholar, and soldier in the warfare of mankind against disease, Dr. George Le Caron Hunter was one of the most distinguished figures of the South during the span of his lifetime. He excelled in everything which he undertook. Dr. Hunter was a most brilliant physician and surgeon, and in the field of his chosen occupation he had few peers. Time and again his skill in the healing arts brought some patient back from death's door to life and health. But in many other phases of Texas life he was equally a leader. The memory of his rare and precious spirit is one of the finest heritages of the State.

Dr. Hunter was born in the Fairfield district of South Carolina, on November 17, 1832, a son of George and Ann (Ferguson) Hunter. This family played an important part in early American affairs. Humphrey Hunter who established the line in this country, came from Brest, France, with his wife, Agnes Le Caron, and settled near Charlotte, North Carolina. Members of the family played a brave part in the Revolution. Humphrey Hunter, although a man of peace and a famous Presbyterian minister, was himself a lieutenant in the Colonial forces during the conflict. His son, George Hunter, father of Dr. George Le Caron Hunter, of this record, was a prominent planter and attorney of South Carolina, in which State he had taken up his home. He owned a great plantation near Ridgeway, and was a most distinguished gentleman, playing a part of large importance in State affairs.

George Le Caron Hunter was graduated from two famous Southern colleges, and studied for his profession at the Atlanta Medical College. At the completion of his course, of a class of sixty members, he was graduated with highest honors,

receiving a gold medal for the best thesis and demonstration in surgery. Dr. Hunter was always a brilliant student. He was a master of the ancient tongues, Latin and Greek, and of French and Spanish as well. A thorough scholar, he later developed one of the most complete medical libraries in the world, embracing both the English and the Latin and French terminologies. After his death over three hundred of these priceless volumes were given to the Medical Department of Texas University by his daughter, Mrs. Lula Lovelady. They constitute today one of the most cherished collections of this Galveston institution.

Dr. Hunter began the practice of his profession in South Carolina. Later, however, he removed to Fayetteville, in Christian County, Kentucky, where he soon won a position of preëminence in the practice of medicine and surgery, and became widely known as a distinguished gentleman of affairs. Dr. Hunter was much impressed by the possibilities which Texas offered for development and progress. He resolved, after mature deliberation, to cast his own lot with this young State, and settled first at the historic Gulf coast town of Indianola. Eventually he established his home at San Antonio. Here Dr. Hunter repeated his earlier successes in the practice of his profession. Although this was new territory, and sparsely settled as yet, word of his fine talents spread far and wide and people flocked to seek his services from all parts of the State.

In the course of years Dr. Hunter accumulated vast ranch lands some miles west of San Antonio, and immense herds of fine cattle. Not only did he acquire cattle by purchase, but frequently he received them for medical and surgical services, so that his holdings rapidly increased. He, personally, did much to build up a finer strain of cattle, and so contributed in no small degree to the development of one of the State's great industries. It was a matter of great good fortune to Texas that he was led to make his home within its borders, for the State was thus privileged to share in the constructive influences of a noble life.

Dr. Hunter was a member of the American Medical Association, and of the Kentucky and Texas State societies. He occupied highest rank in the esteem of fellow-members of his profession, and was largely interested in associational work. Travel was his favorite recreation, and when he could be spared from his duties, he traveled extensively.

On December 23, 1863, in Warren County, North Carolina, George Le Caron Hunter married Lucy Clay Yancey, the ceremony being per-

formed on her father's vast plantation. She was a daughter of John Green Yancey, of Ridgeway, North Carolina, a most prominent banker and planter of North Carolina, who was widely known throughout the South. One daughter, Lula, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Hunter. She married, on July 4, 1894, John Perry Lovelady, a fine stalwart gentleman and prominent cattleman of Texas. He was known throughout all the West and Southwest. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lovelady: 1. Lula Yancey, who married William H. Curtin, of Houston, and has two children, Lula Jane and Barbara Lovelady Curtin. 2. Edwina Monroe, who married Paul Lott Deutz and now lives at San Luis Potosi, Mexico. They have one child, Edwina Lovelady Deutz.

Dr. Hunter's death occurred at his San Antonio home on April 8, 1893, bringing to its close a lifetime of service freely given to humanity. Dr. Hunter was recognized as one of the South's most scholarly men, a thinker, a noted linguist, and a polished, cultured gentleman of the finest type. In many matters of business his judgment was called upon, as well as in difficult medical and surgical cases. In court and Governmental adjustments carried on between Texas and Mexico and the translation of Spanish grants and other documents, when exactness of translation was a necessity Dr. Hunter's services were almost invariably sought. He was everywhere recognized as a master linguist. He and his family were most highly respected in the San Antonio section which has been the family home for so many years. While he was of scholarly bent, his wife's warm, impulsive and lovable nature was a perfect foil to his own character. She gave of herself and of her physical resources lavishly in every phase of life, winning hundreds of friends through her personal warmth and charm. The characteristics of father and mother have blended in the personality of the daughter, whose marvellously keen wit, sparkling vivacity, great beauty, and charm have made her one of San Antonio's most loved leaders in social and intellectual life. Mrs. Lovelady is an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Colonial Dames of America, and a liberal contributor to every worthy cause, maintaining in her own life the family traditions of leadership and of willing service for the welfare of mankind.

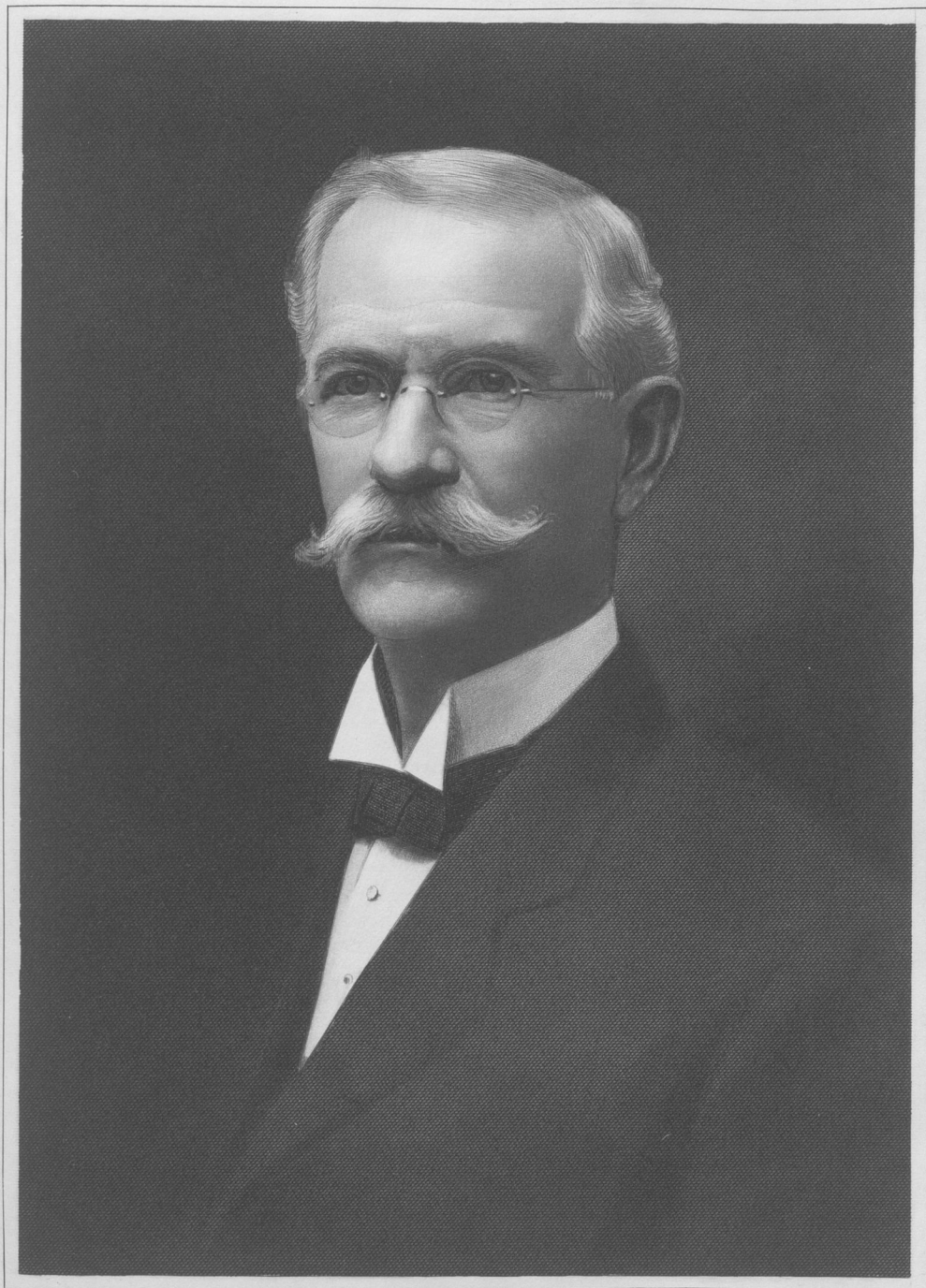
WIESS, VALENTINE, Man of Affairs—Since the pioneer days of Texas history, the Wiess family has ranked among the most important in the State. Its members in each generation have occupied positions of leadership, building for the

future of this great commonwealth in seeking their own careers. Valentine Wiess was born long enough ago to serve with the greatest distinction in the Civil War, and yet it was his pre-eminence in the pursuits of peace during the great period of Texas development which won him lasting fame and lends to his name today the admiring reverence shown only to the founders of the nation.

Mr. Wiess was a son of Simon and Margaret (Sturrock) Wiess, the father a native of Poland, and the mother born near Dundee, Scotland. Simon Wiess came to the United States from Loblin, Poland, and after remaining briefly in New York, he came to Nacogdoches, Texas, which was then a fort and important trading post in that territory. He was a true pioneer, with the pioneer's spirit and courage, and one of those rare men of vision who deserve to rank as empire builders. During the long period in which he engaged in trading and general merchandising, he saw the growth and development of Texas, and by his own efforts contributed no little to its progress.

Valentine Wiess of this record, was born at Wiess Bluff, in Jasper County, Texas, a town named in honor of his family. He attended public schools and also received a limited private education, for the peaceful life of the period was suddenly interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Wiess volunteered immediately in the cause of the South, and in spite of his extreme youth—he was only sixteen—he was appointed captain of a company in Colonel Speight's Regiment, General Macgruder's Division, of the Confederate Army. He was the youngest captain of the Southern armies, and through all the difficult days of the war he acquitted himself in a manner which many an older officer might well envy. He took part in the famous battles of the war, serving with special distinction in the engagement where a small party of Confederate soldiers cannonaded and captured several Federal gunboats at Sabine Pass. A brave and gallant soldier, and an inspiring leader, he won undying glory on the field of battle, fighting for the principles which he held most dear.

At the conclusion of hostilities, he returned once more to the pursuits of peace, entering into the field of general merchandising with his father at Wiess Bluff, Texas. In those days the trader and general dealer in supplies was a leader of the community. It depended solely on his initiative whether the hundreds of residents in a given section went without the necessities of life, and the obstacles which the trader had to overcome



T. Weiss

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to keep a constant supply of foodstuffs and necessities on hand were sometimes appalling. In those pioneer days Simon Wiess, the father, was one of the most important men of the State, and from his time on the tradition of prominence in affairs has always been associated with this family. Both Mr. Wiess and his father were truly leaders. They helped to build the Texas of today.

At a later period in his career, Mr. Wiess went to Beaumont, Texas, being much impressed with the opportunities offered by this growing town. Realizing that any business progress is no stronger than the banking system which lies at its foundation, he made it his task to establish a suitable financial institution in this community. He founded the Wiess Private Bank, which later became the First National Bank of Beaumont, and grew under his direction to become one of the largest and strongest in the State. He was long a president and director of this bank, and its continued success resulted largely from his vision, sound judgment, and genius for executive control. Mr. Wiess was also a leading factor in the establishment of the McFaddin-Wiess-Kyle Rice Milling Company at Beaumont. With his brothers, William and Mark Wiess, he was an owner and director in the affairs of the Reliance Lumber Company of Beaumont, and he was also associated with other lumber interests. He built the large Wiess Building of Beaumont, and had many property connections. He also owned and operated a highly successful insurance enterprise, and in fact was identified with all the various forms of business and financial enterprise at Beaumont. It is seldom that any community is privileged so to share in the constructive influences of a life nobly given to useful service. Any project making for progress, whether civic, commercial or benevolent, was assured of his hearty support, and indeed in the vast majority of cases he was the leader and directing force of the enterprise. During the years of his career he was the leading city builder of Beaumont, and it has often been said of him that he gave more young men a start in life and business than any other man of the section.

In politics Mr. Wiess was a Democrat, consistently supporting the principles and candidates of his party, although he himself performed his greatest service to community and State as a private citizen rather than in the political arena. He was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he was also a member of the lumbermen's association known as the Hoo-Hoos. A man of simple dignity, impeccable

in dress and manner, chivalrous, uniformly courteous and kind, he yet possessed the quiet force and magnetic personality of the truly great, and thus, although he never ceased to seek leadership, it came upon him by common consent, and he became a genuine leader in all phases of Beaumont activity. Although not a member, he gave liberally to the Presbyterian Church of the city, and in addition to his leadership he contributed generously of his substance to all worthy civic movements. His charitable gifts were many, whether to organizations or to individual cases in need, and yet he was always extremely modest about them, and in fact disliked to have them mentioned at all. His own tastes were extremely simple. He was fond of his home and family. He liked reading, horseback riding and the life of the outdoors. Mr. Wiess owned a ranch in Goliad County, Texas, and there he spent much of his leisure time, engaging in the pursuits which he loved, and supervising the raising and breeding of his Hereford cattle.

On November 23, 1868, at Beaumont, Texas, Valentine Wiess married Mary Elizabeth Herring, daughter of William P. and Sarah (McFaddin) Herring. Both these families were of great prominence in Southeastern Texas. Mr. Wiess married (second), at Refugio, Texas, on June 13, 1883, Laura E. McCampbell. Three children were born of the first marriage: 1. Percy H., deceased. 2. Mary Jessie, also deceased. 3. Ruth, who married Paul O. Sergeant.

At Mr. Wiess' death the people of the State mourned the passing of a true pioneer and a great leader in the development of Texas. He was a man whose strict integrity and honor won the admiration of all who came in contact with him, while the warmth and charm of his character brought him thousands of friends. But the influence of his life extended far beyond the circle of mere personal acquaintance into the larger world of affairs. He was a builder of the State, and that which he accomplished for good has become a part of the very fabric of Texas greatness as it stands unchallenged and unchallengeable today.

WILDER, ROSWELL GILBERT, Executive —In a career marked by the greatest success, Roswell Gilbert Wilder achieved a goal at which few men have the courage to aim. He became the outstanding figure of the Southwest in the field of his chosen occupation. Mr. Wilder had early been attracted to the hardware industry and with characteristic vision he came to specialize in one of its most important phases, that of oil well

supplies. In building up the largest business of its kind in the Southwest he met on intimate terms the leaders of steel and oil, those two industries which have contributed so much to the advancement of American standards and life, and the high estimate which these leaders placed on his abilities and dynamic powers was a striking confirmation of that which could be felt by all with whom he came in contact and could be read in his record of success.

Mr. Wilder was born at Richwoods, Missouri, near St. Louis, on June 2, 1873. His father, John Wilder, a mining engineer, owned a large smelter near St. Louis, and was well known in the central states mining and smelting circles. The mother was a member of the Rudiford family, a girl from London, England, who came to America at the age of seventeen and lived before her marriage at Euclid, Ohio. The Wilders belonged to an old New York State family, and John Wilder, in his youth came West to Ohio, later pushing on to Missouri, where he became prominent and wealthy.

Roswell Gilbert Wilder obtained his preliminary education under private instruction, but later attended the high school at Clinton, Missouri, and undertook the course of study at Baird College, also at Clinton. While still little more than a boy he journeyed out to Denver and obtained his first position as a clerk in a hardware store, and in that city he also took a course in business training. Mr. Wilder was early attracted by the opportunities which Texas offered to those who were willing to work for its advancement, and coming on to Beaumont, he entered the employ of the Wilson Hardware Company. In positions of minor responsibility he displayed such marked ability that he won rapid advancement and soon was filling an important place in the company's organization. Greater and greater confidence was reposed in him by high executives, and in the last eleven years of his connection with the firm he was buyer and general manager of the company. During this period Mr. Wilder became widely known in hardware circles of the country, and later, because of his rare ability and judgment, he was asked by the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago to take charge of the affairs of a large, but almost defunct, hardware company at San Antonio in order to straighten out its difficulties. As always he gave this task his best efforts and attention, but he was accustomed to handling big business and affairs, and the petty detail which he was obliged to face galled him. In addition, for some time he had been planning an independent venture, and after a year in San

Antonio, he returned to Beaumont and established here his own large wholesale hardware business in company with a Mr. Norvell.

This enterprise got under way in 1910, operating under the firm name of the Norvell and Wilder Hardware Company, and in a remarkably short time had risen to a powerful position in the South, being recognized as the largest and most successful business of its kind in Texas. Its trade territory extended throughout Texas, Louisiana, and the oil fields of Oklahoma, and later the firm made a specialty of oil well supplies, particularly pipe and machinery, getting its supplies from the big steel companies of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and St. Louis. Mr. Wilder was personally and intimately known among the largest steel executives of America. They were his friends, and recognized in him a man of unique executive talents and the foremost figure in the oil supply field of the entire Southwest. Through the sheer force of his energy and ability he became a power in the hardware and steel industry of the entire country, holding a preëminent position among its leaders. In seeking his own career he contributed greatly to the advancement of this section, and more than any other man he was responsible for securing steamship service at Beaumont and improving the railroad shipping transportation. Under his able guidance the business of the Norvell and Wilder Hardware Company continued its remarkable growth as the demands on its services constantly increased, and soon branch houses were established at Fort Worth; Shreveport, Louisiana; Houston and Mexia, Texas, all of which were equally successful. He continued to supervise their operations until the time of his death, and every year which passed brought a further increase in his reputation or added some new achievement to his record of success.

At Beaumont, Mr. Wilder was active in every worthy movement for the good of the community, and his services were frequently of decisive importance in the success of these enterprises. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and all this was in addition to the services he rendered the city and State through the developments of his personal career. He was a man whose greatness and power did not swerve him from paths of truth, honesty, love, service and simplicity. Indeed, his tastes and personal habits were of extreme simplicity and he was always unaffected in his manner no matter what the sphere of life with which he happened to come in contact. Those of the lower classes were treated with the same simple directness as those of the highest walks of life, a directness which he saw no reason

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American Historical Story.

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Robert J. Finlay

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to modify when, as a member of the reception committee, he welcomed King Edward of England on his visit to St. Louis. At the reception banquet Mr. Wilder occupied a seat of honor third from the King.

On December 23, 1900, at Beaumont, Texas, Roswell Gilbert Wilder married Antoinette (Nettie) Eastham, daughter of John H. Eastham, a leading business executive of Beaumont, and member of an old and prominent American family. Four children were born of this marriage: 1. Louise, now Mrs. J. A. Eargle, wife of a prominent Houston Certified Public Accountant. 2. Ross Gilbert. 3. Mary. 4. Jean, who lives at home.

Mr. Wilder's death occurred at Beaumont on June 2, 1925. A distinguished gentleman, a forceful and dynamic leader, prominent in civic, social and industrial life, he was the counsellor and advisor of many, and everywhere regarded as a leader in the life of the Southwest. People were inclined to stand somewhat in awe of the sheer power of his presence, his forceful directness and energy, but he was uniformly courteous to those with whom he came in contact, and always urbane, cultured and refined. A keen student and a profound thinker, his judgments were quick and accurate and his decisions made with the utmost rapidity. Once having reached the summit of his career, he dominated the industry of the entire Southwest.

YOUNG, OWEN D., Executive, Financier, Statesman—To very few men has it been given to achieve outstanding success in law, finance and the management of vast industrial enterprises. One of these is Owen D. Young, internationally famous lawyer, financier and chairman of the board of the General Electric Company and of the executive committee of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Young's achievements are the more notable, because they have left him unspoiled and because they have not kept him from rendering services of the greatest importance and of lasting value to mankind along several other lines. For years he has given freely of his time, ability and means to the cause of education, and his work as chairman of the second committee of experts of reparations, that formulated the "Young Plan," has been one of the greatest constructive contributions of our times to the advancement of world peace.

Owen D. Young was born on a farm at Van Hornesville, Herkimer County, New York, October 27, 1874, the only son of Jacob Smith and Ida (Brandow) Young. His preparatory education

was obtained in the district school of his birthplace, and at East Springfield Academy, East Springfield, New York. In the wholesome atmosphere of his Herkimer County home, an atmosphere as devoid of unusual opportunity as it was wholesome, he made the acquaintance of the president of St. Lawrence University, who opened the way for him to enter that institution at Canton, New York. Here he received his Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1894, proceeding to the Boston University Law School at Boston, Massachusetts, and being graduated with the Bachelor of Laws in 1896. He was twenty-two years of age when he began legal practice, first with Charles H. Tyler and later as a member of the firm of Tyler & Young. At graduation Boston University appointed him on its law staff as a lecturer on Common Law Pleading and he served in this capacity for seven years, compiling meanwhile a manual of test cases covering the ground of his lectures. The title of this work is "Cases on Common Law Pleading." Mr. Young was also for more than three years lecturer in the Evening Law School, in Boston, on Common Law Pleading and Massachusetts Practice.

One of his early experiences in Mr. Tyler's office was the conduct of a most important railroad case which was entrusted to him by his chief, a piece of litigation involving millions of dollars and giving him as opponents some of the most talented practitioners of the country, and the resulting verdict in his favor gave him clear title to his professional spurs. The firm of Tyler & Young, formed in 1907, had offices in the Old Colony Building, and the increasing reputation of the partnership brought many large interests to their care. They were representatives of Stone & Webster, a noted public service corporation, and the interests of that firm, which were largely in electrical railway, light and power enterprises and in hydro-electric development, took Mr. Young to all parts of the country. His legal successes over this period gave him rank among the most able representatives of his profession, and the merits of his record up to this point formed the basis of his call to the association in which the great work of his life has been accomplished.

In 1912 the death of Hinsdill Parsons, general counsel of the General Electric Company, left that office, one of the choicest posts in American commercial law, vacant. Charles Albert Coffin, "father of the General Electric Company," in 1913 invited Mr. Young to join the company in that capacity, and in 1913 he became vice-president. Executive responsibilities and jurisdiction were steadily added to his duties, and when Mr.

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Coffin asked to be relieved of the heavy burden of the chairmanship of the board Mr. Young was the choice of the board of directors, May 16, 1922, as his successor. In this capacity he has continued to serve ever since then and in it he has become one of the outstanding industrial executives not only of the United States, but of the world.

Of significance second only to his activities with the General Electric Company has been his work in the Radio Corporation of America. Beginning with 1919 and until January, 1930, he served as chairman of the board of this corporation and since then he has filled the office of chairman of the executive committee, created in January, 1930, when Mr. Young resigned as chairman of the board and was succeeded by General J. G. Harbord. The General Electric Company and the Radio Corporation of America represent closely allied interests. The General Electric Company was unable to assume world leadership in radio until 1915, when it produced the Alexanderson Alternator, which not only revolutionized the method of sending by radio, but supplanted the Marconi time-spark sending apparatus in practically every high powered radio station in the world. Following the World War Armistice the British Marconi Company sought to secure exclusive rights to the Alexanderson Alternator under the patent held by the General Electric Company, offering to purchase twenty-four of these machines outright at a cost of more than three million dollars and an additional million dollars in place of royalties on a certain number of machines. The negotiations were practically completed when Rear-Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, director of communications in the United States Navy, called on Mr. Young to present the viewpoint of the navy in this matter, stressing the necessity of keeping in American hands the substantial control of world communication by radio. "Radio Broadcast," a journal dealing with subjects of importance in the radio world, reported this phase of the negotiations in this manner:

After extensive questioning by Mr. Young of the General Electric Company he became convinced that it would be unpatriotic for the company to continue its plans with the British Marconi Company, and that there was nothing for it to do but to cancel the proposed agreement with the British Marconi Company, and it was due to his courageous decision and able presentation of the situation that Mr. Coffin, Mr. Rice, Mr. Stone, Mr. A. G. Davis, and others of the directors present were convinced that drastic action was essential, regardless of financial considerations, on the part of the Company.

The solution that was found by Mr. Young under the conditions that were discovered to exist

at that time was the establishment of an all-American company that should stand as an unsailable asset in national life in peace or war. The resulting organization was the Radio Corporation of America, which was financed with three million dollars from the General Electric Company and which brought into cooperation the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Westinghouse Company, the American Marconi Company, and the United Fruit Company, together with the General Electric Company. All of these great organizations had patent rights that were essential in the development of radio communication in this country, and by combining them under one control there was made available for the development of radio every advantage of science, placing the art a full generation ahead by this union of forces. In extending radio communication in South America, Mr. Young encountered English, French, and German companies, all seeking exclusive rights in the various republics. National hatreds had cropped out as well as trade rivalry so that it appeared as though the only course was a commercial war, but he determined to work out a better way. He went to Europe and to the astonishment of the conflicting parties he found a common ground on which they could unite and today they are cooperating in South America, giving that country a radio service which could be secured in no other way. The obstacles that beset his path in bringing Germany and France into working union can be imagined from the public result of the conferences that occur daily in diplomatic and industrial circles at the present time, and to Mr. Young belongs the distinction of having been the first person to accomplish that feat since the Armistice. Edward Ruhfel, writing of Mr. Young in a metropolitan publication in a series devoted to ten of the country's leading men of affairs, thus describes the quality of personality and character which has enabled Mr. Young to bring to a focus widely diverging interests:

He is the harmonizer par excellence. It is not wholly the spirit of compromise; it is his desire and his ability to see things from the point of view of other men that have given him success in many directions where others failed. It is said that a roomful of men meeting to negotiate a knotty problem or reach an understanding, men whose interests are widely divergent, will emerge from the conference in smiles and eminently satisfied when Mr. Young is a party to it. He sits quietly, drinking in the arguments, watching the play of commercial swords. His mind is piercing through the superficialities, down to bedrock. Then quietly and persuasively his reasoned, matured conclusion is offered for consideration. He is seldom as-

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sertive, never dogmatic. And the chances are five to one that his proposal is the nucleus for the final decision.

Countless demands upon his time and strength for service in advisory capacity have naturally followed his epoch-marking accomplishments of the past decade. In 1919-20 he was a director of the French-American Banking Corporation; from 1917 to 1922 a director of the Bankers' Trust Company; in 1924 chairman of the executive committee of the New York "Evening Post," an office to which he was elected in 1922; a class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, since 1923, and deputy chairman of its board; a member of the executive committee of the Electric Bond & Share Company, one of the country's greatest factors in public utilities development; member of the executive committee of the Adirondack Power & Light Corporation; and a director of the Dallas Electric Company, the Buffalo General Electric Company, the General Motors Corporation, and the International General Electric Company, Incorporated.

During the World War Mr. Young rendered services of vital importance. This has also been true of the period of difficult adjustment following the conclusion of the war and, indeed, of the years ever since then. He served as member of President Wilson's first industrial conference in 1919 and also of his second industrial conference; of President Harding's conference on unemployment in 1921; as the unofficial adviser of the Premiers' conference in 1924; as a member of the national distribution conference in 1924; as chairman of the committee on unemployment and business cycles in 1922; and as chairman of the American division of the Geneva Federation in 1925. Upon the organization by the International Chamber of Commerce of a World Court of Arbitration, independent of governmental agencies, for the settlement of commercial disputes, Mr. Young was appointed to the chairmanship of the American group. The United States and twenty-seven other nations are signatories to the agreement and have named groups of representative business men to serve on the Court, which will have headquarters in Paris and which will seek to adjust disputes between nationals of different countries "economically, promptly and equitably without recourse to the usual legal agencies."

Twice since the end of the World War Mr. Young has been called upon to participate in the difficult negotiations for the settlement of the reparations question. In 1924 he served as a member of the first committee of experts on rep-

arations, which was headed by General Dawes and which eventually formulated the Dawes Plan. At that time Mr. Young received much of the credit for the successful conclusion of these negotiations. Five years later, in 1929, Mr. Young was again called upon by the European nations to participate in similar negotiations and this time he served as chairman of the second committee of experts on reparations. J. Pierpont Morgan, the famous international banker, was the other member on this committee from the United States, while Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins of Boston, was designated as Mr. Young's alternate and Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, a partner of Mr. Morgan, as the latter's alternate. It is generally agreed that it was chiefly because of Mr. Young's remarkable abilities as an arbitrator that this conference eventually was concluded with the desired results. The new reparations plan formulated by him has become known as the "Young Plan."

For many years Mr. Young has been a member of the board of trustee of St. Lawrence University, his *alma mater*, and he is now its president. During all these years he has consistently given most freely of his time, experience and sympathy to this institution's affairs. He also served as president of the board of trustees appointed for the establishing of an endowment fund for the proposed Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, as well as on the board of trustees of the General Education Board and of the International Education Board. He is a member of the American and the Massachusetts State Bar associations. His fraternal affiliations are Masonic, those dating from his college years including the Phi Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, and Phi Beta Kappa; and he is a member of the following clubs: Union Club, of Boston; Lotos Club, of New York; Bankers' Club of America, New York; India House, of New York; Greenwich Country Club, of Greenwich, Connecticut; the Mohawk Club and Mohawk Golf Club, of Schenectady, New York. In 1921, during the course of a tour of the Far East with President Gerald Swope, of the International General Electric Company, in the interests of the company, Mr. Young was presented with the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun by the Japanese Government. This decoration was conferred in recognition of benefits derived by Japan from the activity of his company in the empire. In 1924 the French Government made him a Commander of the Legion of Honor, in 1925 the King of Belgium decorated him with the Order of Leopold, and in 1925 he received the First Order of the

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German Red Cross. In October, 1929, the Roosevelt Medal for Distinguished Service was awarded to him and in April, 1930, the King of Belgium conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown. Mr. Young also has been the recipient of several honorary degrees, including the following: Doctor of Laws from Union College in 1922, from Tufts, Harvard and Dartmouth in 1924, from Johns Hopkins, Colgate, Columbia and Yale in 1925, and from Hamilton and the University of the State of New York in 1929; Doctor of Science from New York University in 1927; Doctor of Polite Literature from St. Lawrence University in 1923.

Owen D. Young married, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 30, 1898, Josephine Sheldon Edmonds, daughter of Charles Sidney and Alpha Josephine (Hobbs) Edmonds. Their children are: 1. Charles Jacob, born December 17, 1899, who married in 1929, Esther Marie Christensen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Niels A. Christensen, of Cleveland, Ohio. 2. John, now deceased, who was born August 13, 1902. 3. Josephine, who was born February 16, 1907. 4. Richard, who was born June 23, 1919. 5. Philip, who was born May 9, 1923.

TRACY, WILLIAM PHILANDER, Prominent Inventor—Possessing an amazing versatility for inventions of practical worth, the late William Philander Tracy, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was one of this city's eminent citizens and one of the oldest residents of this great Commonwealth. Mr. Tracy, whose death occurred September 14, 1927 in this city, was one of those gifted individuals who stood out from his fellowmen for his skill and ability. He devoted most of his active life to his inventive works but always found time to lend his influence and support to all matters of civic harmony and progressive advance. He had the true spark of genius as is evidenced by the fact that he was more interested in the value and adaptability of his inventions than in the financial profits from their sales.

Mr. Tracy was born in Lowell, Michigan, June 28, 1846, son of Judge Philander and Elvira (Smith) Tracy. The Tracy family is an old and honored one in this country and in Europe. According to some authorities, the first record we have of this surname is that of a famous Norman family, which is said to be descended from Charlemagne, and which took their name from Traci-Bocage, a place in Caen, called in the eleventh century, Traceium. Members of the family went to England with William the Conqueror

and were known as de Tracis, and later, de Tracy, the "de" being dropped about 1550. The first American progenitor of this family was Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who was born in Gloucester, England, 1610, and came to Salem, Massachusetts, 1636. Gilbert Tracy, grandfather of William Philander Tracy, of Grand Rapids, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution.

The Tracy Arms—Or, an escallop in dexter chief point sable, between two bendlets, gules.

Crest—On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, an escallop sable, between two wings, or.

Motto—*Memoriâ pii æternâ.*

(Mathews "American Armory and Blue Book").

Judge Philander Tracy was the son of Gilbert Tracy, and was born in New York State, 1801, being a native of Canandaigua or Cayuga County. He was educated in the district schools of his native county and, as a youth, became a sailor on the Great Lakes, plying between Buffalo, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. It is said of him that he sailed the first ship to enter Chicago from Buffalo. In his schooner, he visited Grand Haven, Michigan, as early as 1824. Philander Tracy was closely related to the Robinson family, of which forty-four members formed an expedition and started from New York State in the spring of 1835. The pioneers reached Detroit, and from there embarked in small vessels for Grand Haven, by way of Mackinaw. Upon reaching the mouth of the Grand River, they loaded their household goods and various implements on rafts and "dug-out" canoes and made their way up the river, making settlements in Kent and Ottawa counties. Rex Robinson, a connection of this family, had established an Indian trading post in this locality some years prior to the arrival of the emigrants from New York. In 1836, Lewis Robinson, another member of the family, brought his wife and children to Michigan and located on the west bank of Flat River, which is now the south part of Lowell. Philander Tracy came to Grand Rapids in 1836 and two years later moved to Lowell, Michigan, where he became associated with Lewis Robinson. In 1847, he returned to Grand Rapids and was thereafter a resident of this city until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was a man of affairs and a leader in the early formative days of this State. Having the advantage of a better education than was the average at that time, he was naturally prominent in civic matters, and under the old county system, was elected in 1840 to the office of associate judge, and from that time forward was known as Judge Tracy, his name being recorded in that fashion

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in numerous early county records. His business activities were confined principally to the lumber industry in which he was a pioneer in this section of the country. His records and reports, which are still extant, give a vivid picture of the magnitude and activity of the lumbering interests in Michigan's early days. From one item, we learn that during one winter he cleared ten thousand dollars, which was a fortune at that time, while other notations tell how numerous the Indians were, also the plentitude of wild game. Judge Philander Tracy married Elvira Smith in 1843. She was born in Burlington, Vermont, 1823, and journeyed with her parents, in 1837, to Ada, Michigan, and was said to have been the first white child to live in Ada, which was then not much more than an Indian settlement. Judge and Mrs. Tracy were among the founders of the Old Residents' Association of Grand Rapids and she was a devout member of All Souls' Church for forty years, until her death, March, 1911. They were the parents of two children: 1. William Philander, of whom further. 2. Jessie, married L. D. Steward.

William Philander Tracy was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and early in his scholastic career showed an inclination for the profession of architecture, but in this was discouraged by his father, who felt that the opportunities for such work at that time were too few. Being gifted with an inventive genius and artistic temperament, Mr. Tracy felt no desire to enter the world of business, preferring to perfect his various inventions, many of which have brought extra comforts and conveniences to the people of this country. In thus working out ways to benefit humanity, he gave his chief interest to what he was producing rather than the monetary considerations attendant to its distribution. Of his many handy and helpful innovations may be mentioned his car-step, a practical device for making access to pullman cars convenient and safe; a folding bed, and castors for furniture, in addition to many other products of his mind and skill. Mr. Tracy greatly preferred the quiet of his home surroundings to the exciting rush of the business world, being the direct opposite of his father in this respect. Judge Tracy had begun the erection of the well-known Tracy Block in this city before his death, and Mr. Tracy completed this building project and took over the direction of his father's estate. For several years prior to his death, he lived retired from active affairs, while for a number of years, he made his summer home at Ottawa Beach, where he enjoyed the comfort of his beautiful summer home there. In the pro-

gressive development and upbuilding of Grand Rapids, Mr. Tracy evinced a keen interest and took an active part in everything that tended to advance the welfare of the city or promote the good of the public. He was generous in his support of all projects of civic merit and was greatly esteemed by the entire community as a true, public-spirited citizen. His death was a distinct loss to Grand Rapids as this city was proud of him as one of its most brilliant, accomplished residents and as an unselfish figure in its advancement.

William Philander Tracy married Jennie Grannis, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 13, 1854. She was the daughter of James and Margaret (Long) Grannis, who were pioneers from Pennsylvania and settled in Michigan. Mrs. Tracy died November 19, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy were the parents of two children: 1. Jessie, who is deceased, married Arthur J. Williams and they had one daughter, Kathlyn H. 2. Hazel M. The old family residence, built about 1872, is at No. 833 Lake Drive, S. E.

William Philander Tracy was one of Grand Rapids' oldest residents, having had the honor to reside there for eighty years, a record equaled by few in this city. His memory will long be revered by the people of that city, and the many actual achievements which were the products of his inventive proclivities will remain as testimonials to his sincere desire to aid the progress of humanity.

NORVELL, LIPSCOMB, SR., Man of Affairs—Business leader, talented executive and public-spirited man of affairs, Lipscomb Norvell, Sr., won a secure place in Beaumont, Texas, life which will endure unto other generations and the years to come. Through his own efforts and the vision which was his he rose to leadership which could not be denied, yet always the influence of his place and of his character was exerted for the progress of his city and the benefit of his fellowmen. Through the resolute exercise of an indomitable will which knew no failure and never flagged, he trained his character in the finest mould, and the self-mastery which he won enabled him to act with promptness in the emergencies of life, with unerring judgment and always in accordance with the dictates of the right. It was not to be wondered at that others recognized his superior leadership, and were glad to be guided by his decisions. No higher tribute to his character can be paid than this—that others trusted him implicitly, and never once did he betray that trust.

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Mr. Norvell was born on June 6, 1862, near Burkeville, in Newton County, Texas. He was one of four sons born to his parents, William and Leonora (Sweringen) Norvell, of whom the others were William Walker, Benjamin Rush and Tom Norvell. The father was a pioneer settler of Sabine County, and the family was one of the oldest not only in Texas, but in the entire South, numbering among its members several famous leaders of the Colonial period. By inter-marriage the Norvells are related to General William Walker, the "gray eyed man of destiny," whose fate is well known. Lieutenant Lipscomb Norvell, son of James Norvell, of Albemarle County, Virginia, was the ancestor from whom this branch of the family is directly descended. He was an officer of the American Revolution, serving in the patriots cause with four of his sons, two of whom were killed. He had eleven children in all, nine sons and two daughters. In 1825, Lieutenant Norvell came from Lexington, Kentucky, where he had settled, to Nashville, Tennessee, where his eldest son, Moses Norvell, had preceded him by several years. With him he lived, and here also were two of his daughters and four other sons. It was from Tennessee that Lipscomb Norvell, one of these sons, came to Texas, settling in Sabine County, where he lived and accumulated extensive lands. Born on July 27, 1795, he married Sally Washington Smith, on October 4, 1814, and his death occurred many years afterwards, on October 10, 1877. Sally Washington (Smith) Norvell was born on March 15, 1798, and died on November 8, 1874. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Malvina Hendricks, born on September 8, 1815. 2. Mary H., born on March 26, 1817. 3. Elizabeth S., born on February 17, 1819. 4. Catherine, born on January 15, 1821. 5. Jephthah G., born on September 20, 1822. 6. Hiram Washington, born on September 9, 1824. 7. Joseph, born on July 1, 1826. 8. Lipscomb, born on March 29, 1828, died on September 4, 1900; married on July 21, 1857, at Jasper, Texas, Lucinda Holloway, who died in 1870. 9. William, born on January 24, 1830, died in 1923; married, in 1859, Leonora Sweringen. They were the parents of Lipscomb Norvell of this record. 10. Martha Ann, born on March 15, 1832. 11. Benjamin Rush, born on August 29, 1843, killed in Louisiana.

As a boy, Lipscomb Norvell removed with his parents from Newton County to Rusk County, and later to Smith County, where the family lived when he first came to Beaumont in 1879 to attend a school conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stovall, who was afterwards to become the stepfather of the

brothers. Following attendance at the Beaumont schools, Lipscomb Norvell began the business of life, securing his first job with the Beaumont Lumber Company's commissary. It was not long before his fine energy and determination brought him to the attention of company officials, and in more responsible position his abilities became manifest. Later he rose to a department managership and here he served until his election as treasurer of Jefferson County in 1898.

In this important office he served for four terms of two years each, retiring finally from public life in 1906 to form a partnership with P. A. Heisig in the commission and brokerage business. Later, this partnership was incorporated as the Heisig and Norvell Wholesale Grocery Company, and continued operations on an extensive scale in this field. This was the first wholesale grocery company in Southeast Texas, covering the entire Southwest as a territory. Later Mr. Norvell disposed of his holdings to the famous multimillionaire, J. W. Gates. This was in 1910, and shortly afterwards, with R. G. Wilder, he organized the Norvell-Wilder Hardware Company, with which his name has been so long connected, and of which he remained as president until the time of his death. This organization served the entire Southwest with a chain of stores at Fort Worth, Mexia, Houston, Ranger, Pioneer, and Shreveport, Louisiana, also others, as well as the company headquarters at the corner of Park and Bowie streets, Beaumont. The success of this venture was immediate, and under Mr. Norvell's able leadership a program of expansion was initiated and profitably carried out. Although he never lacked the courage of his convictions and was always ready to back his judgment, he was careful, nevertheless, to guard against the dangers of over-expansion, and carried out his plans only as conditions dictated. His vision, combined with sound guidance, brought its own reward, and not only did his enterprise become a leader of its kind in the South, but he himself rose to preëminent position among the business executives, captains of industry and capitalists of this section.

Mr. Norvell was extensively interested in various other business enterprises of Beaumont, and was also widely active in the oil business, following the oil boom here and at Sour Lake. He was president and chief owner of the Lone Acre Oil Company, Incorporated, an important organization in the boom days, and was associated with several others from time to time. He was a director of the American National Bank, and always he was regarded, and rightly so, as a leader in the councils in which he sat.

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Through his business connections Mr. Norvell was a decisive factor in the city's growth, but he was also active in all civic affairs as such, guiding and shaping many of the constructive policies with success and progress to Beaumont. He was affiliated, fraternally, with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order held membership in all bodies of the York Rite, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and also is a member of the Shrine. He was affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and held membership in the Beaumont Club, the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club, and the Neches Club, while with his family he was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Beaumont. Distinctively a "self-made man," he attained note and leadership in commerce, the oil industry, banking, civic, and State affairs through sheer ability and the happy faculty of grasping the needs of the hour. He was able to analyze conditions both of the present and future, and to this he added a remarkable sense of values in commodities, and even more, in men. Indeed, his most striking characteristic, perhaps, was the magnificent, inborn, ability to direct men and affairs. They turned to him for leadership, and in large affairs he was always the leader, leaving minor affairs to others that he might be free to grapple with important problems in a direct and unhampered manner. All men instinctively trusted him and did his bidding, and it was well said that he brought more of those who served under him to important success, than any other man of Texas. Thus, in a real sense, he was not only a leader and director, but also a creator of successful men, and, indeed, of success itself. Looking ahead, constantly studying and analysing trends, he was always poised, always prepared for whatever the future might bring. And yet, in spite of the demands upon him, he did not neglect the finer things of life, living always as became a successful gentleman who appreciated all things in their proper place, and was concerned to live well.

On June 17, 1900, at Bastrop, Texas, Lipscomb Norvell married Claudia Wilbarger, daughter of James Harvey Wilbarger, granddaughter of Josiah Pugh Wilbarger, who died in the Indian Wars while serving under General Chambers, and member of one of Texas' oldest families. Her father was one of the South's most distinguished gentlemen, a noted planter and slave owner, a pioneer merchant, lumber mill owner, and shipper of cotton to Liverpool and other world ports. Though a pioneer in a rugged age, he was a gentleman of true refinement and deep culture, an aristocrat to his finger tips. The blood of one

of America's finest families ran in his veins, and from boyhood on, his life was courageously and nobly lived. At the age of fourteen he was a corporal in the Texas troops which served in the Mexican War. Later, in the Civil War, his services and wealth were placed at the disposal of the Confederate Government, and were recognized as forming part of the resources of the Southern cause. In fact, neither was he discharged, nor were his holdings removed from Confederate possession until several years following the close of the war. In later years almost everything which he touched became historic, endowed with his name for years to come. The Wilbarger bend (of the Colorado River near Bastrop); the Wilbarger Mills, plantation, stores; the Wilbarger shipping interests; the Wilbarger "trace," afterwards a highway, which he was first to blaze through the wild country from Bastrop by way of San Antonio and Corpus Christi, to Madormoras; the Wilbarger ox trains, which brought to the Wilbarger commissaries the means to supply the needs of the early settlers, and took out in return great shipments of cotton and lumber, bound for Liverpool and other ports; all these and many others preserve his name and fame for other generations.

Mr. and Mrs. Norvell became the parents of three children: 1. Lipscomb, Jr., who is associated with the Norvell-Wilder Hardware Company at Fort Worth. 2. Margaret, who married Douglas D. Monroe, who is associated with the Texas Oil Company at Oklahoma City. 3. Harvey, now a student at Rice Institute, Houston. Mrs. Norvell always shared to the fullest extent the hopes and activities of her husband. One of the South's most cultured and talented women, it was she who brought him sweet inspiration, who gave him renewed courage for his great undertakings. In later years, after raising her children to prominence, and insuring the continuance of one of the foremost families of the Southwest, with all its traditions of success and leadership, she has assumed the reins of leadership in club, in literary, musical and cultural affairs, as well as all movements for civic benefit or those designed to secure beneficial State legislation, and all charitable enterprises. Years ago she organized the first musical club of this district, with a membership of about thirty, and led it in its self-appointed task of raising the standards of musical appreciation, education and taste. This, though it was an achievement of genuine note in the South, was merely an incident in a busy life. She has, and has always had the gift of leadership. Talented and highly educated, she

is always "full of the subject," whatever it may be, whether the difficult task of getting a bill passed by the State Legislature—which she has successfully accomplished—establishing the historic blazed trail called Camino Real and the King's Highway, and Old San Antonio's Road, now incorporated as a State highway across Texas; whether assembling the talent and directing a historic pageant, supervising the performance of a musicale of classical music, securing open air concerts for Beaumont in Keith Park, directing the affairs of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or speaking before the Legislature and other august bodies—all these things she accomplishes with an easy mastery which insures success. Mrs. Norvell is now ex-War State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and chairman of the National Old Trails Road Committee of that organization. She is a member and one of the leaders in all important national clubs and societies, and in addition to her many other talents, she is a writer of charm, eloquence and wit, devoting a great deal of her time to uncovering early State history, and giving early State figures their proper place in the perspective of history. How much the State of Texas owes to her can never be adequately told. Mrs. Norvell's brother, James Lee Wilbarger, it is interesting to note, is now owner and resident of the famous Wilbarger plantation at Bastrop, thus insuring its possession and active direction to the family. Planter, lumber man, capitalist, banker and gentleman of affairs, he is, like his illustrious forefathers, a leader in all large enterprises of Bastrop County.

After a life full of accomplishment and honor, Lipscomb Norvell, Sr., died at Beaumont, on April 21, 1925. His passing brought great sadness to the community, and mingled with the tributes to his name and achievements were many words of sad regret. The universal sentiment of the community is best expressed in editorial comment written by one who doubtless knew him well:

Death again stalks in our midst to take for his toll one of the pioneer residents whose life has been singularly successful, and whose efforts have contributed largely toward the upbuilding and expansion of Beaumont. In the death of Lipscomb Norvell, Beaumont loses a citizen who has grown up with the city. Identified with its main industry in the early days, the manufacture of lumber, Mr. Norvell tested his confidence in the future of what was then a village by embarking upon a mercantile venture that was far in advance of the time. He prospered and grew, and by the prosperity and growth of his business he contributed substantially to the growth and well-being of the city. His business acumen as well as his courage in investment and his accurate forecasting kept him

abreast of development and growth and he was truly a pioneer in pushing Beaumont's trade frontier further and further and further into the unknown country. We say of a city or a town that it is progressive, forging ahead, venturing out and onward, when, in fact, we mean that its business men, its merchants, its manufacturers, are pushing into this doubtful and remote territory out of sheer courage and upon a carefully mapped plan built upon a confidence and courage that makes promises come true. . . .

Mr. Norvell was a citizen of broad vision and splendid resources. He believed in Beaumont, and he worked and built upon his faith. He did not succeed so much for the reason that Beaumont is a good city, but because he made Beaumont a good city by his industry and his sterling faith in the future. He didn't build here and accumulate wealth because the city is what it is. What Beaumont is today is due to such men as "Lip" Norvell, and that we had a number of them in the early days accounts for the splendid city which abides here today.

WOODWORTH, ROME HATCH, Man of Affairs—Banker and capitalist, city builder and leader, the name of Rome Hatch Woodworth will endure at Port Arthur, Texas, so long as the city itself endures. He was a man of many talents and of positive genius in the executive direction of affairs. He came to Port Arthur in the early days of its history when the future was still uncertain and it was by no means sure that the many possibilities of the little town would be fulfilled. In large part it was due to his efforts as banker and leading industrialist, and above all to his self-sacrificing public spirit, that the realization of these possibilities was so gloriously achieved.

Mr. Woodworth was born at Algona, Iowa, on January 16, 1870, a son of George Reynolds and Dr. Gertrude (Hatch) Woodworth, and member of a family which originally came to America from England. His father was a native of New York State, who early came to Iowa as a pioneer and for many years followed mercantile pursuits at Algona, where his death occurred. The mother was also born in New York, and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, being a practicing physician for many years before her death.

Rome Hatch Woodworth received his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, and later attended Ames College, at Ames, Iowa, where he specialized in banking and business studies. He began his active career at Chicago, where he became connected with the A. W. Stevens Machine Company as their traveling representative, enjoying the distinction of being the youngest man employed by them in that capacity. Although his record more than justified the



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confidence reposed in him, he was anxious to find an opening with real opportunities for advancement which called for the employment of all his energies and abilities. At this time he began to read about Port Arthur, then in the first stages of its development, and after investigation and discussion of its possibilities at Kansas City with the agent of the Kansas City Southern Railroad, at that time engaged in laying its tracks to Port Arthur, he resolved to cast his lot with the new town and work for its development that he might share in its ultimate prosperity, which he felt was sure to come.

To complete his journey to the Southern town, he had to hire a livery rig, as the railroad tracks were not yet completely laid, and the only means of entrance were the country roads. There were only two small houses and one small hotel in Port Arthur as it then existed, but plans for the future development which the railroad was to initiate were under way, hopes were high, and Mr. Woodworth plunged with enthusiasm into affairs which were soon to owe so much to his leadership. Shortly after his arrival, in 1896, he became manager of the Townsite Company, and for one year directed the operations of that company which took so important a part in the planning of the young city. Mr. Woodworth had the greatest confidence in Port Arthur's progress. His judgment of property values was acute and sound, and he was willing to back his judgments with long term investments in real estate from his own resources. With his own example so prominently before the public notice, it was small wonder that he was highly successful in persuading others to do the same. In a sense, he virtually built the city of Port Arthur. It was he who presented the arguments for the city, bringing in hundreds of desirable residents and many industries from the outside.

In practically all important industrial ventures he exercised control, and always exercised it for the best interests of the people of the community and district. About the beginning of the century he became vice-president of the First National Bank, and at the same time executive head of the Port Arthur Light and Water Company. Later, he personally went to Boston and interested the well-known firm of Stone and Webster in the creation of an electric company and public utilities service in Southeast Texas. He secured the right of way for them here in establishing their company, the East Texas Electric Railway Company, which built the electric inter-urban railway between Port Arthur and Beaumont, and between other points in the Southeastern part of the State.

To the East Texas Electric Company he disposed of his electric interests, concentrating his energy and his capital in establishing a pure water supply for Port Arthur. He and Charles Gates put down several deep wells seven miles out of Port Arthur, thus establishing the possibility of this method and creating a source of pure, cool water. Then when they had developed this system, they disposed of their holdings without thought of personal profit to the city.

After he had given up his public utility holdings, in 1913, Mr. Woodworth became president of the First National Bank of Port Arthur, holding that office until the time of his death. "His constructive banking policy," it has been well said, "and his genius for financial affairs was reflected not alone in the sound and conservative management of the bank whose destinies he directed for so many years, but in the general prosperity of the community." Although for several years before his death, due to ill health, he delegated all minor executive duties to subordinates, he intervened when matters of particular importance demanded his expert judgment and years of experience to settle, and until the end he was in complete control of all banking policies. It is difficult to estimate the value to a community of a sound banking institution, under the guidance of an executive of broad sympathy and confidence for the aspirations of the community, and wide vision in the direction of financial affairs. All this and more Mr. Woodworth was to Port Arthur as president of the First National Bank, and if he had done nothing more for the city, he still would have this sure claim upon the affectionate regard of its residents.

But as a matter of fact, there was no Port Arthur enterprise of importance, civic or industrial, which did not owe much to his active support and talents. He played a large part in establishing the Texas Oil Company and the Gulf Refining Company at Port Arthur, in both of which corporations he was a heavy stock holder. He also owned great oil interests of his own, was proprietor of a large ice manufacturing company of Port Arthur, and held a heavy interest in numerous other ventures of the section. It was he who was chosen as the second mayor of the city, holding this chief office for several terms, in the course of which he did much to promote the best interests of the city. At all times, however, he was a leader in affairs of civic progress. He caused the streets of the city, and particularly Proctor Avenue, the main thoroughfare of Port Arthur, to be made wide and spacious and equipped with wide sidewalks at a time when few

could see the future need for such dimensions. Mr. Woodworth was also a director of the Gates Memorial Library, and had charge of the vast J. W. Gates estate, valued at many million dollars. He was a director of the Port Arthur College, the hospital and other public institutions, and in short was a builder and guiding spirit of the city's progress, and the advancement of the entire section centering about Port Arthur.

On November 9, 1898, in Iowa, Rome Hatch Woodworth married Mary Woodworth, daughter of Rome N. Woodworth, a native of New York, who later moved to Iowa, where he was engaged in the real estate business. Her father was also a builder of a city, for he was a leading real estate operator and property owner at Webster City, Iowa, which rose into being, at least partially, through his efforts. Later, he removed to Chicago, and there maintained his home until the time of his death in 1899, at Beaumont, Texas, while on his way to visit Mexico. Mrs. Woodworth's mother, Phoebe (Thompson) Woodworth, eventually disposed of her Chicago home and came to make her home with her daughter at Port Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth became the parents of two children: 1. George Reinicker, whose death occurred at the tragically early age of twenty-three. He had married Dorothy Watkey, and one son, George Rome, was born to them. 2. Phoebe, who lives with her mother at home.

George Reinicker Woodworth was a young man of brilliant promise and splendid achievement for his years. Born on July 25, 1901, and suitably educated for the banking career for which he early expressed a preference, the promise of his intellectual attainments and high marks scholastically was soon fulfilled in his banking work. At the age of fourteen, in his spare time, he began work in the First National Bank, and so strictly did he devote himself to his duties and so ably perform those tasks which were entrusted to him, that in spite of what one might call the handicap of a successful parent he rapidly forged ahead. At the time when his career was cut short by an early death, he had risen to the position of vice-president and director of the First National Bank, in which office his talents were clearly manifest.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth were very happy in their life together. She was always an aid and source of inspiration to him in all his work, and their beautiful home, Rose Hill, which he built overlooking Sabine Lake and the city, stands today as a monument of his devotion to her. This palatial residence, one of the most picturesque

homes in Southeast Texas, is beautifully situated on a tract of sixteen acres at the corner of Lake Shore Drive and Woodworth Boulevard. Its landscaped grounds are a marvel of the gardener's art, with beautiful roses constantly in bloom and all manner of other flowers and shrubs adding to the attractiveness of this splendid home. Mr. Woodworth was always fond of sports, and at his residence he built a swimming pool, tennis court, and other features of the kind. He was also extremely fond of hunting and fishing, and owned a vast game preserve not far from Port Arthur.

Mr. Woodworth's death occurred at his home on March 23, 1923, after several years of failing health. While not entirely unexpected, news of his passing could not but fail to come as a severe shock to the community which owed so much to him, bringing deep sorrow to the thousands in every walk of life who were proud to account him a personal friend. Extremely energetic, a veritable dynamo in successful leadership, keen, far-sighted, and yet always generous and kind, he was known throughout Texas as a creator of this city, a loyal friend to its people, both young and old, but particularly to the young men, many of whom owe their success in life to his assistance in their early difficulties. The value of his work lives on for other generations, and the memory of his name remains for other men to praise.

BORGMAN, HENRY PURLIER, Banker—A city is known by the citizens it produces, and in the untimely death, in the prime of life, of Henry P. Borgman, Detroit has lost a citizen who had done it great credit and who was destined to do it more credit in the coming years. To few citizens does it fall to be so universally looked to when service requiring ability, vision and the will to do was required. To few does it fall to represent his city in the thought of the State to such a large measure. To few does it fall to have been equally active and foremost in the banking, commercial, musical and club life of his community and to have made a signal mark in all of them while still less than three score years of age. Such has been the standing and the career, now cut short, of Henry P. Borgman. As a business man he demonstrated great ability and foresight in the organization and administration of large affairs. In matters musical he demonstrated a leadership ability that had long been recognized. To various and usually colorless civic offices he brought a capacity that surprised even his friends and associates. The legacy Henry P. Borgman leaves to Detroit is the common legacy of American life,

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the legacy of an example that is an inspiration. No "pull," no intervention of luck, no initial material advantage made his place for him in the community that now mourns his passing.

Henry Purlier Borgman, son of Charles and Pauline (Purlier) Borgman, was born at Detroit (East Side), Michigan, March 13, 1866. His mother, a native of Buffalo, New York, was of French and English parentage. The Borgmans in Germany were for generations a family of musicians, and his father, who came from Prussia to Detroit as a young man, himself a skilful musician and a teacher of music, was a pioneer in the organization of some of the earlier musical societies in the city. Following the death of his wife, he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he married again, conducted a book store, and taught both music and the languages, having been considerable of a linguist.

Henry P. Borgman gained his education in the public schools of Detroit, including the Miami High School. At the age of sixteen he began the study of law, under a preceptor, and he later took a course in the law at Goldsmith's Business University, Detroit. Meanwhile, he found employment as bookkeeper in the wholesale liquor house of Robinson and Arnheim. At seventeen he started his long career as a banker, entering the service of the State Savings Bank, then on Griswold Street, as messenger. In 1889 he was given the title of savings teller, and in 1896 he was promoted to assistant cashier. A few years later he was named as vice-president of the Peoples State Bank, which had included the State Savings Bank in a merger. He remained in this position until his death, at which time he was also president of the Wyandotte Savings Bank and the Hamtramck Savings Bank, both of Detroit. From time to time and for varying periods he was interested in a variety of other financial as well as commercial and industrial undertakings. In all of his banks he assumed charge of everything pertaining to their real estate interests and investments, upon which much depended, and in which department he was rated as an expert. No other man had a better knowledge of the values of Detroit real estate or of the causes that entered into them. Thus he became a factor on the Detroit Real Estate Board, and he personally owned or controlled several valuable parcels of city property.

He had an inherited love for music and was a master of the flute and piccolo. He was an early member of the 4th Regiment Band, in which he played for six years; was an organizer of Schremzler's Band, the fame of which was more than

Statewide, and he was one of the original members of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. He was also a director in the Harmonic Society. He had served in the Michigan National Guard, and at the time of his death was a member of the Veteran Organization of the Detroit City Grays. He held membership in the Detroit Yacht, the Detroit Athletic, and the Island City clubs, also the Old Club of Detroit. Politically, he was a staunch Republican, but never cared to hold public office. His immediate paternal ancestors had been communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but following his marriage he was converted to the Jesuit faith; became a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and was a conscientious and active churchman and exceedingly liberal in his contributions to all religious and welfare work, as well as to many general and private charities. He helped a young Italian youth to gain an education, and while his name headed many public lists, it was his wont to keep his philanthropic endeavors to himself. He was a great lover of books and had accumulated a splendid library.

Henry P. Borgman married, November 20, 1889, Anna Kremer, daughter of William and Catherine (Kramer) Kremer. William Kremer, a native of Billestine, near Muenster, Prussia, was successively a carpenter, contractor and builder, and farmer, one of the original builders of old St. Mary's Church in Detroit. Catherine (Kramer) Kremer was born on the Darmstadt River in Germany; her brothers conducted the first German language newspaper in Detroit. The children of Henry Purlier and Anna (Kremer) Borgman, all born in Detroit: 1. Harold H., married Josephine Littleington. 2. Mason, married Susan Campau. 3. Paul G., married Madeline Wardell. 4. Helen Catherine, married Charles Louis Madden, of Detroit. 5. John F.

There was naught of selfishness in Mr. Borgman's nature. He seemed to be moved by an unadulterated desire to serve. He was transparently genuine, and no one could doubt his absolute sincerity. He was extremely proud of the record of his two older sons in the World War, both having served with the American Expeditionary Forces, and he was passionately fond of his music, spending many happy hours with his flute. He died at St. Petersburg, Florida, February 29, 1924.

GREEVES, ORLO GEORGE, Executive—

A leader in the business and civic life of Beaumont, Texas, Orlo George Greeves rose to a position of the greatest prominence in the years of his active career. Though cut short by death

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at an age when most men have hardly begun the work of their life, by his executive genius and vision he had built a great enterprise to prosperity and success, and by the worth of his achievements was deservedly placed among the greatest leaders and benefactors of Beaumont.

Mr. Greeves was born at Orange, Texas, on August 28, 1886, a son of Orlo B. Greeves, who had come from Canada to Texas in 1875, settling first at Orange. Later he removed to Beaumont, and here established the Beaumont Iron Works, of which he was the head. He was a man of much ability and a strong factor in the early growth of Beaumont. The mother of the family was of Scottish descent, her people having been resident in Canada through many generations.

Orlo George Greeves received his preliminary education in the Beaumont public schools, and later attended Peacock Military School at San Antonio, Texas. Upon the completion of his academic training, he returned to Beaumont to begin the business career which was to bring him such success. At first he went to work in his father's foundry, and for four years he remained in this connection, learning the details of operation and securing a wide familiarity with machines and machinery which was later to be highly useful to him in his work. He devoted himself with enthusiasm to the tasks which came to him, and any lesson of business practice or management which he learned, he never forgot.

While still hardly more than a boy, however, he was laying plans for the future and the independent enterprise which he hoped to establish. After four years in his father's foundry he decided that circumstances were favorable for the venture which he had in mind, and forthwith launched the Neches Supply and Equipment Company of which he was to remain the executive head until the time of his death. He was not mistaken in his judgment, and indeed through all his business career his vision, though far-ranging in scope, was invariably sound, and his decisions were never at fault.

The Neches Supply and Equipment Company prospered from the very beginning, and under his able leadership soon became the prime business of its kind in the Beaumont section of Texas. They were manufacturing agents for all kinds of oil well and refinery machinery, iron and steel castings, railroad equipment, and all large machinery of whatever kind which found a use in the industries of the South. Mr. Greeves' executive genius, and his guiding hand during the difficult early period were the decisive factors in the growth and success of the company. Gradu-

ally through the years, he bought up the outstanding stock in the corporation so that finally he was not only executive head but also the sole owner of the company.

Although this organization was always his chief interest, and stands today as a monument to his genius, he was active in many other important business or industrial enterprises of Beaumont. His advice was frequently consulted by the largest interests, and his opinion was always highly regarded. He was director for many years of the Texas National Bank, was financially interested in many local projects, and served on the directorate of other corporations too numerous to mention. In addition to all these connections, he was also the owner of the Beaumont Baseball Club.

The press of business interests was never so great, however, that he could not find time for active support of every movement of civic or benevolent nature making for the welfare of Beaumont. Strong in will and character, this support was a tower of strength in making possible the success of all these enterprises, and the constructive influences of his life were such as to benefit the people of this entire section. Mr. Greeves was a member of many clubs and other organizations, including the Beaumont Country Club, the Neches Club, the Round Table, the local Rotary Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He was a loyal member of the Presbyterian Church, and, indeed, in every way, he set an example of noble public spirit and life, guiding and shaping the city's affairs in many ways for the best interests of its people. His faith in Beaumont was always manifest, but never more than in his large purchases of real estate in the city and surrounding country. These he held as long-term investments in many instances, and the trend of progress today still proves the correctness of his judgment.

On September 8, 1908, at Beaumont, Texas, Orlo George Greeves married Zilpah Bushea, a native Texan, daughter of Alfred Bushea, of French ancestry, who came to Waco, Texas, from Canada. He was an able business man, well-known and highly respected through the many years of his life at Waco. Mrs. Greeves is now directing in a very capable, profitable and business-like way the large enterprises which her husband built up, carrying out his plans as he would have wished, and keeping always abreast of the tide of progress. Only recently she erected a beautiful apartment on Calder Avenue, one of the finest sections of the city, naming it The Orlo Terrace, in honor of his name and memory.

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Mr. Greeves died at Beaumont on December 19, 1920. His life thus cut short at a tragically early age was nevertheless full of honor and achievement, crowned by the affection and respect of his fellows. He was in the finest sense a captain of industry and civic builder, strong in character, keen in perception, unerring in judgment, and yet, though one of the strongest personalities of Beaumont, he was equally one of the most democratic. He was always easily approachable, kind and generous to rich and poor alike, asking only that a man come to him with integrity of purpose and honorable intent, and that he never violate the friendship and confidence which Mr. Greeves so freely gave.

GUENTHER, HILMAR LOUIS, Executive—Co-founder and later virtual owner of the Southern Ice Factory at San Antonio, Texas, Hilmar Louis Guenther built this enterprise to a position of leading importance in the State. In business life, in the realm of affairs, he took his place with the most prominent executives of San Antonio, and yet in his career he accomplished far more than mere business success. Through the warmth and charm of his character and by his example of fine and noble life, he left the impress of his spirit upon all those with whom he came in contact, enriching the lives of others and pointing the way to higher things.

Mr. Guenther was born at San Antonio, on April 25, 1862, a son of Hilmar C. and Dorethea (Pappe) Guenther. The father, who came to Texas from Germany in 1845, was a great flour miller of the Southwest. He established the first flour mills in San Antonio in the year 1851, and in this early period of its history was one of the leading builders of the city. Various members of the family have been prominent in Texas affairs for many years.

Hilmar Louis Guenther received his education in the German-English School of San Antonio, and later attended a school in Austin. In that city he began his business career, entering the employ of the First National Bank, where he remained until the year 1889. Mr. Guenther devoted himself to his duties with the greatest diligence. He spared no pains to master every detail of banking operations, and by his efforts won the commendation of his superiors. But while he was discharging the various tasks which came to him with fidelity and success, and winning gradual advancement, he kept alert for the larger opportunities of the future. He possessed the greatest confidence in the possibilities which San Antonio offered to men of initiative and vision

who were willing to work for the advancement of the city that they might share in its greater prosperity.

In the year 1889 Mr. Guenther returned to San Antonio, and with his father and Mr. C. A. Zilker, he established the Southern Ice Factory, with which he was to be connected until the time of his death. He entered into his new work with enthusiasm, giving freely of his fine talents and ability in guiding this enterprise through the difficult early period of its history. His services were a decisive factor in its success, and it was natural that in later years he should be chosen president of the organization. At this time Mr. Guenther became virtually sole owner of the entire business which, firmly established, now stood as a monument to his executive ability and vision. The highest standards of excellence both in product and service were carefully maintained. Mr. Guenther had all the details of the business at his finger tips. His own integrity was manifest in every part of his company, and the Southern Ice factory became noted for its perfect product. Mr. Guenther treated all who dealt with him alike. He made a liberal policy both to his employees and to the public a cardinal principle of his business creed, and he won the respect and honor of the city of San Antonio, because fairness and honesty were the foundation on which he built his great enterprise. The Southern Ice Company began its business on a small scale, but with the passing years the demands on its services constantly increased, and the volume of its trade grew by leaps and bounds. Through the long years of his success Mr. Guenther was properly regarded as one of the city's builders, and with his passing the memory of his life and work remained a cherished heritage for the generations to come.

In politics Mr. Guenther was a consistent Democrat, and yet he never blindly followed party leadership. With him the character of the man who was seeking office was always the first consideration, and then, after that, the principles on which he took his stand. If the program of the Democratic party most often met with his approval, it was for this reason that he supported its various standard bearers, not merely from habit or unreasoned decision. Locally, Mr. Guenther was a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Casino Club, and the Beethoven Club. He was extremely fond of all good music, and always gave his heartiest support for the advancement of musical progress. But indeed, no worthy movement, whatever its nature, called upon him in vain for aid. He stood always ready to give of his time and substance as they might be required,

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and he was equally prompt to succor individual cases of need. His was a well-trained mind, of unusual depth, and keen perception, and always he held a kindly attitude toward mankind. A great and good man, he went about doing deeds of kindness, building a secure place in the affections of San Antonio people.

Hilmar Louis Guenther married on May 16, 1889, Marie Bachmann, born in Switzerland, a daughter of Carl Bachmann, and member of an old Swiss family. Mr. and Mrs. Guenther became the parents of two children: 1. Dorethea Marie, now Mrs. John M. Moore, Jr., wife of a prominent cattleman and rancher of Richmond, Texas. They have two children: John M. Moore, 3d, and Hilmar Guenther Moore. 2. Lieschen K., who married Norvel Chittim, in charge of the vast Chittim estate at San Antonio. They also have two children: Marie Ann, and Dorethea. Mr. Guenther dearly loved the life of the home and the sacred relationship of the family. Here he found companionship of a kindred spirit, for his wife was always thoroughly in sympathy with him in all his work. She has been a true home-maker, a charming and cultured woman, whose influence with his has passed into the lives of their children, therein demonstrating the priceless value of right living to the world. Mr. Guenther's tastes and pleasures were of the simplest kind. He loved his home and family. He loved music, and possessing a fine voice he was frequently called upon to sing. Most of his time he gave to his business, but the welfare of his family stood always first in his consideration, and it was for them largely that he carried on his work.

Mr. Guenther's death occurred at San Antonio, on December 8, 1925, bringing to a close his career of usefulness and service. By his life he convincingly demonstrated that a man of noble and fine mind, cultured and sensitive spirit and God-like soul can achieve material success in the world of affairs, without once departing from the high ideals of thought and conduct which Mr. Guenther always held most dear. He was the soul of honor, of chivalry, of courtesy, a man who regarded his duty to home, family and humanity as a sacred trust. Honesty was his as a matter of course. Kindness and liberality to others he regarded as a privilege and a pleasure. He was extremely quiet in manner, and yet the vivid power of his personality and the spiritual warmth and light of his life filled the consciousness of all those who knew him. He was always sociable. Liking people, he never hesitated to show his regard for them, and in return he won the love of this city as few have been privileged

to win it. He had many important friends, the leaders in Texas affairs, and yet people in all stations of life loved him, the high as well as the low. To them he was always the perfect example, the guide in all life's difficulties, and an inspiration to noble living which the passing years can never dim.

WARD, LAFAYETTE, Texas Leader—In the wind-swept plains and vast open spaces of Texas, "Lafe" Ward found a spirit which was akin to his own. He loved the life of the outdoors and all the healthy ideals which that life teaches. The breath of the open swept upon him from his earliest years, and he was never happy if he could not see and feel about him the living, vital, soul of nature. Lafe Ward was the son of a cattleman, and as he grew up he turned his steps toward the path which his father had already trod. He realized that Texas offered ideal advantages for the growth of the cattle industry, and he made its development the sphere of his life's work. He became a leader in this and other characteristic phases of Texas affairs, working to improve the breeds of cattle and to increase the size of the herds, working to put to useful purpose the vast open plains of the State. It is seldom indeed that the people of a State are privileged so to share in the constructive influences of a life given to useful service. The people of Texas had that privilege, and in their grateful hearts the memory of this man will always live.

Mr. Ward was born in Jackson County, Texas, in the year 1855. He was the son of Lafayette Ward, who came from Missouri at an early period of Texas history, and established a ranch in Jackson County. His wife was a member of the Patterson family, which has given so many men of prominence to the nation.

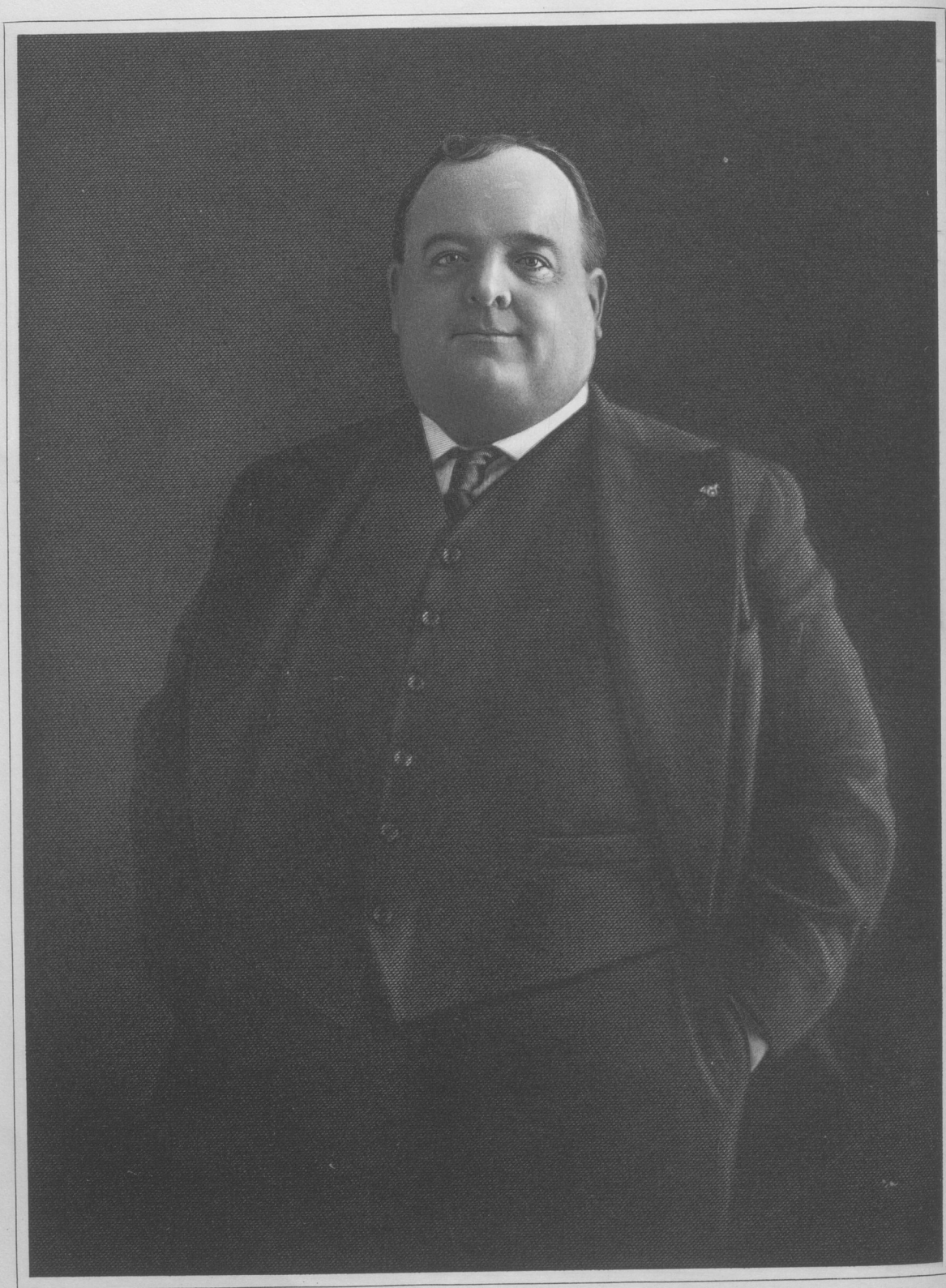
Lafe Ward received his educational training in Texas schools, and as a young man entered the cattle business. From the very earliest days of his career he made it his task to build up his herds not only in numbers but also in quality. He singled out the Hereford breed as one of the most suitable for the State, and his fine, pure-blooded herds were the admiration of cattlemen throughout all the Southwest. Such men as Mr. Ward have brought to Texas her preëminence and world leadership in the beef cattle industry, so that now there are approximately seven million head of cattle within the borders of the State. In a day when most cattlemen were content with scrawney longhorn and grade cattle, Mr. Ward took the lead in building up the marvelous Hereford stock, and to him may be traced the inception

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Edward Paggi

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of the general movement to acquire herds of pure-blooded cattle. It is unnecessary to recall what this movement has meant to the State. The record of cattle development speaks for itself, and in any history of that development the name of Lafe Ward will always hold high place.

Mr. Ward owned a palatial ranch home at Coranahua Bay, which was a veritable Mecca toward which the important men of the State journeyed whenever they found time to do so. There Mr. Ward held fifty thousand acres of the finest land, while he also owned a splendid ranch of twenty thousand acres, and another in Foard County, which comprised twenty-two thousand acres. Mr. Ward's ranch on Coranahua Bay was a Texas landmark. His vast tracts of ranch land were highly improved and very fertile, well fenced and studded with numerous ranch buildings. At one time he had fully thirty windmills in operation, and this was typical of his desire to utilize to the full the potentialities of his properties. Presiding over their beautiful home was Mrs. Ward, a charming, gracious and cultured mistress, who delighted to welcome their distinguished guests and to make their stay a happy one. Mr. Ward was one of the greatest men in Texas history and a figure of extreme prominence in the development of the nation's cattle industry. He was known all over America, and many of the most prominent men of the State and country were his warm personal friends and frequent visitors. But his hospitality knew no barrier of rank or class, and those of lower station in life were equally welcome had they any claim whatever on his friendship.

Aside from his development of the Hereford stock, Mr. Ward also helped to introduce the Brahma cattle into Texas, and the Jersey cattle for the benefit of the dairy industry. His activities alone made Jackson County one of the leading cattle counties of Texas, and he aided in its development in many ways. The town of Ward was named for his family and was practically created by them. Mr. Ward owned the store, the hotel, the cotton gin, and other town and community enterprises. He gave generously for the advancement of all worthy movements, and, indeed, the full extent of his liberality was never generally known, for he himself was at no pains to reveal it, preferring to find his reward in the simple consciousness of duty well performed. During the World War in particular he gave much in support of his country's cause, while about his great ranch, soldiers and officers were almost always to be found, partaking of his hospitality and sharing in his life.

Mr. Ward was a Democrat in politics, consistently supporting its principles and candidates. He himself was frequently urged to accept public office, but he was always too busy, preferring to perform his civic duty in less spectacular but no less efficient ways. He was long a director of the Cattlemen's Association and a guiding spirit in all its work. His home and family he loved, and his work for the advancement of the cattle industry. To these interests he gave almost all his attention, and although very sociable and popular, he found no pleasure in club or lodge life.

On May 31, 1880, Mr. Ward married Bettie Compton, daughter of Tom Compton. Her grandfather, A. F. James, was a famous Texan, known as the builder of Galveston. He was president of the Galveston Wharf Company, the Galveston Gas Company and other important enterprises. A powerful and influential factor, it was through his potent efforts that the railroad was brought to Galveston with far-reaching effect on the city's progress. Mr. and Mrs. Ward became the parents of five children, of whom two survive, as follows: 1. Alfred P., a leading business man of San Antonio. He married Mary West, and they have one son, Alfred P., Jr. 2. Lafayette, 3rd, also a San Antonio business man who married Louise Flowers. There were three daughters of the family, Agnes, Susie, and Louise, all of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Ward, who survives her husband, lives at San Antonio in one of the city's most beautiful and artistic homes. This fine residence overlooks a beautiful vista surrounding the city now famous as the "Winter Playground of America."

Mr. Ward's death occurred in San Antonio on November 19, 1923, bringing the greatest sorrow to the people of the State. It is impossible, even now, to estimate with any adequacy the value of his life and character to Texas. He was a leader of men, clean through and through in mind and body and soul. He had no vices, not even the moderate ones of everyday life, and his influence was exerted continuously for the good. Of no man could it be more truly said that he was a gentleman in every sense of the word. Kind and generous to those about him, winning and forceful in personality, he gained the admiration and sure affections of all those who knew him, and through the inspiration of his example pointed the way to progress.

PAGGI, EDWARD, Man of Affairs—Executive head and the directing genius of several of Texas' most important oil companies, Edward Paggi has won a sure place in the history of the

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State's industrial development. Few men attained the heights of success which he achieved, and no man ever used more fully the marvelous gifts of energy and vision which were his. Although the oil industry absorbed most of Mr. Paggi's attention, his talents were exerted for the benefit of the State in many fields, and indeed, it sometimes seemed as if there were no worthy enterprise in Texas which did not owe something to his able direction of affairs or sympathetic interest. Men of his stamp are rare, for the influence of his character and achievements altered the whole industrial history of the State.

Mr. Paggi was born at Austin, Texas, on October 12, 1876, a son of Michel and Eugenia (Bartholemew) Paggi. His father, one of the great pioneers of the Lone Star State, was a native of France, coming to Austin, Texas, from old Mexico.

Edward Paggi attended the Austin public schools, and even as a boy displayed those traits of industry and initiative which marked his later success. Upon the completion of his educational training, he became a builder of boats and barges at Austin, where many vessels plied the Colorado River. Content with nothing less than the very highest quality in his work, his name soon became widely known as a boat builder and the demands on his services constantly increased. Later, he increased the scope of his operations, extending his activities into old Mexico where he built boats on a still larger scale. This first chapter in his career, which was one of unqualified success, closed when Mr. Paggi returned to Texas to take up work in the oil fields at Beaumont. With unerring vision, he saw the importance which this industry was to assume in the life of the State and Nation, and with the great courage which was always his, he gave up a successful enterprise to seek still larger opportunities.

At Beaumont Mr. Paggi went into the oil fields to learn the details of oil production and operations at first hand. He worked long and hard at tasks which others of his executive ability might have spurned. But he realized that the greatest success is built on the broadest foundation of personal knowledge and he aimed at nothing less than preëminent leadership in the field of his chosen occupation. When he felt that he had completely mastered every phase connected with oil production, and not till then, he organized the Cole Oil Company, at Saratoga, Texas, becoming its executive head. Later, he also organized at Saratoga the Paggi Bros. Oil Company, of which he was president and general manager until his death, and still later, the Tarver Oil Company,

whose leases were at Sour Lake. In 1915 he moved the offices of his companies to Beaumont from Saratoga, and in the former city he made his home thereafter until death claimed him. It is impossible to indicate the value of Mr. Paggi's services in the oil industry. A great organizer of men, of industry and of capital, he became one of Texas' outstanding citizens, and those companies which he guided to success are in every sense his personal creation, standing today as enduring monuments to his fame.

Mr. Paggi entered actively into many other phases of Texas industry and affairs. He devoted much attention to the raising of rice and cotton on a large scale, buying immense tracts of land for his operations, both in agriculture and oil. He had many large interests in Louisiana, both in lumber and oil, while he also acquired vast amounts of valuable real estate in city property, at Beaumont and in other communities. The details of all these operations were under his absolute control. As they owed their inception to his initiative, so their continued growth resulted from his genius for organization and executive direction of affairs.

The State owes much to Mr. Paggi, not only in the constructive influences of his personal career, but also in the great field of civic affairs and charitable endeavor. A pioneer in oil, in upland cotton growing and the raising of rice on a large scale, these activities alone would insure him a grateful remembrance among the people of the State, but he never failed to give his hearty support to every worthy movement for advance and progress. He was active in the Red Cross organization, in charitable and benevolent work of every kind, and through his own personal gifts, did much to relieve the condition of the poor of Texas, particularly in the Beaumont district. A leader in the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Masonic Order, it was he who organized the Young Men's Business League of Beaumont in 1917, bringing it to its present important place in city affairs. In his affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, Mr. Paggi was a member of the Saratoga Blue Lodge and a member of all higher bodies, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar and El Minah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Beaumont. He also held membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. He was a lodge man of the finest type, and very popular throughout the State, although he would never cater to the whims of society and was much too busy for its lighter aspects. Nevertheless, he had a multitude of friends in every part

of the South, friends who honored and loved him for his intrinsic worth, his fine achievements and noble spirit. In politics, Mr. Paggi was a Democrat, and in spite of all other demands upon him he maintained a constant interest in civic affairs and the successful solution of governmental problems. In his leisure moments he found rest and recreation in hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports.

On December 30, 1903, at Lampasas, Texas, Edward Paggi married Bertha D. Spreen, daughter of Henry Spreen, who had come from Germany to Washington County, Texas, and later took up his residence at Lampasas. A ranchman and business executive who is also interested in oil, he now makes his home at Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Paggi became the parents of two daughters: 1. Louise, a graduate of Loretta Heights College, of Denver, Colorado. 2. Ruth, now attending high school. Mrs. Paggi, who survives her husband, continues her residence in Beaumont, at No. 230 Seventh Street. She is now president of the Paggi Oil Company, carrying on the work where her husband left off, and has become a prominent figure in her own right in the oil industry of the South.

Mr. Paggi's death occurred at Beaumont on January 30, 1921. His career, thus tragically cut short by an early death, was one of distinguished success which few men could match, crowned with honor and achievement. Thousands mourned his passing with the greatest personal sorrow, and it was everywhere recognized that Texas once again now suffered an irreparable loss. But such men as Mr. Paggi never die. Their influence lives on in their work, and their memory is ever cherished in the grateful hearts of their fellowmen.

FULLER, WILLIAM, M. D., Physician, Surgeon—A student of "the architecture of the brain," a phrase which served as title for a book that he wrote on the subject, and of the relationship between brain and body in the human organism, William Fuller, M. D., was one of the outstanding medical men of his time. Living in Grand Rapids, Michigan, he performed here many operations which not only saved lives but also made marked contributions to the science of medicine; among these was what is said to have been the first successful operation for idiocy. A man of strong will and determined character, eager ever to do what was right and just in his relations with other people, he was a student of rare abilities, combining vast anatomical knowledge and skill with a sure hand and an intelligence almost daring in its quality. Also interested in science

from a purely speculative point of view, Dr. Fuller was a man of vision and one whose death deprived the medical profession and the world at large of one of its most eminent individuals.

William Fuller was born on a farm near London, Ontario, Canada, on July 5, 1842, son of Rodolphus and Jemima Fuller. As a boy he early showed an inclination for surgical study, and practised dissecting leaves with a pocket knife. When he was fourteen years old he entered the office of Dr. John A. Nelles, of London, Ontario, and from that time onward his interest in the human body became manifest. Studying the structure of the body, drawing pictures on the walls and reading all the books on anatomy that came his way, the boy acquired a knowledge of his special field of interest that was as extensive as that of many students of twice his years who have had to go through a course of rigorous training in professional school to accomplish this end. Family reverses caused him to abandon medical study for a time, however, and during this period of five years he taught school in the township where he resided; but in 1862 he again obtained an opportunity to continue his investigation of the subjects that fascinated him—surgery and medicine—in the offices of Dr. Alexander Anderson, of London, Ontario. After completing his studies in that office, he became a student at McGill University, in Montreal, where he attracted attention because of his knowledge of anatomy and the firmness of his convictions. It is known that on one occasion, when he was present at an operation, Dr. Fuller suddenly seized the knife and knocked it to the floor from the hand of the operating surgeon, regarded as one of the leading authorities of that part of the Dominion, realizing that the cut the surgeon was about to make would be fatal to the patient. Dr. Fuller was graduated from McGill University, receiving a prize for his work in practical anatomy and for his high standing in the honor class. That was in 1866; and in the following year he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy and curator of the museum at the university, which positions he held until 1874, when he was chosen as professor of anatomy at Bishop's College, Montreal.

In 1878 Dr. Fuller came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and here he continued his general practice until 1916. He was honorary chief-of-staff of the old U. B. A. Hospital, was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, the Canada Medical Association from its inception, the British and American medical associations, the Michigan State Medical Society and

the Kent County Medical Society. His achievements in medicine were many, indeed, and he was prominent throughout the medical fraternity in the United States, Canada and Europe. In addition to performing the first successful operation for idiocy, he conducted an autopsy which resulted in the identification and naming of appendicitis, and performed the first operation for hernia. He also revolutionized the theory regarding convulsions. An author on the subjects in which he was a specialist, Dr. Fuller wrote "The Architecture of the Brain," and also compiled an atlas of the brain and made a large collection of brain casts. A keen student of the relationship between brain and body, he often asserted that the size of the brain was no indication of intellectual power unless associated with other necessary physical conditions, and that defects in the brain or part of it were responsible for peculiar developments of the individual mentally. Dr. Fuller exhibited \$25,000 worth of casts of the human brain at the World's Fair in Chicago, where his demonstration attracted the attention of European scientists. The exhibition was awarded first prize, and later was presented to the Detroit College of Medicine. A collection also was given to the old U. B. A. Hospital, which since has become Blodgett Memorial Hospital.

When Dr. Fuller had completed his fiftieth year of general practice and surgery, on May 1, 1916, only close friends knew that he had begun working in earnest to finish his atlas of the brain, delving deep into its mysteries and wonders. His desire to investigate the brain was prompted at first by his operation for idiocy, the first of its kind on record, and which was declared successful. The subject of that operation, a mere child, presented a condition bordering upon extreme idiocy. The parents, realizing that there was little hope for the child unless by some radical action such as an operation, consented to have a portion of the skull removed. Using a trephine, Dr. Fuller removed a section of the skull about two inches in diameter; and soon afterward the child's physical condition was much improved, while its mental condition began to clarify. Plans were then made to remove another piece from the skull. News of the startling operation spread through the country like wildfire, and Dr. Fuller received messages from all parts of the United States urging him not to perform a second such weird and hazardous operation. Ridicule, both in Europe and America, followed publication of this case in medical journals and the general press. After extraction of another portion of the skull, however, the patient continued to improve, even more

rapidly than before, and prejudice soon gave way to a friendly attitude on the part of the medical profession.

"When all men are practically convinced," said Dr. Fuller, in discussing his radical operation, "that mentality depends upon physical conditions for its manifestation, mental defects will be regarded as diseases of the body now are; proper remedies will be sought, pity will take place of anger, science will furnish texts; school systems will be established upon reason; our children will grow into better adults instead of being precipitated into early graves and crowding asylums and prisons as at present."

According to Dr. Fuller, the relation between the body and the mind was analogous to that between Congress and the nation; for, while Congress rules the nation, its members are chosen by the people's instructions. "Mind is made up of elements or faculties," said Dr. Fuller, "with a seat in the brain for each, and each one is associated with or founded upon a certain function of the body, so that all of the functions are represented in the legislative body, which we designate as the mind. For instance, the nutritive conditions of the bodily organs are productive of corresponding mental states, so that the mental and physical states are at all times the counterpart of the other. A weak heart is a synonym for cowardice, the truth of which common observation in the post-mortem room of a hospital verifies. A continuous flow of blood, you see, is necessary for continuous effort, consequently the condition of the organs of circulation inspires courage into the soul. . . . The habitually hopeful man has a broad chest and a large breathing capacity, but when active disease attacks the lungs of a flat, hollow-chested melancholic, it is difficult to persuade him that he is afflicted with any serious disease. Hope is stimulated by irritation of the nerves of respiration and is often of a spasmodic and violent nature. Health digestive functions are accompanied by normal acquisitiveness, but it is interesting to note that the dyspeptic lines drawn on the countenance of many rich and grasping men point to the irritability of that system. Constant apprehension and general irritability follow the victim of kidney diseases." Dr. Fuller discussed, among other things, the phenomenon of the brilliant epileptic, and told of "one young man" who "died at an early age in life, lacking good circulation in the lower extremities of the body, and who had frequent attacks of his affliction." He "was very clever and could sustain long continued mental labor, requiring very little sleep, perhaps three or four hours, at most, every

day. This young fellow was considered a genius. He had no unusual development of the brain. In fact, this organ was rather small, if anything. He probably owed his unnatural and superior ability to the peculiarity in the distribution of his blood, which was undoubtedly hampered by the physical formation of the blood vessels." "How many sleepless, restless epileptics," asks the doctor in concluding this story, "have figured in the world's history?" Dr. Fuller did not claim, however, that an operation would inevitably help mental disease. "It still remains," he said, "to be carefully distinguished between those cases where an operation would be useful and where it would not. I am convinced that the operation, in the two cases reported, was the means of giving capacity to the child, whether it was by giving room to, or by stimulating the brain into action. Objection was made in the form that there is no skull to protect the brain of the person operated upon for idiocy. The skull, however, grows over the wound and, in time, forms a protection as strong as any other part of the head. Blows upon the head, reported many times, in which the area of affliction is jolted, have produced remarkable results, often times relieving the individual of his suffering. The treatment of these partial conditions belongs to the psychologist; the principle, however, is that mind acting upon mind is capable of exciting dormant faculties by sympathy, and, by persevering repetition, they are awakened into an activity which is self-sustaining by the increased flow of blood directed to the part of the body responsible for the incapacity, and the subsequent enlargement of the vessels is the physiological process that takes place in reform."

Dr. Fuller also had ideas about treatment of the insane, who, he said, should be properly selected and placed together so that certain types of deranged mind would be in contact with certain other types and that the effects of such combinations would be beneficial. He believed that by this careful grouping, some cases of insanity could be practically wiped out of existence, and constantly condemned the indiscriminate placing together of the insane. A man of driving forcefulness of character, Dr. Fuller held strong opinions, which, as has been shown by his biographical record, he was not afraid to express, and which did much to startle medical science, in a beneficial way, out of its lethargy. His opinions were well-founded, however, and therein he differed from a too common type of radical; for his studies in anatomy dated back to childhood. After he had studied the anatomy of leaves by cutting the substance away from the tender veins, he had occasion, when only fourteen, to dissect a human

body,—a dissection which he accomplished under the most dangerous circumstances. That was when he was working in the office of Dr. John A. Nelles, of London, Ontario. To obtain a body for the desired purpose was a task to frighten the stoutest heart. In the pitch black of midnight, however, William Fuller proceeded, along with an old gardener in whom he placed a great amount of trust, to a nearby graveyard. It was a freshly completed grave, and the body had been interred but two or three days. The dirt was thrown off, and finally the casket bearing the body was reached. The casket was broken open. At this point the gardener, unable to stand the sight of the dead man, gave up; but young Fuller continued his work, and finally brought the body to the surface. It was placed in a barrel filled with salt brine, and carried to Fuller's home, where he dissected it to the skeleton, carefully learning and noting all its parts. There was no legislation at that time against such an act, the consequences of discovery would have been grave; but the deceased man was a pauper, without relatives, the boy reasoned, and so how, since he was doing what he did in behalf of medical science, could this act be considered a crime?

Regardless of Dr. Fuller's somewhat unconventional behavior in the medical profession, he never performed an operation or did anything out of the ordinary routine of practice without a complete knowledge of the most trifling details of his case. It is of such intelligent, independent thinking that great deeds arise and great accomplishments are made—achievements that will be remembered long after the man himself has been forgotten.

Dr. Fuller married in Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1868, Emeline Wickham, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who died some years ago. There were, by this marriage, four daughters and a son: 1. Maud, of Grand Rapids. 2. Annie Emeline, now Mrs. Charles W. Matheson, of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. 3. Grace, now Mrs. Warner V. Taylor, of West Newton, Massachusetts. 4. Blanche, now Mrs. T. William Hefferan, of Grand Rapids. 5. Rodolphus W. Fuller, M. D., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a graduate of Detroit College of Medicine, 1909.

The death of Dr. William Fuller came, on the morning of November 1, 1927, at the age of eighty-five years; and so ended a long and useful life, one devoted to his work and to the task of human betterment. For Dr. Fuller possessed a rare combination of qualities, which, together with a common-sense attitude and a care for practical details, rendered him and his life's work invaluable in its usefulness.

SPENCER, STANLEY ARTHUR, Business Executive—A pioneer in several important fields of industry and commerce in the Southwest, Stanley Arthur Spencer became through his own efforts a leader in Louisiana and Texas affairs. From his highly important development work in the Louisiana oil fields, he turned his attention to the ice business, and succeeded in building his company to a very profitable enterprise with branches in many leading cities of both Louisiana and Texas. Mr. Spencer came to Beaumont in the last years of his life, but in the brief span which still remained to him he won his way to a preëminent position in city affairs.

Born at Oxford, Ohio, on March 5, 1864, Mr. Spencer was a son of Franklin S. and Catherine Jane (McArthur) Spencer. His father, descended of a family of English origin, was a prominent contractor and builder in Ohio, while his mother was a daughter of a well-known Presbyterian divine and also a professor in Oxford College, Ohio.

Stanley Arthur Spencer attended the public schools of his birthplace, and following the completion of the high school course began the business of life as a telegraph operator on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway system in Ohio. Like other men of vision, he was attracted to the railroad field as a young man, and with indomitable ambition and energy he rapidly forged ahead. He made a minute and thorough study of all phases of railroad operation, sparing no effort to master its details, and it was not long before high executives of the Baltimore and Ohio line recognized his talents and placed him in a responsible position as division superintendent. The gradual advancement which came to him was thoroughly well-merited, and in winning his way upwards he achieved wide personal reputation and many friends, among them some of the most important men in the railroad field of the State.

While many another man might have been content with this success, Mr. Spencer sought larger fields of opportunity and in the course of years came South, settling at Jennings, Louisiana. Here he was overseer of a very large plantation, called the Keystone Plantation, discharging all the difficult duties of his position with the greatest efficiency and success. About this time the possibilities of developing the oil resources of the State began to be considered, and with characteristic energy Mr. Spencer formed an association with several other men, leased a tract of land and began drilling. This pioneer enterprise was undertaken by him while other business leaders, even the most important, were still disposed to wait

for more favorable developments. Mr. Spencer made the propitious moment, if it had not existed previously, and through his own initiative enjoyed the distinction of bringing in the first wells in the famous Jennings field. Where he led the way, others now rapidly followed, with the resulting growth of the great Louisiana oil industry. This industry well recognized Mr. Spencer's services in its development, and the leaders paid repeated tribute to him as the pioneer discoverer.

Again, Mr. Spencer's ambition led him to seek new fields, and with sure confidence in his own judgment he bought a large interest in the Crystal Ice Company at Jennings. His own decisions were almost invariably correct, and he never lacked the courage to back his convictions with long term investments. At once he took the lead in a tremendous program of expansion for the Crystal Ice Company, building an additional plant at Crawley, Louisiana, and one at Stuttgart. Later other plants were erected at Paris, Texas, and put into successful operation. In 1918, Mr. Spencer bought the only ice business in Beaumont, renaming it the Crystal Ice Company, and recognizing the advantages of this city, he transferred the home office of this great business to Beaumont. During all this period of expansion he was the dominant figure in the company's progress. His enterprise and able direction of affairs resulted in building up the capitalization of the company from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in the continued payment of very large dividends to stockholders. He utilized the latest and newest methods of science and technology. The best modern machinery was installed with electric power and the most approved practices of operations in the plants. Mr. Spencer sought always the best for his business and the people which it served. This high conception of business ethics was well appreciated and brought him many honors throughout two States.

Mr. Spencer, in earlier life, was a Republican, and was active in the public life of Louisiana and Texas, contributing to the civic progress of city, county and State, and to the advancement of the school system. He was chairman of the Administration Committee of Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, which divided that great parish into four counties, naming Jennings as the county seat of Jefferson Davis County. Later, Mr. Spencer was converted to Democratic principles, but he never blindly followed party dictates, always considering the merits of each separate proposal submitted to the electorate or the qualifications of the individual candidates for office. Prominent in the

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promotion of a better schools system and in every worthy civic movement, he was often urged to accept high political office, but this he always refused to do. Mr. Spencer was president and a director of the Southwestern Ice Men's Association, and was long a leader in ice association affairs. He was an active member of the Beaumont Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. In this great order he was a member of all higher bodies, including the Consistory (thirty-second degree), and the Temple, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Spencer's favorite recreations were travel, baseball and other outdoor sports. He loved the home life with its associations with wife and children, and he was always a most loyal and devoted son, caring for his mother tenderly throughout her life.

Mr. Spencer was twice married: (first) to Elizabeth Lehman, of Jennings, Louisiana, and of this union one child was born: Florence Elizabeth. Mr. Spencer married (second), on September 11, 1905, at Covington, Louisiana, Helen Addison, daughter of David Ira Addison, a merchant of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer became the parents of seven children: 1. Ruth Helen. 2. Grace Gertrude. 3. Katherine Angie. 4. David Franklin. 5. Frances Mildred. 6. Elizabeth. 7. Margaret May.

Mr. Spencer's death occurred at Beaumont on January 5, 1922. He was a leader of first importance in Southern Texas and Louisiana affairs, a vital force for good, and an inspiration to hundreds through the power of his noble example. Believing implicitly in the Rotary slogan, "He profits most who serves best," he made this the guiding principle of his life and gave it his constant allegiance. A trusted guide and councilor to hundreds of the younger men, he helped them to success, and never were his kindly advice or assistance refused to any who came to him for aid. An influence for the good in every city or community in which he lived, he served his fellows truly and well. No higher praise can be written of any man.

BOYD, JOHN ALLEN, Fire Chief—In the city of Houston, Texas, John Allen Boyd will always be remembered as one who was proud to do his duty. He was a man to whom could be entrusted tasks of the greatest delicacy and importance. Through many years he maintained the fire department of the city on a level of highest efficiency, protecting the lives and property of

Houston residents in a manner to win their heartfelt gratitude. No detail was too small for his own personal inspection, and no plan which seemed to promise a better fire service was too large or too difficult for him to put into operation. Though he was best known for his fine work as fire chief, Mr. Boyd possessed a many-sided talent and was active in many other phases of the community life. His powerful influence was always exerted for the good, and the fruits of that influence remain today a vital force in the life of Houston and the vicinity.

Mr. Boyd was born at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on November 3, 1870, a son of John Allen Boyd who was born in Ireland and came to America as a young man, settling in Louisiana. John Allen Boyd received his education in the public schools of Baton Rouge, and early acquired a fondness for reading and self-improvement which remained with him in all later life. He was a deep thinker, logical, analytical, careful and exact in reaching his conclusions. Although his mind increased constantly in stature through the years, as his sense of the values of life deepened, these traits could be distinguished in him even in extreme youth. Mr. Boyd was also a man of innate culture and refined tastes. With the completion of his academic training he was attracted to the field of interior decoration, for which he possessed decided talent, and coming to Houston he engaged in this work over a period of years in a very successful way. He came to love the city dearly, sensing the marvellous opportunities which it offered, and here he was to make his home until the time of his death. Some time after his arrival he joined the volunteer fire department of Houston, and later, with the growth of the regular department, he became associated with this organization. The high merit of his services and unfailing integrity in the performance of his duty won him wide commendation and he was soon appointed captain of Fire Crew No. 9.

At this time Mr. Boyd decided to remain permanently in the department, making of its activities the sphere of his life work. He labored constantly for the upbuilding of the service in every way, and it soon became evident that the crew under his captaincy was the most efficient of the city groups. When Mayor Campbell appointed him chief of the entire department, this advancement was thoroughly deserved by his loyal service and consistent effort, and everywhere the appointment was widely approved. The confidence reposed in him was more than justified by the results which he achieved in increased efficiency of the fire service, and soon began to pay dividends

to the community in the greater safety of life and property. Mr. Boyd was successively re-appointed by Mayor Hutchins, Mayor Imerman, and Mayor Holcomb, and it was frequently said in Houston that the position was his as long as he desired it.

In the civic life of the community Mr. Boyd played an important part. He gave his support to all movements tending to advance the welfare of the city, and was himself a leader in many of these enterprises. In politics he was a member of the Democratic Party, standing high in party councils at Houston and through all this part of the State. Though he was far too busy for sports or club life, he found great pleasure in reading, to which he gave much of his leisure time, and in the happy companionship of his wife and friends. Mr. Boyd was affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World, while he also held membership in the Fire and Police Association of New York City.

On February 8, 1910, at Houston, Texas, John Allen Boyd married Ruby Evivian Dugibsie, daughter of Harvey Michael Dugibsie, of this city. Mrs. Boyd now maintains her residence in Houston at No. 1020 Lincoln Street.

Mr. Boyd's death occurred at Houston, August 3, 1925, through an accident which he met with in line of duty. Everywhere throughout the city his passing occasioned deep sorrow, for he was a man whom men respected and whose worth was apparent to all. A strong personality, he was quiet and modest in manner, speaking infrequently, but what he said was singularly appropriate and was always the product of deep thought. His apparent reserve cloaked an indomitable will and energy, but to his friends he was a warm and hearty companion, and was easily approachable by all. Mrs. Boyd since her husband's death has attained considerable prominence in the city as a vocational advisor and character analyst. She is also experienced in a literary way and has become a well-known figure in Houston.

ALDRIDGE, FRANK MARION, III, Lumber Executive, Man of Affairs—A captain of Texas' oldest and greatest industry, Frank Marion Aldridge won national reputation in lumber circles of America. He was a natural leader of men, born to command and trained for executive control in the hard school of experience where he at once demonstrated his high talents. Mr. Aldridge gave most of his active career to the lumber industry, and it was in this field that he achieved his greatest reputation, but he was also interested in many other phases of Texas industrial

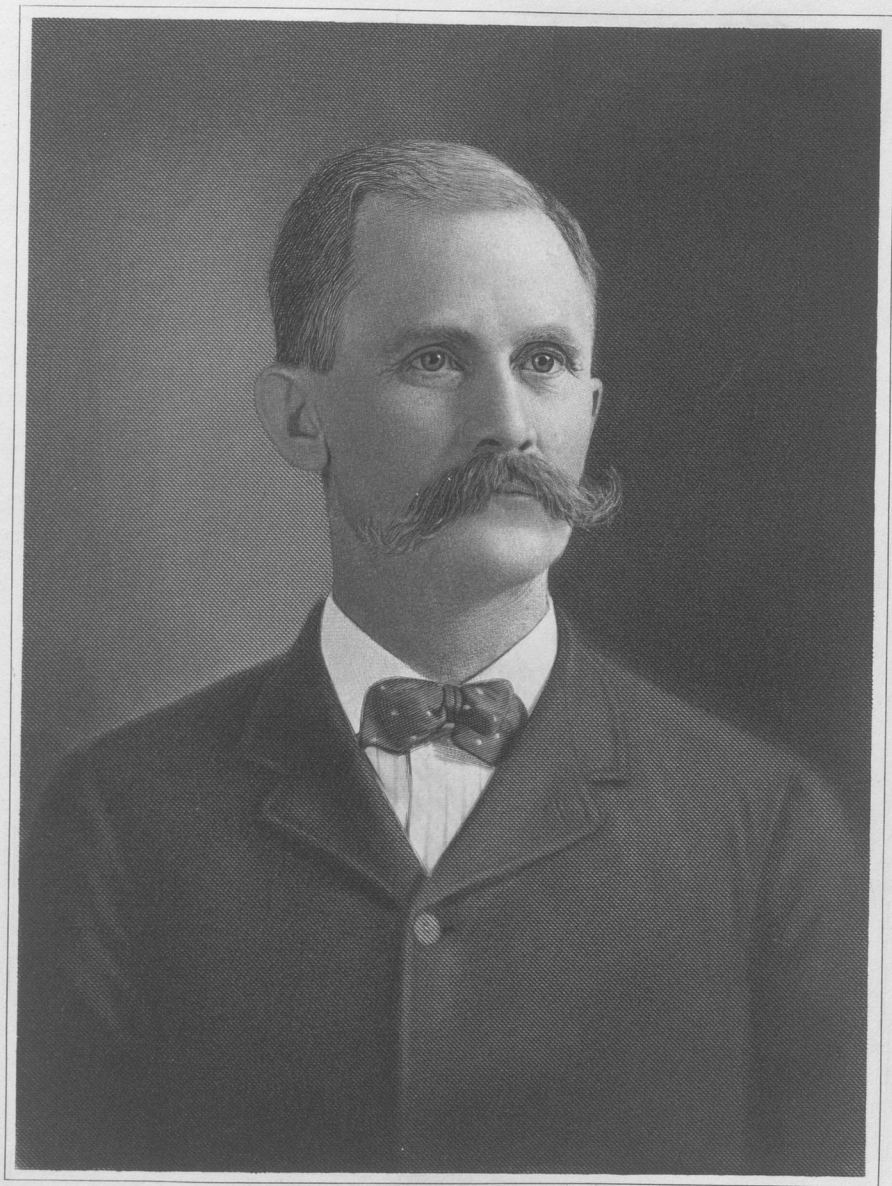
and commercial life, and in all of them his enterprise contributed to the advancement of the State.

Mr. Aldridge was born at Mexia, Texas, on May 26, 1863, son of Harris Aldridge, who died in 1881, and of Sarah (Talbert) Aldridge, and member of a most prominent old Mississippi family which was known all over the South and long occupied a position of leadership in legislation, statesmanship and law in that State. Harris Aldridge was a resident of Mexia, at the time of his son's birth, but later returned with his family to Granada, Mississippi.

After a limited education in the Mississippi schools, Frank Marion Aldridge returned to Texas and settled at Beaumont, where he found what work he could in order to help with the education of his brothers. He was always extremely kind to the other members of his family, anxious that they should be spared the hardships which he himself was obliged to face and overcome. After providing for the education of his brothers, he secured good positions for all of them, and started them well on the way to success in life. Meanwhile, however, while working in the day, he studied at night, devoting special attention to books of history, travel and biography. Throughout all his life he remained a deep student, and he was always well-informed on any topic of interest.

Mr. Aldridge obtained his first job as a newsboy on the Texas and New Orleans Railway, gradually working up to the position of conductor. Like other great leaders at the close of the last century, he was attracted to the field of railway operations and for some years devoted himself entirely to this work. He helped to build the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City Railway and was its general manager until control of the road finally passed to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway. During this period he won wide reputation among railroad men, and for a number of years was a dominant factor in railway development in Southeast Texas. Alert, dynamic and invariably sound in his judgments, he left the impress of his character on an important chapter of the railroad history of the State.

At the time when the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé lines took over his road, Mr. Aldridge made his entry into the lumber field, establishing a lumber mill with his brother at Rockland, Texas. Later he became identified with the John H. Kirby interests in this State, and was manager of the Kirby Lumber Company at Beaumont. Mr. Aldridge's keen vision and executive ability, and his happy faculty of obtaining the maximum of efficiency from those who worked under him, were decisive factors in the continued success of this



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company. He obtained his power over his men by the force of his inspiring example and the deep love and affection which he inspired in them rather than by more tyrannical methods. Emphatic and positive he never gave less than his own best, and he demanded as much from others, but never more than they could reasonably perform. Mr. Aldridge had an interest in the Kirby Company, and also owned two fine rice plantations near Beaumont, with a good deal of valuable real estate in and about the city. He built the Aldridge Building here and remained the owner of this well-known structure until his death.

With his record of constructive achievement and success at Beaumont, Mr. Aldridge was later placed in charge of the great business of the company throughout the State, becoming general manager of the Kirby Lumber Company and removing to Houston, where the main offices of the firm were located. Here again he entered actively into various phases of the community life, acquiring many valuable real estate properties and fine buildings. With his far-ranging vision, he chose for investment purposes those properties which lay in the path of Houston's growth and consequently multiplied in value many times. Thus, never afraid to back his judgment with long-term investments, he became independently wealthy and a figure of greatest prominence in Houston life. He had moved to that city in 1902, continuing his residence there until the time of his death. He gave his best attention to the Kirby lumber interests, and as manager and a director of the firm was easily a dominant figure in its growth.

Mr. Aldridge's business activities were, perhaps, his chief interest, but he never neglected his civic duties, nor failed to participate in community movements for advance and progress. In his consideration the welfare of his family stood always first, however, and he was always planning to secure the happiness of his wife and children. Thus preparations for an extended tour of foreign lands were cut short by his death. Fraternally, Mr. Aldridge was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he also held membership in various other organizations of different kinds.

Mr. Aldridge was twice married; (first) to Annie Gage, who lived only four years following their union. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Shirley Woodward, of Beaumont. 2. Talbert, deceased. Mr. Aldridge married (second) Edna Cruse, daughter of R. A. Cruse, of Woodville, Texas, a very prominent resident of that place and a leading business man, ranch and stockman of that section. Of this second

marriage one son was born, Frank Marion, IV. Mrs. Aldridge, who survives her husband, maintains her residence in Beaumont, at No. 1517 Calder Avenue.

Mr. Aldridge died of heart failure on May 1, 1906, while attending a directors' meeting of the Kirby Lumber Company at Houston. Thus there passed from Texas life a figure of noble strength and courage and high achievement. Men of his type never die. Their influence and the inspiration of their example continues down the years for those who follow after.

POLLEY, JOSEPH BENJAMIN, Man of Affairs—When Joseph Benjamin Polley was born in Brazoria County, Texas, this district, and indeed the entire State, was a sparsely settled wilderness. His father was one of the famous "Original Three Hundred Colonists" of Brazoria County, and Mr. Polley himself grew to manhood in the stirring days of pioneer life before the Civil War. He was to become one of the most important figures in the life of the State. Soldier and patriot, large ranch owner, lawyer, and writer, he was a man of distinguished and versatile talents, giving his fine ability freely to service in the public interest, and working always for the advancement of Texas which owes so much to him and others of his name.

The Polley family is of Welsh origin, the first settler in America coming from Wales in Colonial days. He established the ancestral home at Whitehall, New York, became a wealthy and important farmer, and contributed liberally to the patriot's cause during the Revolution. The home at Whitehall still stands, and is occupied by a descendant of the original settler. From that point its members spread into many States, and the name appears on many pages of the pioneer history of the country. The Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War of Texas Independence and the Civil War, at each crisis in the country's affairs, the members of the Polley family appeared to support the principles and causes which they esteemed right, fighting in the fiercest battles, undaunted by danger and peril.

Joseph Henry Polley, father of Joseph Benjamin Polley, was one of the famous Texas pioneers. He came to Texas with Moses Austin in 1819. Mr. Austin was interested in bringing a colony to the Lone Star State, and soon plans were well under way. Following a return to the North, Mr. Polley and Mr. Austin's son, Stephen F. Austin, came back to Texas, bringing with them a great number of colonists to Brazoria. It was thus that Mr. Polley was not only one of the "Original

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Three Hundred," but a leader of that group. During the Texas War of Independence against Mexico, he was commissioned by Governor Burnett to take charge of the removal of all women and children from the danger zone at the battle of San Jacinto. Mr. Polley obeyed orders without question, carrying out his important duties with faithful efficiency. A substitute, however, used his rifle in the famous battle.

Joseph Henry Polley married Mary Bailey, daughter of Britton Bailey, noted and wealthy rancher, who owned a great tract of land called Bailey's Prairie in Brazoria County. The Bailey family is one of the oldest and foremost in Texas, and this union with the Polley family brought about a combination of two of Texas' finest stocks. After his marriage, in the course of time, Mr. Polley acquired his father-in-law's great ranch, in addition to his own. He later sold this immense property and bought another just as fine in Guadalupe County, through which the Cibolo Creek ran. Hundreds of thousands of acres were his, and hundreds of herds of cattle. The "J H P" brand was to be found on cattle everywhere from San Antonio to Corpus Christi. "Britt" Bailey, Mrs. Polley's father, was a great friend of the Indians, and did more in dealing with them than any other man of the time. The Baileys came originally from North Carolina to Texas, in 1818, landing at Galveston, and trekking by ox-teams to San Felipe.

Joseph Benjamin Polley, son of Joseph Henry and Mary (Bailey) Polley, and subject of this record, was born in Brazoria County, Texas, on November 27, 1840. He was educated in private schools in Guadalupe County, and later studied at college in Florence, Alabama. Still later, he took up the study of law in the office of Judge White, at Seguin, Texas. Before this time, however, the War Between the States broke out, and on his way home from college, Mr. Polley enlisted in Hood's Texas Brigade. He was with the Army of Northern Virginia during the entire period of the war, was wounded in the battle of Gaines Mill, in Virginia, where he served in General Longstreet's division, and participated in all the most noted battles in the great Virginia amphitheater of the war. After fully four years of distinguished service, he laid down his weapons only at the conclusion of hostilities, returning to his father's great ranch, which centered at Sutherland Springs on Cibolo Creek. In later life he wrote much about the famous battles he had seen, and about the famous leaders of the Confederate cause. The Polley home was a mecca for the celebrities of Texas and the Southwest, and its hospitality was

famous throughout the country. At one time four noted men were guests together, General Robert E. Lee, General Ord, General MacGruder, and one other foremost general of the Confederate cause. It was said that General Robert E. Lee wrote his letter of resignation to the Federal Government, when he espoused the Confederate cause, at the old Polley home while visiting there and conferring with other notables and with his host.

When Mr. Polley returned once more to the pursuits of peace after four desperate years of war, he took active charge of his father's great ranch at Sutherland Springs, and was manager of this vast tract and all its business interests in the years thereafter until his death. In the course of a few years, however, he decided that a legal training would be valuable, and, accordingly, he began the study of this profession at Seguin under Judge White, who later became Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court. Following admission to the bar of the State, Mr. Polley took up the practice of law at Floresville, to which he had moved. Here he spent the greater part of the remaining years of his life.

Mr. Polley was a man of distinguished ability and he won much success at the bar. It is safe to say that had he earnestly desired to, he could have achieved a legal career of the utmost brilliance. As it was, his fine abilities were everywhere recognized, and he occupied high rank among the members of this profession. In addition to his practice, he had always to care for the vast interests which his large properties entailed, but he found also considerable time for historical writing, which was his hobby. He wrote a great deal, and his writings won him much attention. His "Hood's Texas Brigade," is used as a text in the Texas schools, and widely circulated without the borders of the State. From his own home, he edited for diversion the historical department of the San Antonio "Express." Mr. Polley was twice elected general of the Texas Confederate Veterans' Association.

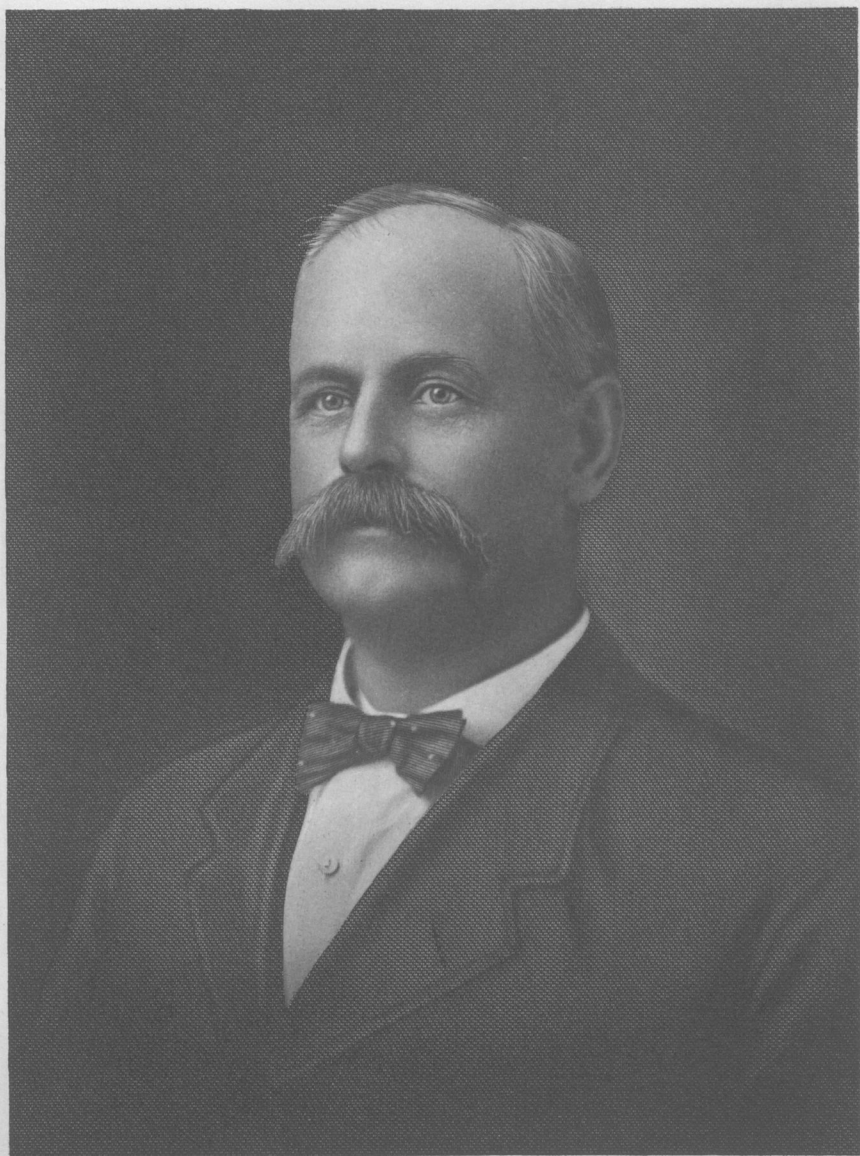
In December, 1866, at Seguin, Texas, Joseph Benjamin Polley married Martha Le Gette, daughter of Ebenezer and Catherine (Young) Le Gette, and member of the old Colonial Huguenot family of this name. The Youngs were also of Colonial descent. Catherine Young's great-grandfather was the Marquis Moses Jean de Rossett, a bosom friend of the Marquis de LaFayette, who stayed at Rossett's home while visiting at Wilmington, North Carolina. The Marquis de Rossett was known in America as the "Patriotic Mayor of Wilmington." Catherine Young's grandfather, Colonel Henry Young, served in Anthony Ward's regiment during the Revolution.

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George C. Gifford

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Mr. and Mrs. Polley became the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Josephine, now Mrs. Edward M. Golson, of San Antonio. 2. Hortense, who is Mrs. Leslie O. Rudesill, of New Orleans. 3. Mattie, who married the Rev. Payne, a minister of the Methodist church. 4. Jesse H., engaged in business at Floresville, Texas. 5. Imogene, who died in infancy.

Joseph Benjamin Polley died on February 2, 1918, at Floresville. With his passing, Texas lost a familiar and important figure, and the people of the State a true friend and leader. Few families have done more for the development of an American commonwealth, and Mr. Polley's name is assured of a lasting remembrance in the hearts of a grateful people.

GIFFORD, GEORGE CHESTER, Banker and Business Man—A pioneer in Texas, in the days before its great period of development, George Chester Gifford saw the marvelous opportunities which the State offered and through his genius for practical affairs and executive control, was able to translate an ideal vision into the accomplished reality of fact. His is a name which stands for achievement in many lines of endeavor. He contributed in considerable degree to the advancement of the State's prosperity, and in that prosperity he largely and justly shared.

Mr. Gifford was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on January 23, 1852, and in that place spent his early childhood. His father, Christopher Chester Gifford, was a native of Massachusetts, and a prominent contractor and builder, who later removed with his family to Vineland, New Jersey, and there engaged in business until his death. Mr. Gifford's mother was Hannah Pierce before her marriage, a sister of A. H. Pierce, known familiarly as Shanghai Pierce, who was one of the real pioneers of the Lone Star State, and a native of Rhode Island.

George Chester Gifford, of this record, completed his education in New Jersey schools, and at the age of eighteen determined to come to Texas, having been much impressed by what he heard of its possibilities. Thus at an early age that sturdy spirit of independence and courage which marked all his later life, became apparent, and with his uncle, Shanghai Pierce, he came to Matagorda County, to seek his fortune and a career. Cattle furnished the residents of this county with their chief occupation at this time, and it was as a land owner and rancher that Mr. Gifford first came into prominence in the 'seventies, extending his activities from Matagorda into Wharton County. His judgment in the matter

of business trends and property values was remarkably sound, and he was always disposed to back his judgment with long term investments. Thus, beginning with four sections of land, near Pierce, Texas, he gradually increased his holdings and became not only one of the large owners of that section, but also a figure widely known throughout the State. Very soon after his arrival he had gone into the cattle business for himself, and this he continued with great success through a period of years, but the severe blizzard of 1895 killed nearly all his cattle, and although he could easily have replenished his stock from previous profits, he chose to turn his attention elsewhere.

Transferring the center of his activities to Wharton, he entered the mercantile field in association with Mr. R. E. Vineyard, and by application of soundest business methods and consistent effort he built up a prosperous business with a large volume of trade. Later Mr. Gifford purchased his partner's interest, and in 1898 the enterprise was incorporated, Mr. Gifford remaining its executive head until his death. He maintained the highest standards of excellence, both as to quality of product and service, and the residents of the section were glad to avail themselves of the high-type merchandising service which he offered. But this enterprise, important as it was in Wharton life, did not absorb all his time and attention. Indeed he extended his interests in many fields, and in all of them he was uniformly successful. Taking over the R. T. Ervin Banking Company, he established on this foundation the G. C. Gifford Bank, and very capably directed the large interests of this venture until such time as the law permitting the establishment of State Banks became effective. Then he converted his private bank into the well-known Wharton Bank and Trust Company, of which he was principal stockholder and president at his death. He was also a pioneer in the cotton seed oil milling industry, largely controlling the Peoples Oil and Cotton Company, and with this he continued to direct the operations of his ranches, his mercantile business and banking institution, besides becoming heavily interested in real estate in Wharton and adjacent counties. "A real captain of industry," it has been well said of him, "Mr. Gifford could take most any business and make of it a success in the largest and fullest sense of the word. He had vision, executive ability, an indomitable courage, and with these natural qualities of leadership it was inevitable that he should become the most prominent man in Wharton County—a leader in its development and progress."

The more tragic then was his death at the hands of an assassin on October 7, 1915, shot in cold blood by one of those enemies which men of decisive character and prominence always make, no matter how kind and generous their nature, or how useful and constructive their career may be. His loss at the full height of mature powers and energies was a sad blow to the county of Wharton and to the entire State, for his activities had a more than local scope and significance, and he worked for the benefit of all the people.

On October 15, 1890, George Chester Gifford married Annie M. Sowle, daughter of Jethro Sowle, a native of Massachusetts, and of Mary (Grinnell) Sowle, who was born in Rhode Island. With his wife Mr. Gifford continued to make his residence in Wharton until his death. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Anne, wife of Christopher Jones, a native of Washington, D. C., and prominent business man of Houston and Wharton. They have two children, Priscilla Gifford and Christopher Lloyd. 2. George Chester. Mrs. Gifford now maintains her residence in Houston, Texas, at No. 708 West Alabama Avenue.

In his lifetime, through his own efforts, Mr. Gifford achieved his full share and more of material wealth and honor. But in the hearts of all those who knew him he built a surer monument to his fame than any material thing can ever be—the loving remembrance of a man of strong integrity, of loyalty and kindness in personal contacts, of vision, warmth and charm. Men of his stamp are rare indeed in any community or circle, and they can ill be spared.

MILLER, CHARLES E., Business Man—

Charles E. Miller was a lifelong resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and through many years of intimate association with him the town accorded him an eminent place in its affections and esteem because of his sterling personal qualities, in addition to the profound respect it had, together with the rest of the State and even sections far beyond its boundaries, for the originality and business acumen he displayed in the conduct of the Miller Furnace Company. He believed in and acted upon Franklin's theory that "honesty is the best policy." Furthermore, he gave his associates credit for similar convictions and the courage of them. If, now and again—as inevitably happened—his confidence in his fellowmen was betrayed, he philosophized by saying that the number of men who played the game fairly when confidence was placed in them, and who were made

better men for having been deemed worthy of trust, more than compensated for the occasional loss he himself sustained, and he refused to deviate from his usual customs.

Mr. Miller was born at Grand Rapids, April 21, 1859, the son of William Miller, inventor of the Miller Furnace, and founder of the Miller Furnace Company which his son later headed. A pioneer in Michigan, William Miller emigrated to the United States from Scotland. The subject of this biography spent most of his boyhood in Grand Rapids, but lived for periods in Scotland and Brooklyn, New York. Old timers of Grand Rapids had the picturesque recollection of him traversing the streets of the town each evening at dusk, climbing up to touch a taper to the old-fashioned gas street lights, for his father had, among his other interests, the contract for lighting the streets. Assisting the boy lamp-lighter in his rounds were two boys who later became national figures of prominence, John H. Young and Walter C. Winchester. After his graduation from the Grand Rapids High School, Mr. Miller associated himself with his father's furnace business, mastered it in all its detail, and, with the passing of the years, became with his brother David, one of the heads of the concern. He was financially interested in a number of other local business enterprises. Golf was his hobby and constant recreation, most of his play being done on the course of the Kent Country Club, of which he was a member. He had attained all degrees in Masonry and held membership in the various bodies from York Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, to the Shrine.

Charles E. Miller married, on June 16, 1884, Ida Mary Solomon, daughter of William H. and Matilda (Cisler) Solomon. They had one daughter, Madge Marie Miller, a concert singer and writer of note in Detroit, who has also made a name for herself in the State as a golf player. Mrs. Miller's parents were pioneers in Grand Rapids, where Mr. Solomon was associated in the lumber business with William H. Robinson in the early days. In Mississippi also he owned large tracts of pine timber, in the handling of which he was associated with R. C. Luce. At the time of his death in his fifty-eighth year, Mr. Solomon held title to a considerable section in Grand Rapids about the spot where the Miller home now stands at No. 153 Crescent St., N. E.

Mr. Miller's death occurred at his home September 12, 1927, marking the passing of one of Grand Rapids' most substantial and influential citizens. Of a genial, kindly disposition, he had a host of friends, who invariably found him the

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Charles Steward Gordon

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proverbial friend in need. He was a man of vision beyond his own immediate interests who could always be counted upon to aid causes to promote the public welfare.

GORDON, CHARLES STEWARD, Pioneer Oil Producer—In the history of American oil production the name of Charles Steward Gordon must always occupy high place. Few men have contributed more notably to the development of this great National industry, particularly in the fields of the Southwest, and seldom has any State been so fortunate as Texas in its privilege to share in the constructive influences of his distinguished career of usefulness and service. Mr. Gordon was descended from old American families whose members have been prominent since the early days of the nation, acquiring vast properties and great wealth. But his career was not achieved through accident, nor wealth, nor the influence of powerful friends. He was in the broadest sense a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

Mr. Gordon was born at Marietta, Ohio, on May 20, 1863, a son of Steward and Julia (Hutchings) Gordon. His father, who died recently at the age of eighty-four, was a wealthy farmer and prominent oil man, owning many producing wells on his various properties. The Gordon family had been established in America at an early date, its members rising to prominence and wealth. Later generations journeyed west into Ohio, and it was there that Steward Gordon spent his life. He was a benefactor of the State and its people, giving generously to all worthy causes, and including among his gifts much land for the development of schools and churches. Julia (Hutchings) Gordon was also a member of an old family of English origin, whose members had come to Macksburg, Ohio, and acquired hundreds of thousands of acres of land there in the early days.

Charles Steward Gordon was thus a descendant of two very prominent and wealthy families, inheriting the finest traits of his sturdy pioneer ancestors. With his intense eagerness to begin the business of life, he received very little education in the schools, but from boyhood he was a deep student of metallurgy and oil geology, together with methods for the production and handling of oil. While hardly yet in his teens, he had decided upon a career in this field, and the studies which he began at that time were carried on unremittingly until his death. Thus he acquired a knowledge of oil geology and technology which has rarely, if ever, been equaled, and from the very

earliest years of his career was regarded as an authority on every phase of oil production.

Mr. Gordon began his first actual work in Ohio as a "rough neck" connected with various oil-drilling outfits in that State, and while carrying out the duties which came to him, he spared no effort to master every detail of the oil work through intimate first-hand experience. Next he started as a driller, and was active in the different fields of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. In a remarkably short time his obvious ability and indomitable energy brought him a widely favorable reputation in oil circles of the country. Those who knew him then predicted the brilliant career which he later achieved. In the course of years, in his early 'thirties, Mr. Gordon came to Texas under a six-month contract with the Carter Oil Company to drill in the Spindle Top fields. From his first contact with the Lone Star State he was enthusiastic about its possibilities, and with his far-ranging vision he saw its opportunities where other men, perhaps, did not. It was at this time that he began his first independent operations, leasing many valuable properties for small sums because the line of development had not yet extended to these sections, although with his certain knowledge of geology he was sure that oil would be found here in abundance. He possessed the courage of his convictions, and was never afraid to back his judgments with long term investments. Gradually he extended the scope of his operation, and in association with a Mr. Nelson, he established the enterprise which was later to become so well known, the Gordon-Nelson Oil Company.

From this time on his rise to a commanding position in the industry was rapid. Under his able direction of affairs the Gordon-Nelson Oil Company commenced to drill and produce oil on a large scale in numerous Texas oil fields, notably the Spindle Top, Sour Lake and Dayton fields. Mr. Gordon was almost invariably successful in striking oil, so careful were his methods and so keen his judgments. Other companies came to follow where he led and thus he became a pre-eminent figure in the development of many Texas fields. One lease of his he named "Julia" Lease, in honor of his daughter Julianne, and although that was years ago, this well is still producing heavily, with an average flow of twenty-five hundred barrels. This lease is typical of many of Mr. Gordon's properties. It is wisely situated where no other company can drain it, and thus its output is protected. Mr. Gordon not only owned many wells privately, but he was also the

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controlling head of numerous important companies, such as the Gordon-Nelson Company, of previous mention, the Gordon and Keever Company, the Gordon Oil Company, the Sour Lake Company and the Lake Oil Company. Although the Texas fields were always the center of his chief activity, he also drilled in Estelle County, Kentucky, and was known to the industry in all parts of the country.

Mr. Gordon was a noble example of character and success to all who knew him, and the young men particularly were attracted to him. It is said in Southeast Texas that he made more successful men by the power and inspiration of his example, and brought more oil producers to independent wealth through his guidance and counsel than any other man in Texas history. In all his success he retained the same simple directness and native modesty which always characterized him. Once, in later years, after wealth and prominence had come to him, some one asked how it felt to occupy such a position in world affairs after his start as a "rough neck" and driller. Mr. Gordon's reply well indicates the character of the man. In his kindly way he said: "The same sized hat still fits my head." Though one of the best-known pioneer producers of oil in America, he was always easy to approach, and his counsel and guidance were never withheld from those who sought his aid.

Mr. Gordon was a Republican in his political convictions, and although many times political honors were offered to him, he was always far too busy to enter public life. He never failed to perform his civic duty, however, and was always recognized as a public-spirited citizen. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this great order was a member of all bodies of the York and Scottish Rites, including the Commandery of the Knights Templar and the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He was also a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a member of the local body of the Knights of Pythias.

On July 14, 1894, at Marietta, Ohio, Charles Steward Gordon married Susan Sharp, daughter of John and Sarah (Ridding) Sharp, of that place. Descended from a long line of prominent and substantial English ancestors, Susan (Sharp) Gordon was born in Manchester, England. Her mother died when she was still a child, and she was brought up in the home of her uncle and aunt, the former a well-known barrister. John Sharp, her father, had been born in Birmingham, England, and when his daughter was fifteen years

old, he came with her to America, settling in Pennsylvania, and later going on to Ohio. He became an oil man of note, gaining prominence in both these states and acquiring property and wealth. Much of his time was given to the manufacture of oil well tools and equipment, but he was also the owner of several producing wells, and other land. Energetic and dynamic in character, he was a man of the highest reputation, widely admired and esteemed.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon became the parents of two children: 1. Ruby Cecile, deceased, who married the well-known oil man, Herschell I. Smith, of Tulin, Texas, her husband being killed later in an accident. 2. Julianne, who married Captain Preston Northrup, son of the famous physician and surgeon of Houston, Texas. Captain Northrup lives with his wife at San Angelo, Texas. He is also a successful oil man, and a veteran of the World War, volunteering for service at the entry of America into the conflict, and later gassed in action. He was awarded many medals and decorations for brave and distinguished service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

The welfare of his wife and children stood always first in Mr. Gordon's consideration, and it was quite characteristic of the man that in the happy companionships of the home he found the source of his greatest pleasure. Mrs. Gordon, who survives her husband, continues her residence in the Gordon home on aristocratic Calder Avenue, Beaumont. The choice of this dignified and beautiful section for his residence was another indication of Mr. Gordon's careful consideration for the welfare and pleasure of those he held most dear. Mrs. Gordon was always deeply in sympathy with her husband in all his work, a constant source of aid and inspiration to him, and a perfect helpmate in his career. Their years of happy life together are for her the most cherished of memories, and although today he rests in a great mausoleum in Beaumont's most beautiful cemetery, his presence is always with her. She has recently arranged for the installation of a beautiful memorial window, a fitting tribute in his honor, to be placed in the new, two hundred thousand dollar, Masonic Temple to be erected at Beaumont.

Mr. Gordon's death occurred on December 17, 1919, in New York City, where he had gone to accompany his daughter home from college for the holidays. News of his passing brought to Beaumont, and to his many friends everywhere, a sense of desolate, unbearable loss. It seemed impossible that he should be gone, that this

courageous and noble spirit should no longer dwell among men, leading to higher things by the inspiration of his example and pointing the way to progress. Strong in will and character, far-seeing and wise, he was always considerate of others, generous and kind, exercising his genius and marvelous energy not for his own good only, but for the benefit of all mankind.

BONNER, SAMUEL L., M. D., Physician, Surgeon—Member of one of the South's finest families, Dr. Samuel L. Bonner rose to a pre-eminent place among the members of his profession, and in his career shed new luster on an ancient name. Whether in peace or war his life was one of service. Without thought of self, without consideration for his personal convenience or safety, he gave himself to the very limit of his endurance. With the sturdy spirit of the pioneer, Dr. Bonner inherited the finest traditions and mellow culture of the South, a culture which, in his children, has flowered again in renewed perfection.

Dr. Bonner was born near Winnsboro, South Carolina, on April 7, 1835, a son of Samuel Curry Bonner, a planter of South Carolina, who later settled near Carrollton, Alabama, and of Eliza Ann (Mouchette) Bonner, his wife, daughter of John Mouchette, and member of the old Huguenot family. This name has gone through several spellings, the most common at this time being Mushat.

Samuel L. Bonner, subject of this record, received his preliminary education in the D. C. B. Connerly Academy at Carrollton, Alabama, and later entered the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, once the capital of Alabama, from which he was graduated after the completion of the required course. Meanwhile he had decided upon a medical career, and accordingly took up medical and surgical work at Tulane Medical University and Hospital at New Orleans, the famous medical school which was then called Louisiana Medical University. Soon after he had finished his study, the Civil War broke out, and Dr. Bonner went at once into the Confederate Army with the troops from Tennessee. As assistant to Dr. Quinn under the famous general, Joseph E. Johnston, he became one of the most important surgeons in the Confederate Army, well known to all supporters of the Southern cause. He labored tirelessly, day and night for the relief of illness and suffering during the entire duration of hostilities. After this strenuous and health-impairing service, he returned to the home plantation of his father near Carrollton, Alabama, and there remained for a period of years. The constant drain on his vital

resources and the hardships of the war left their mark upon him until the end of his life, but Dr. Bonner never complained and went about his duties with noble spirit and patience.

In 1877 he removed to Moorehouse Parish, in Louisiana, and took charge of the vast estate of his brother, Dr. William Bonner, who had died. Until this time he had practiced constantly, but now he devoted himself to other pursuits, and became one of the well-known planters and business men of this section, raising cotton on a large scale. In the meantime he acquired a plantation, but with the passing years his health failed badly, and finally, in 1890, he moved to Pueblo, Colorado, in a vain attempt to recover his full constitutional vigor. In the last years of his life he longed to return to his beloved Louisiana, and when he found that his residence in Colorado was of no avail, he retired to his plantation near Mer Rouge, Louisiana, where his death occurred.

Dr. Bonner was a member of the various medical societies of this period, occupying high place in the esteem of his fellow practitioners. He worshipped with his family in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and although the duties of his life were heavy, he always found time to support the various movements for advance and progress with whose aims he was in sympathy. Indeed, the welfare of community and State meant much to him, and in every way he strove to advance the public good.

Mr. Bonner married (first) in 1870, his wife dying in 1877. They had one child, Annie, who died in 1896. He married (second) Emma Jane Hill, who died in September, 1877. On January 6, 1880, at Carrollton, Alabama, Samuel L. Bonner married (third) Carrie Anna Hill, daughter of Dr. Samuel F. Hill, a very successful physician, son of John Hill who was a North Carolina planter. The Hill family came originally from Ireland and North Wales, and in this country have long been accounted one of the finest of North Carolina families. It is related to the famous and historic Throckmorton family, one of whose members was J. W. Throckmorton, governor of Texas, and is otherwise prominently connected with the leading families of the country. Mrs. Bonner is a charming and highly cultured woman. Like her husband her talents were many and varied, and their comradeship and sympathy meant much to the children who grew up in the home, learning from them the highest ideals of thought and spirit and culture. It is not to be wondered at that they gave to the world three quite remarkable children, two of whom are already famous and contributing richly to the

world in their respective spheres, one, the son, in the world of medical and surgical science, and the other, a daughter, in the realm of art and esthetic achievement, while already the two children of the former have displayed most unusual brilliancy of intellect and high artistic potentialities. Founders of a family whose name has become famous in American art and science and whose children in later generations seem destined to play a part of the greatest importance in the development of the national life, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner are deserving of all praise and honor. The highest tributes are only their just due.

They were the parents of three children: 1. Emma Jane, who lives at the beautiful family home in the fine residential district of San Antonio. 2. Dr. William T., famous eye, ear, and nose specialist of Wilmington, Delaware. His two children are William T., Jr., and Bettina. 3. Mary Anita, world famous artist and etcher, who makes her home in Paris, France, and in San Antonio with her mother.

Miss Bonner's talents were apparent very early in girlhood, and while still young she had already attracted some note in Texas. Studying in the University of Texas, she later went to school at Lacasita, Switzerland, and in the course of years traveled much through the various art centers of the world. A woman of innate culture, Miss Bonner has brought her remarkable gifts to their fullest fruition by the most painstaking study. Her work has won recognition from the French Government, and two of her pictures, the *White Mule*, and the *Fighting Bulls* were bought for permanent display in the State Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Bonner's etchings, in particular, have brought her world-wide praise, and her studies of dogs and cowboys are models of the type. In 1926 she received a bronze medal and high honors from the *Société des Artistes Française*, while London critics have always been most enthusiastic about her work. Her pictures at their best are finely conceived and executed, and the penetrating quality of her vision is beautifully captured in her chosen medium. She can convey natural scenes in all their beauty. The muscular lines and contours of animal life are rendered with boldness of outline, incredible accuracy and wealth of detail. Her surfaces also are extraordinarily fine, and indeed in every phase of her art she excels. It is not to be wondered at that her work, on display in various art centers the world over, invariably attracts the most admiring attention. Many honors have come to her, including election to the *Société des Artistes Français*, the most exclusive art society in Europe, with its membership strictly limited to fifty of the most outstand-

ing artists. America has produced few artists whose work is worthy to be placed beside hers.

Dr. Samuel L. Bonner died at Mer Rouge, Louisiana, on June 4, 1894, and with his passing a figure of great nobility and charm was lost to the life of the South. He was a man of the finest spirit, strong in character, brilliant and truly aristocratic in intellect. Only ill health resulting from his service to the cause of the South, interrupted a great and notable career. Yet he was invariably kindly and benevolent, possessing the deepest human sympathies. His life was a career of service, and the remembrance of that life will long remain.

KENT, RUFUS DUDLEY, Man of Affairs—A Texas pioneer, an important dairy and cattleman and later county official of Jefferson County, Rufus Dudley Kent won a place in the deep affections of the people of Beaumont which has seldom been equaled in the history of this section. He was intimately known to thousands in the State, a friend to all who would accept his friendship, and dearly loved by those in every walk of life. Able, honest, fearless, his work in public office meant much to Jefferson County, but of infinitely greater worth was the value of his life and simple presence, the inspiration of his example, and generous, kindly spirit.

Mr. Kent was born at Beaumont on February 1, 1867, a son of Ambrose Dudley and Druzilla (McFaddin) Kent. His father, a member of the proud old Kentucky family of this name, whose members had long been leaders in the affairs of the Blue Grass State, came to Texas as a young man from Kent County, Kentucky. He was a thorough scholar and student, highly educated and widely familiar with both classical and modern culture. For a time he taught in the Texas schools, and during the period of the Civil War he served as first lieutenant in the Texas Confederate troops, a brave and distinguished soldier and gallant gentleman. Later, he was engaged in the hotel business, and his death occurred in Texas at an advanced age, in 1917. Druzilla (McFaddin) Kent was a daughter of the prominent McFaddin family, whose members were numbered among the very first pioneers of Texas, at Beaumont, where they acquired wealth and prominence.

Rufus Dudley Kent, of this record, attended the public schools of Beaumont and also Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. Beginning his career as a cowboy and cattleman, he found his first employment on the great McFaddin ranch near Beaumont, which had been established by the notable pioneers of his mother's family. They



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had always maintained their residence in this section, improving their vast holdings and building up fine ranches, where they bred cattle of the best stock. With the independence and courage which always marked his career, Mr. Kent later established a dairy near Beaumont, which grew under his able guidance and became one of the most important of Beaumont enterprises. Thus in his private career Mr. Kent demonstrated his possession of executive ability of the first order with apparently inexhaustible energy and enthusiasm.

He always considered, however, that service in the public interest was as deserving of his best attention as his own affairs, and yielding to the persuasion of his many friends, he finally entered the arena of public and political life, interesting himself chiefly in the building of better roads for Jefferson County. As County Commissioner he was the leading power for road improvement in county and State, building the first shell highway in Jefferson County, and working untiringly to educate other men of influence to the importance of good roads. In this and other important respects Mr. Kent did more for the betterment of the county than any other official. The value of his services was widely recognized throughout the State, and in all Texas he was a leading influence for better roads. Later, Mr. Kent was elected to the office of County Tax Collector, a position which he filled with distinguished and efficient success until the time of his death. Again his fine talents were of the utmost value to the county, and again he won new honors from its people.

It sometimes seemed as if he knew every resident of this section personally and intimately, and by all he was held in the highest esteem. Astride his beautiful black horse, which loved him with almost human appreciation and intelligence, he was a familiar figure as he went his way about the streets of Beaumont and the roads of the county, greeted by all who met him and chatting with them in amiable conversation. Whole-souled, genial and friendly, he was interested in humanity's welfare, and never did he refuse a call for aid. Although he was always quiet in his generosity, it was everywhere recognized that he did more for the poor of the city and county than any man of his generation. He seemed to be always giving, with never a thought of self, distributing money and clothes to the unfortunate, paying for their groceries, and even for their funerals at their death, always extending the helping hand of comradeship to those who were sadly in need of a friend. Mr. Kent was affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons,

the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking an active part in their work and affairs. In horses and horseback riding he found his favorite diversion, aside from the intense pleasure which was his in aiding his fellowman.

On January 9, 1889, at Beaumont, Texas, Rufus Dudley Kent married Lillian M. Webber, daughter of Samuel Webber, of English birth, who had come to Canada as a boy, and when only eighteen, had made his way to Texas. He was a gentleman of high culture and refinement, greatly respected and honored through the State. During the 'eighties he served very ably as postmaster at Beaumont. Mr. and Mrs. Kent became the parents of six children: 1. Druzilla, nationally known as State supervisor of home economics for the Arkansas schools. 2. Alice, a talented violinist. 3. Rachel, an equally gifted pianist, both living at home in Beaumont. 4. Janice, physical director of Southern Seminary at Buena Vista, Virginia. 5. Helene, now the wife of C. J. Hartel, business man of Sour Lake, Texas. 6. William Webber. Mrs. Kent, who survives her husband, continues her residence in Beaumont at the beautiful family home, located at No. 2310 Calder Avenue.

Mr. Kent's death occurred at Beaumont on January 24, 1907, and with his passing one of the most influential and best-loved figures in Southeastern Texas left the ways of mankind behind him forever. His death brought greater sorrow and more wide-spread grief than that of any other man of his day, for no one could ever occupy his place in the affections of those who knew him. The spirit which actuates a noble life, however, survives the event of death, and his influence still remains and will remain in the years to come. The following lines from the well-known poem perfectly reflect the character of his life:

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn,
In the peace of self-content.
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament.
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where the highway never ran,
But let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by;
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban,
Let me live in a house by the side of a road
And be a friend to man.

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KEITH, JOHN LaPORTE, Business Executive and Financier—A native and life-long resident of Texas, the late John LaPorte Keith spent all except the first eighteen years of his life in Beaumont, Texas, of which city he was for many years one of the most prominent and successful business executives in his capacity as president of a large wholesale and retail hardware company. He was also actively interested in several other important enterprises, as well as in every worthwhile civic movement, and his contributions to the building up of the prosperity of Beaumont and of the entire section of Texas, in which this town is located, were very numerous and of great importance. Great, though his success was as a business man and as a civic worker, his business career and all the fine qualities which it brought out are by no means the only basis for his high standing and for the fact that he will long be remembered by the entire community. The interest which he took in men and women and in their moral and spiritual welfare will always be cherished in the hearts of those who had the privilege of coming in contact with him. His integrity, his sincerity, his consideration for the feelings and needs of others, his unselfish public spirit, his kindliness and affability, and his many other fine qualities of the heart and mind stamped him as a leader of men, and as such he was regarded and respected throughout his entire career.

John LaPorte Keith was born at Sabine Pass, Jefferson County, Texas, December 28, 1860, a son of H. C. L. and Sarah E. (LaPorte) Keith. At that time Sabine Pass was a port of consequence, and through it flowed a great part of the traffic from East Texas to the outside world. Mail arrived in Beaumont by schooner from Galveston and was delivered by horse-back riders into the interior. Mr. Keith's father, a native of Alabama, was a farmer and land owner in Jasper County, but in 1862 he became war tax collector for the Federal Government at Sabine Pass. Later, he became a steamboat pilot on a vessel owned by James M. Long, father of Mrs. Keith. After the death of the elder Mr. Keith, in 1869, the family moved to Galveston, in 1872. Mr. Keith was educated in the public schools of Sabine Pass and Galveston, Texas. At the age of sixteen years he left school and began working in a drug store. Two years later found him in Beaumont, Texas, as a bookkeeper in the commissary of the Beaumont Lumber Company. The mill had cut its first log on July 4th of the previous year, making Mr. Keith one of the early employees. At that time a lumber mill commissary was nothing less than a large general store, and

Mr. Keith found plenty to do as nearly every employee secured his supplies on credit, making bookkeeping an arduous task. Two years later, in 1880, he went with the Long Manufacturing Company, one of the pioneer lumber manufacturing concerns in Texas, which had its beginning in a shingle mill, or rather shingles manufactured by hand, using a drawing knife to dress them. His business experience and natural ability soon advanced him to the post of manager, which he retained until 1897, when he joined the E. L. Wilson Hardware Company, of Beaumont, Texas, as secretary and treasurer. A few years later he became president and general manager, a dual position he retained until 1925, when E. G. Edson became general manager, Mr. Keith continuing as president.

The E. L. Wilson Hardware Company dates back to 1878, when it was established by E. L. Wilson. The business was incorporated in 1891, at which time it had already become a very successful enterprise. The firm is one of the oldest and largest in Texas and does both a wholesale and retail business. The retail store, located at 321 to 339 Pearl Street, occupies a modern store building, with 14,400 square feet of floor space, and is complete in every detail, as is also its large and varied stock. A sporting goods department, with a large and complete stock, has also proven popular. The store arrangement is attractive and special attention is given to window and stock display. The executive offices of 5,400 square feet of floor space adjoin the retail house and are located at 235 to 251 Liberty Street, while the warehouse is located on Washington Street between Pearl and Main. A large volume of trade in Beaumont and in nearby cities is handled through this establishment. A branch office and warehouse was established in Houston about 1915. A new building was recently completed for the company in Houston and is located on Live Oak between Walker and McKinney. The building has 22,500 square feet of space. Associated in the management of the company with Mr. Keith were: E. G. Edson, vice-president and general manager, and Charles L. Berly, secretary and treasurer. A force of one hundred and fifteen people are employed by the company. All three of Mr. Keith's sons were associated in business with him, Virgil L. Keith, being general sales manager, Guy H. Keith, department manager, and Dick L. Keith, in the wholesale department.

It was in the direction and development of the E. L. Wilson Hardware Company that Mr. Keith's business and executive ability were given an opportunity to assert themselves in the fullest



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degree, and he soon had built up one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State, its territory covering East Texas and Western Louisiana. While the major share of his time and attention was devoted to the affairs of this company, he also encouraged and contributed to the success of other business enterprises. At the time of his death he was one of the leading financial backers of the effort to revive the exploitation of the East Texas iron ore deposits through the Cherokee Development Company, which had taken over the State plant with that object in view. He was also a director of the First National Bank and of the San Jacinto Life Insurance Company. Civic, religious, and benevolent enterprises, too, benefited from his active interest in their affairs and from his liberal support of their work. He served for many years as a director of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce and was invariably placed on the most important committees. He served several years on the wharf and dock commission and was one of the few who never despaired, until Beaumont had secured an outlet to the open sea with ships sailing to all parts of the world. He likewise gave all the support and encouragement at his command to the Intracoastal Canal and contributed liberally toward the campaign which culminated in its success. During the 1928 campaign, Mr. Keith was chairman of the Beaumont Community Chest drive, and also was a trustee in that organization at the time of his death. Throughout his residence in Beaumont he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Beaumont and served on the board of deacons for a number of years. He served the Young Men's Christian Association as president and was always a liberal contributor to that institution as well as to the Young Women's Christian Association. In educational matters he was zealous and the proper training of the children of his home city was always uppermost in his mind. He was a member of the Beaumont Club, Beaumont Country Club, the Rotary Club, and several other church and social organizations.

Mr. Keith married at Beaumont, Texas, November 12, 1884, Ida Lorena Long, a daughter of James M. Long, and a member of one of the pioneer families of Beaumont and Jefferson County, Texas. Mrs. Keith's father was one of the builders of Beaumont and for many years was one of the leading business men and financiers of Southeastern Texas. His business interests were important and varied and his social standing, as well as that of his family, was quite in accord with their importance. He was one of the early pioneer lumbermen of Texas, and a very

large number of the most successful Beaumont business men of today received their training and start in his mills. Mrs. Keith's mother was prior to her marriage Theresa Jackson.

At his home in Beaumont, No. 982 Calder Avenue, John LaPorte Keith died, April 20, 1929. Funeral services, largely attended by his many friends, admirers, and business associates, were held at his late residence, after which he was laid to rest in Magnolia Cemetery, Beaumont, Texas. His death came after an illness of several months, but was nevertheless a very great shock to his family, friends, and the entire community. This was true the more, because he had been active in all of his affairs until within a short time of his passing and because his appearance, as well as the energy with which he looked after his manifold affairs, were remarkable, indeed, for a man almost seventy years of age. His death was deeply regretted, not only in his own home town, but also in other parts of Texas and in Louisiana, in both of which states he was widely known and greatly respected and liked. Innumerable expressions of sympathy at his passing and of admiration of his life and character came to his bereaved family, while numerous Texas newspapers also commented on his successful career and on his fine character. How greatly he was loved and regarded in his own community may be seen from the following brief quotation, taken from a newspaper article, which appeared at the time of his death in the Beaumont "Enterprise":

His life was so gentle and his every act pitched on such a high plane that if he ever made an enemy it was never known. The temperate life he led in all things was truly reflected in the physical man for one would have taken him to be scarcely over middle age, although his active career had extended over half a century. No matter what the task before him, whether of a business nature or something for the betterment of his fellowman, he was invariably guided by that greatest of all rules of conduct—the Golden Rule.

CILLEY, ITHIEL J., Barrister—To every man before he reaches the close of his life comes a more or less justly allotted position in that work which he calls his own. This position is determined by his inherent talents, by training, by application, imagination and ideals. In other words, it is the calibre of a human being, translated into station in life. He cannot attain to a higher position than that for which he is cut out; yet, he may so mold his destiny that initial setbacks are voided, obstacles overcome; and at the end of life may find himself more conspicuously placed than might have been his hope during an earlier period. Largely, a man is what he makes

of himself. There is, therefore, a positive inspiration to be gained from contact, even through the printed word, with the life of one who has realized his innate possibilities, transcribing them to position and prestige and honor.

The life of Ithiel J. Cilley, barrister, patent attorney of wide reputation, late of Grand Rapids, Michigan, falls into this category. Counsel of natural talent, barrister of broad training, intent application, fine imagination and high ideals, he carved out his proper destiny. At his demise Michigan and the bar of the State lost a worthy figure whose career proved exemplary.

Ithiel J. Cilley was born at Ogdensburg, New York, July 28, 1848, son of James Ithiel and Miriam (Monroe) Cilley, both of whom were members of families old in the Empire State. James Ithiel Cilley, a man of admirable qualities and elevated mind, was a barrister of pronounced ability and suitable recognition among confreres; and parallel with his generation other members of the house attained to distinction in diverse fields, their forebears also having directed attention to those fields with equal distinction. General Joseph Cilley of Revolutionary fame was the first to spell his name Cilley. He was made Major General of the 1st Division of New Hampshire Militia June 22, 1786. Hon. Jonathan Cilley, of Thomastown, Maine, was Speaker of House in 1836; Representative to Twenty-fifth Congress. The Cilley family dates back to Elizabeth, daughter of Barbarra, Countess of Cilli, married Sigismund, Emperor of Austria and Hungary, date of death, December 24, 1442. Family of Norman origin. (Oxford Chronological tables).

Military, law, business and classical endeavor appear to have been the chief media of the family's talent through several generations. It was not to be wondered at, then, that Ithiel J. Cilley should have all the advantages of inheritance, an inheritance that contained some strain of genius in defining justice and the law. Such was the case.

Ithiel J. Cilley attended school in the State of his forefathers, and at Lamont, Michigan, where he was taken by his father and mother when a child. He came to Michigan as a young man, studied for admittance to the bar, and, admitted successfully after a rigid examination, set about the practice of his profession, contact with which was ever a source of pleasure and stimulation. He specialized in patent law from the first, having been a pioneer in that branch of the profession in the then new State to which he came. For about four years he practiced successfully at Grand Haven, small port city on Lake Michigan. But he found that while his fortune there would be

extensive, and while he enjoyed the associations of the community, his proper expansion as counsel could come only in operation with greater interests, such as were to be found in a greater city; and it followed that he came to Grand Rapids, 1884, when he was thirty-five years of age and already well established. His period of activity here extended through the balance of life, amounting to nearly forty-two years, his death occurring July 28, 1926. Those forty-two years were replete of significant achievement. Ithiel J. Cilley was a founder of the Grand Haven inter-urban project, obtaining land for a right of way between that point and Grand Rapids in 1900. Had it not been for his astute dealing and foresightedness, the road might not have been realized. He was a member of the Grand Rapids Board of Education in 1904, and at the same time served on the museum board here, being much interested in educational, cultural and historical matters whether or not they had bearing on his profession. He belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he was Past Council, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, wherein he was Past Noble Grand. His interests indeed were many, and in separated lines. Highly cultured himself through judicious reading and continued reflection, he was of a philosophical turn, but in no sense a pessimist, as he constantly radiated inner cheer which endeared him to associates and made him liked by casual acquaintances. His capacity for work did not falter with the years. He did all his own legal drafting, and in that department made for himself an outstanding name in Grand Rapids. To the law he was steadfastly devoted. He kept abreast by thorough reading and research with the current aspects significant to his practice, and was regarded by colleagues as a valued addition to the Kent County Bar. During the World War, too advanced in years for duty in the military, he was of service to the nation and the cause none the less, in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, and Red Cross.

While a resident of Grand Haven, Ithiel J. Cilley married Georgia E. Thurston, daughter of George and Levina (Dill) Thurston, of whom the latter survives (1928). To Ithiel J. and Georgia E. (Thurston) Cilley were born children: 1. Cornelia, who died February 27, 1915, wife of Edward Gough; five children: Verna, Russell, Glenn, Richard, and Charles. 2. Miriam Levina, wife of Arthur Snowden. 3. Georgia Estella, wife of Charles B. Corbin. 4. Cecil Clair, wife of Fred Toot; one child, Fay Dawn. 5. Ithiel Vrl, who married Viola Elizabeth Cousins; they have one

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child, Viola Geraldine. Mrs. Cilley survives her distinguished and beloved husband. She continues to make her residence in Grand Rapids, where associations of their years together are near and dear.

When Ithiel J. Cilley died, marks of sorrow were apparent wherever he had been in the habit of passing. This grief was most apparent in the immediate family, for his deepest pleasure had been in home life, among those of his hearthside; but it spread from there through the bar of county and State, and into every walk of life where persons had come in contact with him, even if this contact had been brief. Ithiel J. Cilley was endowed largely with those qualities which begot friendship in unstinted measure, through return of that friendship as well as its encouragement; and few men of today are as wealthy as was he in that regard. His friends, literally, were legion; and at his death tributes came spontaneously and sincerely. No one of them will be reproduced here; rather, this narrative may find most fitting close in quotation of some verses which Ithiel J. Cilley penned prior to his last illness. The sentiment expressed reveals the true philosopher and friend of man, and his attitude toward life:

How soon will I pass to that beautiful land
Where nothing is known of sorrow?
My life may stretch to a considerable span;
It may be, perhaps, but tomorrow.

Then let me so live my life, while yet here,
That when I have gone friends may say:
"He was honest and true, he'd deal fairly with you,
He admired pure life and fair play."

How soon will I pass to that beautiful realm
Where sorrow and sin have no place?
It may be in an hour my life is o'erwhelmed,
And I've come to the end of my race.

Then let me so live and to my fellowman give
His just dues, while dealing down here,
That when I have heard the summoning word
I'll know nothing of worry or fear.

HARRISS, BAYLIS EARLE, JR., Exporter—Former mayor of Galveston, Texas, and an international figure in the cotton trade, well known for his operations in this country and abroad, the late Baylis Earle Harriss, Jr., was a son of Baylis Earle and Emmie (Leslie) Harriss, one of a family of twelve children. He was a native Texan, born at Fort Worth, September 2, 1883, died, in Ashville, North Carolina, October 24, 1928.

His mother's lineage went back to an old and distinguished house in France, the progenitor in America having attained to prominence at Mobile, Alabama. She was born at Claiborne, in that State. His father was descended from a

house equally old and honored in England, and was also a native of Alabama, born at Greensboro, in Hale County. The surname Harriss long has been of prominence in the South.

Baylis Earle Harriss, Jr., received his early academic instruction in the parochial schools of Dallas, Texas, and supplemented this meagre instruction with a year and a half at St. Edward's College, of Austin, Texas, together with diligent night study of commercial subjects of interest to a young man embarking in the cotton trade. He secured a broad education, through study, experience and reflection. At the time of his demise he was looked upon as having unusual education, and as a philosopher whose views on life were sound.

He entered the business world, meanwhile, at the age of but seven years, securing a place as cash boy in a Dallas department store. After that, successively, he served as a Western Union messenger boy and as office boy for the Texas and Pacific Railroad in Dallas; and his initial experience in cotton handling was acquired in Waco, Texas, where he became office boy in a cotton firm, in 1899. By 1903, he had worked up to the position of chief clerk in the Waco firm, and in the spring of 1905 joined, in association with four of his brothers, forming the cotton firm of Harriss, Irby and Vose. Mr. Harriss was the prime mover in foundation of this concern, other incorporators being R. F. Irby and Alden H. Vose. Other members, his brothers, were, Langdon, Richard, Leslie and Robert Harriss. Raymond Harriss, youngest of the brothers and identified with the firm for a time, died in 1919. The original offices were at Oklahoma City. It was in 1914 that Mr. Harriss came to Galveston, and from that time to the present the firm has enjoyed augmented prestige in the cotton trade, dealing as cotton merchants and exporters, with offices throughout the South, in New England, in London, and the Continent. The head office, in New York, has been a dominant force in the industry from the time of its establishment and Mr. Harriss' personal interest in the concern's workings. He was widely identified in financial and industrial affairs, having been vice-president and director of the Texas Cotton Factors and Warehouse Company, a director of the City National Bank of Galveston, of the American National Insurance Company, of the Galveston Commercial Association, and president of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade. He belonged to the cotton exchanges of New York, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston and Galveston. His rise in the cotton industry was steady and rapid, halted only

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by his death, just when he had reached the apex of his responsibilities and had won the eminent place of one of the dominant figures in America's industrial spheres.

Honors in number came to him. Frequently he was urged to become a candidate for the United States Senate, but always he declined, preferring to serve as a private citizen and financial factor. But in Galveston he was willing to accept the responsibility of city chief executive, and was elected mayor in 1922. He ran so strongly, it is recalled, that to him was given credit for election of those others who ran on the same ticket. His administration was marked for its general excellence, and especially for the clear-cut, businesslike manner in which important matters were handled. As mayor, and president of the Board of Commissioners, he held the title of Mayor-President. Mr. Harriss declined a second term.

Office as mayor of Galveston was the only political position which he ever sought, and that office was accorded him by grateful citizens in recognition of his splendid interest in the various civic, charitable, patriotic and commercial development enterprises of the city in which he lived. He was a director and trustee in several charitable ventures of proven worth, and his membership in these was not an empty honor, but a privilege to perform public service. He was active in war work, especially in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns. He was a member of the Galveston Artillery, formerly a military and now a military and social organization; of the Knights of Columbus, and of several clubs. He made golf a recreation, and played well. He was a communicant of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, to which church Mrs. Harriss dedicated an altar in memory of her husband. A room in the new parish house was also dedicated to him, and furnished by Mrs. Harriss. Mr. Harriss was the only layman therein. A "good mixer," Mr. Harriss had a happy disposition, and never brought the troubles of business to his home circles. His happiest hours were at the hearthside, in companionship with those nearest his heart.

Mr. Harriss married, June 8, 1904, at Waco, Texas, Loula Curtis, daughter of C. N. and Minerva (Sills) Curtis, the latter a native Texan, the former a member of an old and respected North Carolina family. Of this union were born children: 1. Dorothy, who married Dr. Herbert Franklin, of Livingston, Texas. 2. Virginia. 3. Eleanor. 4. Baylis, 3rd. 5. Robert Leslie. Mrs. Harriss continues to reside in Galveston,

where she is a lady highly regarded in social and charitable affairs.

The "Island City" will remember Baylis Earle Harriss, Jr., through generations to come as an outstanding citizen and business man of international reputation. Those left behind will recall him as a friend, the spirit of whose works lives on.

TAYLOR, JOHN McMURN, Lumberman—

A leading figure for many years in the lumber industry of Texas, John McMurn Taylor rose to prominence through his own efforts, and in an active life contributed much to the advancement of this State. He was a man who instinctively inspired the confidence of others. Leadership came naturally to him, and he used his fine talents always for the public good.

Mr. Taylor was born at Neches, Mississippi, on January 1, 1852, a son of Dr. Washington Allen Taylor, well-known physician, who was born in Kentucky and came to Mississippi as a young man, and of Lucilla Ferguson (Thompson) Taylor, his wife, who was a member of a very prominent and wealthy family.

John McMurn Taylor attended Dr. MacGruder's Academy at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and as a young man took up farming activities at Elgin, Texas, where his father owned considerable property. The elder man took up his residence in Texas at Austin, in 1875, and later moved to Elgin. Mr. Taylor was anxious to forge ahead in the world. Besides his farming work, he was also employed for a time in a dry goods store at Elgin. But he always loved the country scenes which he learned to know so well in childhood. The life of the outdoors was dear to him, and all the healthy ideals of thought and conduct which that life teaches. Accordingly, when the opportunity arose, he was glad to purchase a lumber business situated at McDade, Texas, a town near Elgin. This enterprise, when he acquired it, was relatively small and none too firmly established. Mr. Taylor, however, devoted his attention to building it up, and with such remarkable success that it soon became one of the most important ventures of its kind in this section of the State. He guided its affairs with sure hand along the pathway of financial prosperity, and through his activities became widely known as one of the most able executives of the industry in the Southwest. Later, Mr. Taylor also established a lumber business at Elgin, which he again brought to success, contributing decisively to the growth of these towns through his efforts.

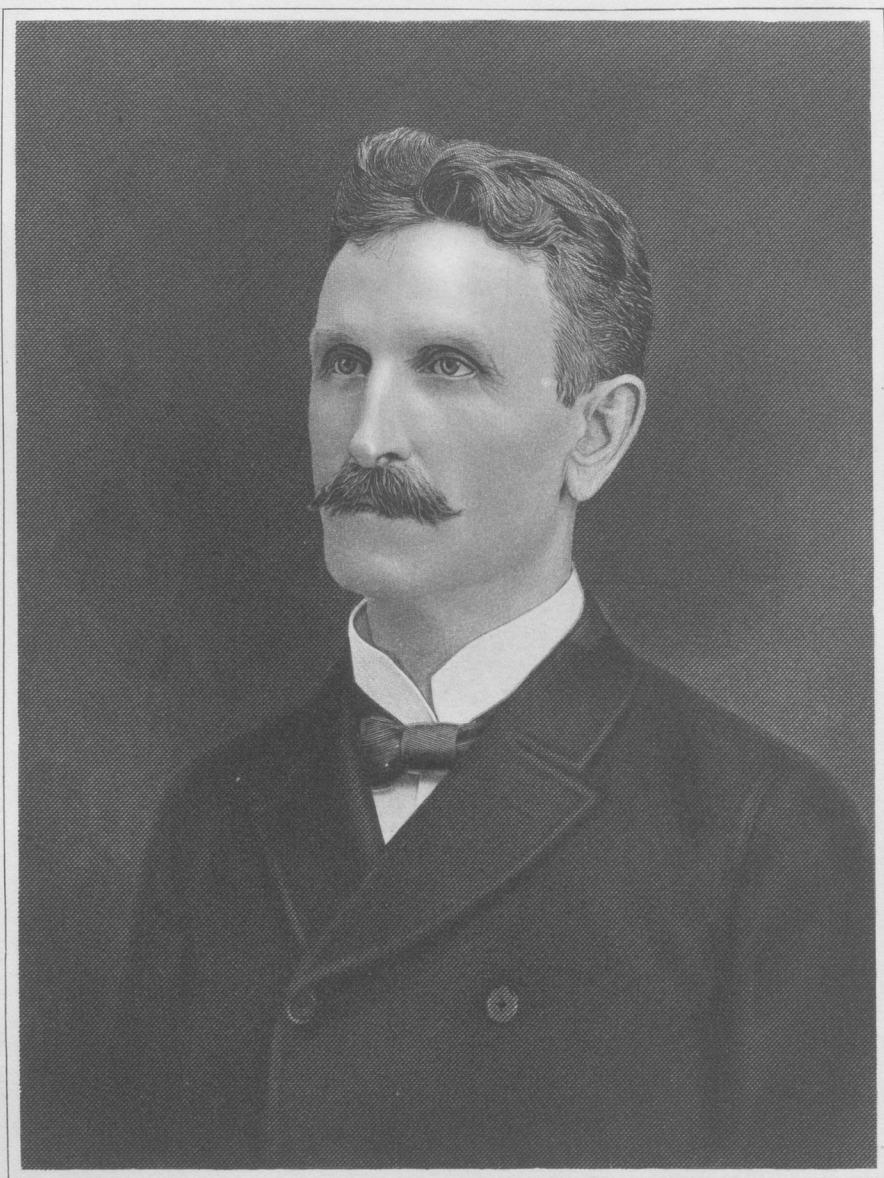
Mr. Taylor had the greatest confidence in the

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Daniel McBride

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future of these communities and his judgment was strikingly confirmed at the building of the Texas Central Railroad, now the Southern Pacific Railroad, for this road had also singled out these two towns as shipping points for its traffic. Although his lumber enterprises were always his chief interest, Mr. Taylor extended his activities to many other fields. He owned farming property, and several business buildings at Elgin and McDade which were very valuable. His services were sought in executive capacity by many important interests, and his fine talents were instrumental in building up this entire section. Later, when ill health finally forced his retirement from active life, he took up his residence at San Antonio, which was to be his home thereafter until death claimed him.

Mr. Taylor was a prominent Mason of the State, being faithful always to Masonic precepts and ideals, and devout in his allegiance to its principles. The members of his lodge all loved and respected him, and he received many Masonic honors. Mr. Taylor's business occupied him almost entirely when he was able to devote himself to it. He had little time for social life, and his leisure hours he loved to spend at home with his family. Their welfare meant more to him than anything else on earth, and he always planned for their happiness in working out his career.

On November 18, 1888, at McDade, Texas, John McMurn Taylor married Theodosia Reid, daughter of O. H. Reid, a farmer of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of four children, of whom one died in infancy. The others are still living as follows: 1. Roy L., in business at Dallas, Texas. 2. Vesta Ferguson, who married J. Woodson Morris. 3. Harry M.

Mr. Taylor's death occurred on March 24, 1919, at San Antonio, to the great regret of the people of this city, and of his many friends everywhere. He was a man of staunch, strong character, always and invariably a leader in the life of the community. Determined, persistent, courageous, he never sought gain for purely selfish reasons, and in all his relations with others he was extremely liberal and kind. His charities were many. He gave generously to all those in need, and the widows and orphans of Texas particularly have cause to remember his gifts with gratitude. Normally quiet and retiring, he always stood strongly for the right, and when he considered any vital principle threatened, he rose mightily to its defense. Texas and San Antonio and all the people of the State were the poorer at his loss, for men of his stamp are rare and they can ill be spared.

MCBRIDE, DANIEL, Executive, Civic Leader—Marine superintendent of the Elder-Demster Steamship Lines at Galveston, Texas, for a full quarter of a century, Daniel McBride knew the sea and ships as only men can know them who have come into intimate contact with all their various phases. As a boy, he ran away to sea. Before he was twenty-one he was first mate of his own vessel, and while still a young man had risen to important executive position with large steamship lines. His life was full and rich, his knowledge of men and conditions firmly based on experience and fact. In Galveston and throughout all Texas he was both a maker and leader of men, and seldom in this State has any single individual exercised so great an influence in shaping its life and affairs.

Mr. McBride was born at St. John, Canada, on August 18, 1854, a son of James McBride, whose father had come to Canada from Scotland. James McBride was a Scotsman of Canadian birth, a man of sterling strength of character and worth.

When Daniel McBride was still a small boy, he removed with his family from Canada to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and later was placed in school at Boston. Courageous and independent of spirit, and with an intense eagerness to come to grips with life, he ran away at the age of fourteen and took to the sea. So capable did he prove himself and so obviously destined for leadership, that at the age of eighteen he was master of a full-rigged five-masted vessel, plying from the Atlantic ports. In the course of his sea-faring responsibilities, he found himself at Galveston, Texas, at the age of twenty-one, and becoming ill of a fever here, he remained for the time, but upon his recovery decided to stay on permanently. Thus at the age of twenty-one, when most men are only beginning to live, his had been a life of travel and romantic experience, of adventure and great responsibility.

In considering the possibilities of his future career at Galveston, Mr. McBride decided to connect with a great shipping corporation, and in order to become familiar with all details of the work, he became first a clerk in the office of the Mallory Steamship Lines at Galveston, and later, master stevedore for the North German Lloyd. Having thus mastered various angles and phases of the field, he became associated with the Elder-Demster Steamship Lines as marine superintendent, a position for which he was ideally fitted by temperament and training, and which he continued to hold until the time of his death, a period of twenty-five years. He soon became

recognized as an authority in the steamship field, and his opinion on various subjects was frequently consulted by the largest interests, and always highly regarded by all. Under his able direction of affairs the business of the Elder-Demster Lines prospered, and their volume of shipping constantly increased. He was an executive of the finest type, capable of building a smooth-functioning organization, and maintaining it at the highest pitch of efficiency. His judgment was remarkable both for its soundness and its far-ranging vision, and he possessed the happy faculty of translating into accomplished fact those possibilities which he foresaw. Men worked for him gladly. The power and forcefulness of his character impressed all who knew him, but he was always fair and considerate in his relations with others, and those who worked with him knew that he would ask no more than their best efforts were able to give. He did not demand the impossible, but through the sheer genius of his executive powers it frequently seemed as if he brought it to pass.

Aside and above his own career, in which he contributed much to the public welfare, he was one of the greatest city and State builders in Texas history. Level-headed and sound in his judgments, diplomatic in his contacts, a forceful and dynamic leader, he exercised his personal magnetism and capacity for leadership for the benefit of his State and its people, and for the advancement of the whole nation. He was a man among men, and more, a leader and maker of men. To his influence and guidance many of Texas' most eminent captains of industry and statesmen owe their high position today, with the resulting benefit which their combined efforts have brought to the State, for all of which Mr. McBride is indirectly responsible. He numbered his friends by the thousands among the biggest men in the State, and notables both throughout America and abroad. Many governors of Texas were his warm personal friends, including Governors Campbell, Colquitt, Hobby and Neff, and with them he exercised his great influence always for the best interests of Galveston. Times without number he was urged by his friends to accept political office, either in State or city, but to this he would never consent, performing his civic duty with the greater freedom from the limitations which office brings.

Fraternally, Mr. McBride was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Temple of Honor, while he also held membership in several local Galveston organizations of various natures. An ardent organizer for the temperance cause, he was one of the greatest powers in the Southwest for

sane temperance, and was so recognized everywhere. Mr. McBride was fond of hunting, fishing, and other outdoor sports. He owned a beautiful yacht, on which many happy hours were passed in company with his warm friends. An experienced traveler in all parts of Europe and America, he firmly believed in the principle embodied in the phrase "See America first," but he was alive to the broadening influences of foreign journeys, and in his lifetime visited all points of interest in Europe. A keen student of men and conditions of men, both by actual observation and reading, he perused many volumes of history and biography, and was famous among those who knew him for his wide knowledge and culture. In social gatherings of the most cultured and refined, he was sure to be found, and here, as everywhere, the power and charm of his character made itself felt, and he was instinctively recognized as a leader. Tall and well-proportioned, with great physical strength, and mental and spiritual power, he was a unique figure in Texas life.

On January 21, 1885, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Galveston, Texas, Daniel McBride married Mary Miles, a native Texas girl, daughter of John Miles, who lived near San Antonio. Two children were born of their marriage: 1. Edward T., now cashier of the United States National Bank, at Galveston. 2. Daniel, Jr., manager of a large industrial concern in this city. Mrs. McBride continues her residence at Galveston, at No. 1116 Avenue G.

Mr. McBride was considered a very flowery speaker, and a great story-teller, with a wonderful vocabulary, which contained much dry humor. He was a regular baseball fan, and, in fact, loved all outdoor sports. He was an ardent admirer of "fair play."

Mr. McBride's death occurred on July 3, 1916, in the sixty-second year of his age. It seemed impossible that he should be gone, for he was still at the full height of his mature power, and years of useful life stretched before him. It is impossible, even now, to estimate the value of his work to the State or to indicate the sense of desolate sorrow which his passing brought to thousands in every walk of life both within and without its borders. His was a rare and noble spirit, whose influence will extend unto other generations in years to come.

GUSTAVUS, CHARLES EUGENE, Lawyer—Practicing both the civil and criminal branches of the law in Texas for many years, Charles Eugene Gustavus earned a reputation as one of

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the leading lawyers of the State and also has the possibly unique distinction of having been elected to public office before he was of legal age. The disability prevented him from assuming the office until it was legally removed by the courts. He was a man of many remarkable attainments, a keen practitioner and a rare judge of human nature, reserved in his expressed opinions on matters for public record and a vital force in the progress of the community in which he worked. He was a natural pioneer, seeking the undeveloped spots for the undertakings he had in mind and bringing his work to full fruition by indomitable energy and tireless industry. He was analytical in his studies of causes and a deep student, by virtue of which he was able to see the right side with a clearness that was uncanny and to prosecute his case from his basis with uniform clarity and success. Success attended his efforts for others because he had implicit faith in the causes he undertook and regarded financial remuneration of far less moment than the winning of his case. For the public welfare he was ever a champion and for the furtherance of religious work he was ready to give his full strength. He was the soul of honor, conservative, calm under stress, precise in his presentations and tolerant of others in professional opposition who availed themselves of methods which he himself would have scorned to use. He was a rare man, a valuable citizen, a true friend and his removal from the scenes of his activities was a severe loss to the community and a calamity to hundreds who knew and loved him for what he was.

Born in Madison County, Texas, July 1, 1874, he was a son of William Gustavus and of Swedish ancestry, his forebears having settled in Mississippi several generations prior to his birth. His father has been for years one of the leading citizens of Ballinger, Texas, conducting a prosperous grocery and dry goods business in that place, formerly having been a successful agriculturist. The son went through the common schools of the locality of his birth and then took the law course at the University of Texas, in Austin, from which he was graduated as the youngest student ever to have been so honored. Admitted to the bar, he was almost immediately elected attorney for Madison County, but was prevented from taking office until the disability of legal infancy was removed by the courts, when he assumed command. Following several terms as County Attorney, he served for four years as County Judge of Madison County and then removed to Amarillo, a rapidly growing town of the "Panhandle," where he became a partner in the law firm of Jackson, Gus-

tavus & Bowman. He later withdrew from the partnership and established himself in independent practice, in which he built up one of the largest clienteles in Northern Texas. He served as city attorney for Amarillo and as counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and was one of the most respected and highly esteemed members of the legal profession and citizens of the State. He was a member of both the State and City Bar associations and was fraternally affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. His church was the Baptist. His death occurred January 29, 1923.

Charles Eugene Gustavus married, in Madisonville, Texas, June 1, 1897, Nora Burtis, daughter of John L. Burtis, a retired farmer. Their children are: Mary (Gustavus) Martin, Eris, Gene and Alice, all of Dallas, Texas.

The high ideals, pure motives, clear vision and sincerity in all his conduct were the outstanding qualities that brought to Charles Eugene Gustavus an army of friends and the deep regard of the whole people with whom he was for years associated. His name as a lawyer will be imperishable in the history of the State of Texas, while his pure life will ever be a glorious tradition to his descendants.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Amarillo Bar Association:

RESOLUTIONS BY AMARILLO BAR ASSOCIATION.

In the wisdom of a Divine Province there has been called from our midst Chas. E. Gustavus, one of the most distinguished and loyal members of our association. This position of prominence was attained by faithful application and diligent effort. An indomitable will and tireless energy enabled him to overcome obstacles that would have deterred others in despair.

Taking cognizance of his life and character, we find that his early scholastic advantages were limited, but in his young manhood he decided to enter the legal profession and before he had reached his majority he had not only been admitted to the bar, but elected County Attorney of Madison County, Texas, which office he held for four years. Upon the expiration of this second term he was elected county judge of his county and held the office for a period of six years. With M. J. R. Jackson, he came to Amarillo in May, 1905, and formed a partnership for the practice of law, and this relationship continued until 1914. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession at the time of his death.

In private and professional life he has exhibited those qualities which have endeared him to a great host of friends among his fellow-citizens, and won for him the admiration and esteem of his fellow-members of the bar. A tender, loving and thoughtful father and husband, a courageous and patriotic citizen, an able, aggressive and earnest advocate, a Christian of resolute but gentle spirit—a good and great man has gone. In the loss of their guide, protector and comforter the family will suffer most. But society,

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too, has lost a faithful friend, a sagacious mind, an intrepid leader and a fearless defender of the right. We who knew him as a lawyer bear witness to the fact that in legal contest never have we met a more formidable antagonist. With painstaking preparation, supplementing his great native resources with tireless and sustained labor, he brought to his cause a thorough and masterful support. Preserving at all times the utmost fidelity to his clients and presenting their claims with unreserved energy and enthusiasm, he maintained at all times an attitude of courteous respect toward the courts and toward opposing litigants and attorneys. Feeling so keenly our irreparable loss in the death of our beloved friend and brother, we have desired to thus feebly and inadequately express our appreciation of him as a man, as a citizen and as a lawyer. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as the members of the Amarillo Bar Association in called meeting assembled deeply deplore the loss to the family, to the community and to ourselves in the going of one so rich in professional attainments and in the qualities that go to make up genuine Christian manhood, and that we extend to the bereaved relatives and friends everywhere our sincerest sympathy in this hour of their great grief; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, the local press, and also to the local District Court and to the Court of Civil Appeals with the request that the same be spread upon the minutes of said courts.

AMARILLO BAR ASSOCIATION.

By J. W. VEALE,
S. E. FISH,
F. M. RYBURN,
Committee.

A true copy of resolution passed by Amarillo Bar Association at a called meeting held in the District Court room on January 29, at 3 o'clock p. m.

W. E. GEE, President;
O. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE C. E. GUSTAVUS.

A strong man's fallen in our midst
Just as his life had reached its noon;
And, stunned by this dread summons, we
Are wondering why it came so soon.

But if the poet's words are true—
"We live in deeds, not years"—why then,
His life was long, for he had wrought
Much more than many older men.

For life to him meant honest toil,
He had no time to throw away;
Each morning found some task assailed,
And finished at the close of day.

In exercise of splendid powers
He gained success through noble aim,
And kept inviolate through the years
A record clean—an honored name.

His calling meant much more to him
Than sordid trade for earning bread,
It's highest ideals were his own,
He proudly followed where they led.

The spectre of disease he faced
For years, undaunted and unmoved,
Pursuing still his steady course,
He labored on for those he loved.

Nay, all the heroes are not found
Where armies clash on battle plain,
Sublimest courage oft is shown
By those who toil through years of pain.

For such as these no medal bright
Is pinned upon the heaving breast,
But God within has set His seal,
Upon the heart has stamped His crest.

And if my friend's complete reward
Was not supplied by human plan,
In that great army of the skies
He's knighted now—God's nobleman.
—THOS. F. TURNER.

YATES, EVERETT WAYNE, Architect—
Architecture has been called "frozen music," and its qualities lie in harmony of detail. Architecture is a living record of a nation's industrial, financial and cultural progress. It is a monument to the past, and may be a vision of the future. In no other land, perhaps, has architecture been developed in such modern lines as in our own. Our architects first study the buildings of the past, for right principles and for the differences of style and detail. They then study the field of the present. Combining the beauties of the past in harmony with needs of the present, they produce a new harmony, a modern bar of this "frozen music" which represents a step not only in architecture but in our national civilization as well. The best architects, who look to the future, employ the past and present modes in their design; and the buildings that they devise are creations new and beautiful.

Detroit, Michigan, contains many monuments put up by architects of unsurpassed attainment. Here may be seen the creations of Everett Wayne Yates, who, in a dozen years, gave to the city a new and beautiful conception of architectural splendors. Though he has gone, his work remains to inspire others coming after him in the field of architecture, and Detroit is forever in his debt.

Mr. Yates belonged to a family numbered among the oldest in the United States, and through family connections had ancestry connecting him with other lines of equal age within our continent. He descended from Joseph Yates, who settled in New York, having taken passage there from England in 1640. His paternal grandfather, James A. Yates, married Sarah Ann Davis, and the Davis line is as old as that of



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Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Apel

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Yates. To James A. and Sarah Ann (Davis) Yates was born a son, John D. Yates. John D. Yates was born in Rock County, Wisconsin, whither his father had gone as a pioneer, February 2, 1851. He married Anna Reed, who was born in 1859, and who died in 1909. John D. Yates spent ten years in Minnesota during pioneer times there, then went to Stoner County, California, where he engaged successfully as a rancher until 1924. In that year, retiring, he came to Detroit, making his home with his only daughter. He continues to make his home with her here, and has many friends. Everett Wayne Yates, son of John D. and Anna (Reed) Yates, was born at Newman, California, July 27, 1886. He attended the public schools there, graduated from high school with scholastic standing of excellence, and for several years was associated with John Graham, of Seattle, an architect of note. He became a distinguished member of the architect's staff, and in 1916 came to Detroit, joining the firm of architects operated under the name of Albert Kahn, Inc. Later he opened offices of his own, and continued independently until the time of his passing, with steadily increased fortune and recognition from colleagues in the profession.

Mr. Yates was married thrice, and is survived by Cordelia (Apel) Yates, whom he married November 17, 1920, in Detroit. Her parents are, Charles J. and Marietta (Karpp) Apel, her father having been born in Germany. He came to America at the age of fourteen years, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio, but soon after came to Detroit, Michigan, where he engaged prominently as a broker, and where he continues to reside, now in retirement from active affairs. Mrs. Yates' mother, Marietta (Karpp) Apel, was born in Detroit on the site now occupied by Traub Brothers Store, at Grand River and Woodward avenues. Her father, Frank Karpp, was a pioneer of Detroit. The following account of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Apel, was published in the Detroit "Times," January 28, 1924:

Just a half century ago—it was Monday, June 22—one of those quaint old-time frame structures with high front steps leading to the sidewalk, located exactly where Traub's jewelry store now stands at Woodward and Grand River avenues, was all astir. There were preparations going on for an early morning wedding. One of Squire and Mrs. Frank Karpp's daughters, Marietta, was marrying Charles J. Apel, a young enterprising grocer in town. The bride was the granddaughter of the Whalens, who had lived in that very spot since they arrived from Ireland (that

is now 100 years ago) and there the bride was born and had always lived.

Those were the old democratic days when neighbor greeted neighbor; when weddings were of common interest in town; when the townsfolk, invited or uninvited, flocked to the church hours before the ceremony to insure a seat and the young women would take along their tatting to while away the suspense of waiting.

Sturdy elms and maples lined the main street as far as the town limits with Jefferson Avenue on the south and Adams on the north.

Those were the days when one and two-story frame structures, and general stores instead of the big department store of today, constituted the down-town life, and right through mid-town across Main Street peacefully hummed "the little creek." They were the days before the horse-cars came to Detroit.

On an important occasion like this, if the bride's family didn't own a turn out, a grand equipage—a carriage and span—could be hired from the livery stable around the corner. In one of these the bride and her father were driven in state to St. Joseph's new Catholic Church still on Orleans Street. It was only a step away so the wedding guests followed afoot.

Last Monday Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Apel, of East Grand Boulevard, with their eight children and fourteen grandchildren, commemorated this most important epoch in the elder Apels' lives, by attending Mass at St. Anthony's Church at the same hour as the wedding fifty years ago and receiving communion together.

In the afternoon they held "open house." It was excited joy for the elder Mr. and Mrs. Apel which brought the flush of youth back to their seventy-four-year-old cheeks with an occasional tear. They shook hands with scores of old neighbors and friends who had witnessed that wedding.

During the receiving hours that afternoon friends, old and new, dropped in on the couple, and hearty were the congratulations extended.

Mr. Apel was the first president of the Retail Grocers' Association, which he founded about twenty-five years ago, and old customers remembered his grocery store on Gratiot and Rivard streets in those by-gone years. Mrs. Apel's father was associated with one of the then large Woodward Avenue stores, Freeman Bros.

Of the eleven children who blessed the Apel home, the eight living ones include Frank, May, Joe, William and Alfred Apel, besides Mrs. Wayne Yates, Mrs. Alphonse Choinard, and Mrs. August Imouth. Prof. Franz Apel, eighty-four years of age, who is still teaching at the Grosse Pointe Convent, is a brother of the elder Apel. Their father was an Old Country musician and was decorated over there for his fifty years of service.

To Everett Wayne and Cordelia (Apel) Yates were born children: 1. Cordelia A., born February 21, 1922. 2. Wayne E., born January 25, 1923. 3. John A., born February 12, 1924. 4. Joan M., born January 21, 1925. Of Mr. Yates' first marriage were children: 1. Durive A., born September 21, 1911. 2. Valerie A.,

born May 9, 1913. Mrs. Yates makes her home at No. 2706 Blaine Avenue, Detroit.

Forty-two years of age at the time of his passing, Mr. Yates died September 3, 1928. Though his life was thus cut short in its prime, he already had attained an eminence entitling him to permanent place as a foremost figure in spheres of architecture. He designed the General Motors Building, Maccabee Fyfe buildings, and Security Trust buildings, of Detroit; the Standard Club of Chicago; the Ford Building at Windsor, Ontario; Edsel Ford's residence at Grosse Point; and the Fisher Building.

Mr. Yates died without witnessing the formal completion of the architectural project said to have been the pride of his career—the Fisher Building above mentioned, at West Grand and Second boulevards. He had charge of preparing all working plans under which the edifice was built, and it stands bravely, beautifully, with the harmony of true "frozen music," as a monument to his ability.

PERRY, GEORGE RUSSELL, Former Mayor and Civic Benefactor—One of Grand Rapids' most successful civic leaders, the late George Russell Perry was mayor of this city for four years, in addition to which most of his life was devoted to the administration of municipal affairs in the various departments of city operation. Mr. Perry, whose death occurred November 12, 1927, was a dominant figure in the world of politics, being held in the highest respect and esteem by all his followers as well as by those who did not adhere to his particular political creed. Liberal and progressive in his views, he made the people's cause his own, and during his tenure of office as chief executive of Grand Rapids, accomplished many reforms and organized numerous recreational activities, all of which are still of great benefit to the people of this city.

Mr. Perry was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, January 30, 1849, son of Henry and Hannah (Dobbs) Perry. Henry Perry was a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and for a number of years was active in the hat manufacturing business, for which that city is famous. He brought his family to Michigan in 1852 and was engaged in the wholesale fur business in Detroit. The Perry family had its origin in England, some of its members later migrating to Ireland from whence came the first progenitors of the family in America who settled in New England in early Colonial times. Hannah (Dobbs) Perry was born at Dobbs Ferry,

New York, this town having been named in honor of her direct ancestors.

George Russell Perry was educated in the public schools of Detroit until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the Patterson Private School in Detroit, where he studied for two years. When he was sixteen, he became apprenticed to the firm of H. & L. Simonds, prominent druggists of Detroit, and proceeded to learn the business, paying them seventy-five dollars for that privilege in the first year, taking instruction in Latin during his free time. Mr. Perry continued in this connection for three years, advancing steadily until he was receiving twenty dollars a month, a large salary in those days. He then decided to seek his fortune, so worked his way across the State, reaching Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he obtained a position in a pharmacy, this being in 1868. He began as clerk in the Charles N. Shepard drug store and later became manager of the establishment. He went to Chicago, Illinois, in 1873, shortly after the great fire, and opened a drug store for T. J. Bluteast, which he managed successfully until he returned to Grand Rapids and became bookkeeper in the wholesale grocery organization of L. H. Randall and Company. In this enterprise, his thorough knowledge of business operation and his exceptional ability caused him to advance until he became a partner in the firm, and for a number of years he was one of the leading factors in the mercantile life of this city. In 1892, the business was sold to the Worden Grocer Company, and Mr. Perry retired to enter the brokerage business, independently, which he continued until his death, being associated in the last few years with Henry C. Oudman.

It was in the field of politics that Mr. Perry achieved his greatest distinction, having exerted an active interest in city matters from the time he came here. He was foremost among the younger party leaders in the Tilden campaign of 1876 and later was chosen chairman of the city Democratic committee and chairman of the Congressional committee in the M. H. Ford campaigns. In 1886, he was elected treasurer of this city and was twice returned to office in recognition of his efficient handling of public finances. For a few years, he retired from political life, but returned to receive the highest office of the city, that of mayor, which he held from 1898 until 1902. During his campaign for election, with Arthur R. Rood as his opponent, his platform declared for "greater personal freedom," which was the desire of the people after the conservative administration

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of Mayor L. C. Stow. Under Mr. Perry's direction, Sunday afternoon park concerts were inaugurated, the ban lifted from ball games, and playgrounds and swimming pools were opened, the first being established in John Ball Park. Anxious to protect the rights of his fellow-citizens, in his first term he was often engaged in controversy with the police and fire commission boards, also the Board of Public Works in regard to business methods. These matters had a direct bearing in bringing about a change in the State Constitution to provide home rule for cities in this Commonwealth. Mr. Perry possessed a wonderful gift of foresight and realized the future needs and the demands of modern progress. Principal among the achievements of his administration were the placing of the water department on a sound, financial basis; the unification of street railway franchise; and the building of the Ryerson Public Library, an institution which is the pride of Grand Rapids. Mr. Perry had an important part in securing this magnificent structure and cultural centre for this city. Martin G. Ryerson, one of Grand Rapids' illustrious citizens, wished to erect a memorial to his father which would benefit his fellow-citizens, and deciding on a public library, requested Mayor Perry to choose a site. Mr. Perry deemed it fitting that Mr. Ryerson should select the location, and, accordingly, mentioned several available sites, on one of which now stands the imposing library, completed some time after Mayor Perry's term ended. He was a member of the city board of assessors by appointment of Mayor George E. Ellis from 1908 to 1912. Always an ardent Democrat, Mr. Perry had the distinction to serve two terms as mayor, which was a remarkable testimonial to his genius in view of the normal Republican majority in this city, county and State. Had he wished to go further, he would have become a great statesman for he had all the qualities necessary for high office. He was one of the vital members of the Michigan Municipal League and served as its president. He was one of the first to advocate a pure, substantial water supply as a necessity to the public health and welfare, favoring the filtration system, which was later adopted. He enjoyed nothing more than working in the interests of municipal development and the well-being of his fellowmen. He promoted many public enterprises which brought modern comforts and convenience to the community, and was vice-president of the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company for a time.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Perry was a beloved figure, having been a member of Grand River

Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templar; DeWitt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites; the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Eureka Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Modern Woodmen of the World; and the Maccabees. He was a charter member of Grand Rapids Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was, for three years, Exalted Ruler. During his term as head of this lodge, the membership was increased from one hundred and fifty to six hundred, and an indebtedness of several hundred dollars was transposed into a surplus in the treasury of nine thousand dollars, while the splendid Elks temple was also erected at the time. Mr. Perry was a charter member of the old Owashtanong Club, and was one of the founders of the Peninsular Club. He had the honor to be a member of the first Shrine class in Grand Rapids, a life-member of the Royal and Select Masters, and an honorary member of Guy V. Henry Post No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church.

George R. Perry married, January 6, 1874, Jennie Blake, daughter of Alexander and Susan (Crosby) Blake. Alexander Blake was a pioneer settler in Kent County, Michigan, and came of an old, prominent family which traces its ancestry directly from Sir Humphrey Blake who resided in England. For many years, he was engaged in extensive lumber operations, having large tracts of fine pine timber, in which he employed a large number of men. He was one of the first advocates of the cause of temperance, and was a staunch member of the Republican party. Susan (Crosby) Blake was the daughter of Charles and Abigail (Fairbanks) Crosby, and was a descendant of distinguished early New England colonists. The famous Fairbanks home at Dedham, Massachusetts, which is visited by thousands annually on account on its historical associations was the residence of her direct ancestors. Mr. and Mrs. Perry were the parents of five children, four of whom died in youth. Jeanette, a graduate of Vassar College and the University of Michigan, is active in educational work in Boston, Massachusetts.

The death of Mr. Perry removes from this city a man of great public spirit whose career will ever stand out vividly in municipal history for the valuable bearing it had on the developing of this modern, progressive community. His entire life was a record of honesty, integrity and consideration of the rights of others, while his great heart went out to those less fortunate than himself, and

his charities and philanthropies were unnumbered. He was a man of unique personality, and his many substantial achievements, which were the result of his deep love for his fellowmen, will remain as lasting monuments to his memory.

DePUY, NELSON J., Medical Doctor—For many years a foremost physician of Parma, Michigan, Dr. Nelson J. DePuy was born in Niagara County, New York, August 14, 1837, and died at Jackson, Michigan, April 9, 1922, aged eighty-four. He was a son of William and Mary DePuy. William DePuy was a farmer, with acres near Lockport, New York. He was a man well known and sincerely esteemed by those of the countryside, and his death, in 1864, brought wide mourning. Mary DePuy died in 1848. Dr. DePuy, as the surname indicates, was of French descent. He was also of Holland ancestry, and possessed the finesse of the French with the integrity and firmness of the people of the Netherlands. He was naturally endowed for a replete life as a physician. At the time of his death, his reputation in the profession had become large.

Dr. DePuy spent his early years on the farm near Lockport, where his mother died in his eleventh year. He attended the schools of Lockport, taught school in his home district from 1859 until the year following, then removed to Viola, Mercer County, Illinois; in the meanwhile he studied in an allopathic school, and later took up homeopathy. He was in Illinois when the War Between the States broke out in 1861, and enlisted in the Union Army for three years. He was a corporal in Company G, 27th Illinois Infantry. After sixteen months' service, he was wounded and honorably discharged. He then resumed the study of his profession, taking up medicine under the preceptorship of a Dr. Hoffman, practicing medicine at Dundee, Michigan, during 1863-65, then removing to Iowa Falls, Iowa. He graduated from the Missouri Homeopathic Medical College in 1874. It was while living at Iowa Falls that he united with the Baptist Church, which he supported faithfully until the time of his death.

In January, 1876, Dr. DePuy removed to Parma, Michigan, where he practiced medicine with mounting prestige until three years before the end, when he came to Jackson. He became one of the best-known and loved men of the Parma community, outstanding physician there until his retirement in 1920. He was unusually fitted for the profession both through training and inherent qualities, and made the most of them in service

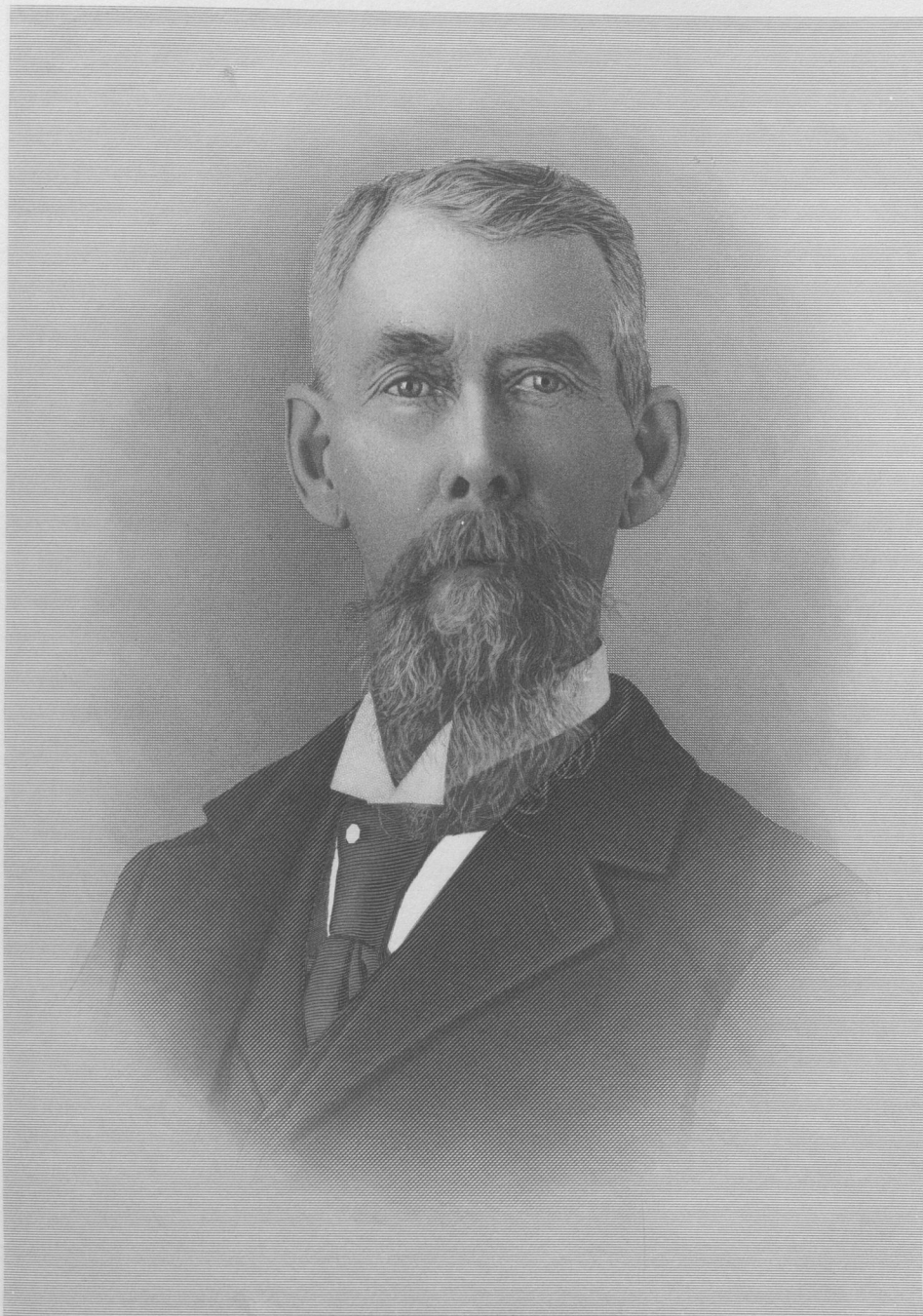
to mankind. In fever cases, he held supreme over a wide circle of physicians, this being a specialty. His success, it was said, was miraculous in dealing with fever.

Dr. DePuy was affiliated with Parma Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he held a life membership; Parma Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Martin Downer Post, of Parma, Grand Army of the Republic; Jackson Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Martha Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, and Wildey Encampment, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. DePuy married (first) in 1862, Mrs. Olive DePuy, widow of his brother. She died in 1898; and Dr. DePuy married (second), October 31, 1900, Adelaide (Addie) Hawes, of Parma, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Hawes, of that place.

No collection of names distinctive to early Parma would be complete without some mention of Joseph and Mary Hawes, both of whom were natives of England, subsequently becoming loyally constructive citizens of America. Joseph Hawes, born and reared near London, was a gifted musician of great natural talent, and as a young man played various wind instruments. Coming to the United States at the age of twenty-one, he had just twenty-five cents when he arrived in Parma. He worked at various lines, saved seven hundred dollars in gold, then married Mary A. Woodliff, who came to the United States from England at the age of twelve. After his marriage he went to Minnesota where he invested in lots, but subsequently he returned to Parma, and there bought a small farm. He followed several lines of occupation successfully, and was much in demand as a surveyor for timber lands. Self-educated, he was widely acquainted with men and things. His love for America, the land of his adoption, was one of his outstanding strengths. He loved clean sports, was highly regarded in circles of sport, business, and society, and highly esteemed by persons for miles around Parma. His violin was in demand at many social functions. To Joseph and Mary Hawes were born twelve children. Joseph Hawes died in 1889. Mary Hawes continues to reside in Parma, active, and keenly interested in matters of current events.

Of Dr. DePuy's first marriage was born a daughter, who died at the age of thirteen years. Dr. Nelson J. and Adelaide (Hawes) DePuy lived in Parma until 1920, when, as noted, the residence was removed to Jackson. Dr. DePuy purchased a part of the old Hawes farm at Parma, and coming to Jackson bought the residence at Second Street in which Mrs. DePuy still makes



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her home. He made many friends after locating in Jackson; and these are the friends of Mrs. DePuy. Together they travelled extensively during the doctor's later years. The last years were most enjoyably spent in the companionship of an ideal marriage.

Though he is gone beyond, the rich effects of his work for humankind endure. He was man's friend and benefactor.

HUGHES, HERBERT MARCELLUS, Capitalist—One of the most brilliant minds and cultivated personalities in the State of Texas were the possessions of Herbert Marcellus Hughes, of Dallas. He was direct and forceful in business, active and magnetic in his activities, yet never ungracious or unmindful of the rights of others. He had a fund of tremendous energy and was constantly using it for the benefit of others as he advanced himself along the highway of life. He undertook an enormous amount of work, but never started on a matter until he had studied it and felt certain that he could carry it to success. He was aggressive in action, but had a charming manner of negotiation that made friends wherever he dealt. From his early manhood his responsibilities were tremendous and he carried them to fruition with uniform success, for his intellect functioned with nearly faultless precision through the most intricate details of commercial or financial affairs. He moved in direct paths and never by circuitous routes to his goal, radiating his own magnetic personality to the advantage of all with whom he came into association. He was generous, sympathetic, benevolent and a master craftsman in his occupations, fully believing that the prosperity of the whole body politic depended upon an organized force and carrying his part of the burden with willingness and ability. His eye was as keen as his mind, his speech direct and convincing. He was a natural leader who held the respect and admiration of his fellows and whose removal from the scenes of his triumphs was a severe blow to his many friends and a great loss to the State of Texas.

He was born on a large plantation near Clinton, Kentucky, and was educated in a college of the Christian Church, coming to Texas when he was twenty years of age and locating at Weatherford, where he became associated in the wholesale grocery business with Wiley Blair, who afterward became his father-in-law. He rapidly advanced and was given charge of a large share of the responsibility in the establishment of branch houses throughout the State. In 1904 with his

father-in-law, he established one of these branches at Wichita Falls and in time there was a total of eighteen operating in as many different centers. Mr. Hughes was advanced to the office of manager and then to vice-president the firm name being changed in 1910 to Blair & Hughes. Success attended his efforts and in time he utilized most of his time in financial activities, investing in oil, stocks, and bonds of sound value. During the World War he was in charge of the Yanks Division of the State Division of Liberty Loan campaigns, and was by Secretary Hoover appointed to membership on the National Food Price Committee. It was about this time that fatal illness overtook him. He was a member of the Democratic party, but invariably put fitness above political affiliation and so voted and influenced others. He was a member of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and of the City and Country clubs and other social organizations, and was fraternally affiliated with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree and membership in the higher branches of that body. His church was the Christian. His death occurred October 9, 1928, in Dallas, Texas.

Herbert Marcellus Hughes married, in Wichita Falls, Texas, December 20, 1906, Josephine Blair, daughter of Wiley and Josephine (Foster) Blair. Her father, Wiley Blair, was a native of Tennessee, born there in 1865, the son of James Blair, a planter, who was in the Civil War, and his wife, Margaret Carmichael, whom he married in 1840. Mrs. Hughes' mother was a native of Alabama, born in 1866. The two children of Herbert Marcellus and Josephine (Blair) Hughes, are Josephine Blair, and Mildred Blair.

Virile and industrious, brilliant and forceful, generous and sympathetic, Herbert Marcellus Hughes was one of the outstanding characters of Texas. He was a true friend, devoted to his family, a devotee of the better things that make life pleasant, and ever sincere in his interest in such civic activities as appealed to the progressive element. He was a valuable citizen to the State of Texas, whose removal will be a lasting blow, while to a multitude of friends it was a calamity.

BOLANZ, CHARLES FREDERICK, Realtor, Civic Benefactor—The city of Dallas, Texas, bright and prosperous center of the Great Southwest, has cause to remember the life and works of Charles Frederick Bolanz with appreciation, for all through the city in its physical and spiritual structure the works of his hand and mind are encountered. He was a civic leader whose

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activities contributed largely, valuably and constantly to the advancement of the metropolitan whole. As realtor, dominant in the Dallas field, he developed new residential quarters and saw them filled with satisfied and progressive tenants who have been good citizens. As a citizen he had motivated various movements designed for the commonwealth, and he is recalled with the affection of an entire city community. His death, at Jacksonville, Illinois, May 10, 1921, brought a sense of sadness to Dallas as if the city were one person, and that person bereft of one who was a friend.

Charles Frederick Bolanz was born at Chatham, Virginia, January 2, 1856, son of Mathias and Barbara Bolanz, Mathias Bolanz was one of three brothers who came together from Germany to the United States. The others settled in New York, while he took residence at Chatham, Virginia, and there became a respected and highly esteemed member of the community. He was a locksmith, and had followed similar trades, being markedly proficient in mechanical work of the finer sort. Mathias Bolanz was a native of Baden-Baden.

Educational opportunities given to Mr. Bolanz were very meagre. He progressed through the grades until he had nearly completed high school, then, in his 'teens, was obliged to leave his studies to make his way. As a youth he worked in the office of the county clerk at Chatham and continued his studies at night. At nineteen, with a sound enough basis for advanced education to be secured through personal application in later years, he came to Dallas, here to make his career. He had a good experience in the duties of a county clerk, and had no trouble finding a place in the office of the Dallas clerk, where he worked seven years. He established a reputation during that period for efficient, capable, cheerful service, and installed several improved methods of transacting the office routine. Meanwhile, he had felt his regard for the city increase, and, wishing to be in a more interesting field of work, seeing opportunities in realty, formed a partnership with a Mr. Murphy, in the realty firm of Murphy and Bolanz. This was in 1885. The business of the firm quickly became one of the largest in Dallas, and in time won recognition as one of the foremost and most important in the Southwest. Largely such reputation was due to the personal efforts of Mr. Bolanz, for from the inception of the company in Dallas's business spheres he was its guiding genius. He was deeply interested, through the company in city building, and also

dealt in loans and investments and insurance. Thus the company came to expand its operations, and at the time of Mr. Bolanz' death its progress had been steady, comparable with the steady, solid growth of Dallas, the one largely retro-active on the other in fact.

Charles Frederick Bolanz was accounted one of the true upbuilders of Dallas as a modern municipality of first quality. Almost every worthy and well conceived enterprise for civic betterment had his endorsement, from the time he entered the business field here until he died. Among the many monuments which endure to his credit as a leader is the Adolphus Hotel, one of the finest in the Southwest, which Mr. Bolanz caused to be built with the backing of the Busch interests of St. Louis. Numerous other enterprises of constructive category were headed by him. Mr. Bolanz was quiet, unobtrusive, deliberate and very thoughtful in his transactions. Thorough, he was efficient, keenly progressive, and seemed to be asking himself when pondering a new deal, "Now what will be the influence of this on the city of Dallas." If he found the answer "good," the deal was made. Consistently, from day to day, he busied himself with devising plans to further his business and Dallas.

In Dallas, February 16, 1882, Mr. Bolanz was united in marriage with Rowena A. Boile, daughter of Major Joseph William Boile, who commanded Louisiana troops in the War Between the States, and who made his career as commission merchant, formerly of New Orleans, Louisiana, and later of Dallas, Texas. Of this union were born four children, and of these there are surviving as this is written: 1. Pauline, wife of Dr. Dero E. Seay, of the medical firm of McReynolds and Seay, specialists in the eye, ear, nose, and throat, Dallas. 2. Charles M. 3. Henry Lawrence, now (1929) in control of the realty firm of Bolanz and Bolanz, Dallas. Mrs. Rowena A. Bolanz continues to make her home in Dallas. As was her husband, she is much interested in the welfare of the city's people.

A Democrat, Mr. Bolanz supported the principles of the party consistently. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Dallas, and attended frequently, but had too much work on hand to care much for fraternal or social organizations. He made a pleasure of his business—a constructive one of lasting value. It is said that he individually helped more persons who were in need and who needed furtherance in their business than any other man of his period in Dallas. His gifts to charity were large. He loved



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his family, loved mankind, and had a heart that was tender toward all in distress. Dallas, and particularly its business men, felt in his loss the loss of a material force that was great; but his spirit remains, an inspiration for persons throughout a great metropolitan area.

WALKER, JAMES KNOX, Man of Affairs—Merchant, business man, rancher, farmer, James Knox Walker was a pioneer in the development of Caldwell County, Texas, and one of those fine spirits who laid the foundation on which the great Commonwealth of today is built. Through all phases of his career he displayed the greatest consideration for the public good. In his own activities he thought more of the value his enterprises might have for the development of the county, than of selfish gain, and always he worked for the advancement of the State in the field of politics and civic affairs. Mr. Walker himself accomplished much, and the power of his example inspired others to follow him in building for the years of the future.

Born in Tennessee in the year 1847, Mr. Walker was a son of Barbee Walker, and member of an old Tennessee family. His education was limited. The outbreak of the Civil War put an end to thoughts of school and teachers, for at the age of sixteen James Knox Walker joined the Confederate troops and served in the army of Tennessee. He was one of the youngest soldiers on either side in this great conflict, but his coolness, his soldierly bearing and gallant conduct in face of the greatest difficulties were such that many an older man might well envy them. While he was still in his early years, Mr. Walker came to Texas with other members of his family and so began the association with Texas development and affairs which was to continue until the time of his death. Settling in Caldwell County, in the neighborhood of Luling and Prairie Lea, he soon became widely interested in local enterprises. He was a merchant and business man, possessing sound judgment in all matters of business affairs and building his enterprises to prosperous proportions through the years. As a large ranch owner and stock raiser, he took the lead in the development of finer and better stock. His activities in this field were of the greatest value in raising stock standards and thus contributing to the success of one of Texas' most important industries. Mr. Walker was also a very large producer of cotton, staple product of the South through generations, and here again his discernment in discovering the best methods, new or old, his willingness to devote the most careful attention to

the problems connected with cotton cultivation, were of value to the entire section.

The people of Caldwell County instinctively followed his lead. Mr. Walker was a man who was born to leadership, and those who lived with him were fortunate in being able to share in the constructive influences of his life. No single man did more for the development of Luling and Prairie Lea. It was through his efforts that the railroad was secured for Luling and that section of the State, and as he pointed the way to progress in the material things of life, so it was natural also that he should assume the leadership in politics and civic affairs. He was an active and loyal Democrat, standing high in councils of his party whether locally or of the entire State. But he never blindly followed party dictates, and his chief concern in entering the political arena was to secure good men for office. He himself was never interested in holding public position. He was interested only in safeguarding the public welfare and in supporting measures of progressive legislation. He feared no man, and in the defense of his convictions was strong, courageous, and unwavering. Mr. Walker was always interested especially in the cause of education. The public schools of Caldwell County had in him a strong champion and he did much for their development. In his leisure moments he turned much to reading, and in spite of the educational handicaps of his youth he thus was well informed in the various fields of knowledge. Mr. Walker also loved the life of the outdoors, and in its various pursuits he found a source of his greatest pleasure.

In 1872, at Prairie Lea, Texas, James Knox Walker married Gussie Hamilton, member of a fine old Georgia family which had come to Prairie Lea from that State. Mr. and Mrs. Walker became the parents of six children of whom five are now living: 1. James Knox, deceased. 2. Gertrude, who married Robert N. Martindale, of San Antonio, Texas. 3. Cecile Ann, who married J. T. James. 4. Ella, who married C. H. Wilson. 5. W. B. 6. N. C.

Mr. Walker died at Luling in 1889. His passing was a loss to Caldwell County so severe that the people of the entire county recognized how impossible it would be to fill his place. Strong in will and character, successful in all that he undertook, he was always kind and considerate of others and never allowed his successes to lessen his interest in the welfare of all. During the hard, lean years, it was he who carried the farmers through on credit to better times, it was he who worked for their interests at home and abroad and gave them the benefit of his own fine talents

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and influence. Thus he became one of the most beloved of the great men of South Texas. His example was of the finest value to those of his and younger generations, and his name today is honored and loved.

DUNLAP, HARLEY MITCHELL, M. D., Physician, Inventor, Manufacturer—"Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."—Joshua, 1, 9.

Of good courage, unafraid, talented in his profession as physician and surgeon, a scientist, genius in the field of mechanical invention, sagacious financier and astute manufacturer and man of affairs—Dr. Harley Mitchell Dunlap, late of Battle Creek, Michigan, is recalled as a dominant factor in the State's medical fraternity, and has left behind him a reputation that is world-wide as inventor and manufacturer, as president of the Globe Manufacturing Company, Battle Creek, products of which girdle the earth.

His distinctions were elevated in three fields, namely, those of medical science, invention and perfection of new appliances significant of our machine age, and general finance. Beyond this, he was distinguished as a benefactor, his works having proved of enduring benefit to humanity at large, through all fields cited. Battle Creek has reason to be glad in the records of service written in the personal hand of Dr. Dunlap, whose major activities were centered here. His was a life truly inspiring.

Born near Galion, Ohio, December 7, 1862, died in Battle Creek, January 20, 1927, Dr. Dunlap was a son of William and Abbie M. (Dickerson) Dunlap. His mother was a sister of Warren Gamaliel Harding's mother, making Dr. Dunlap a cousin of the late President of the United States. In many ways, it may be noted in passing, the doctor was like the late President, the chief quality in common perhaps having been the warm smile of geniality which endeared the Nation's Chief Executive to the American people. Another quality shared was the personal attitude of Mr. Harding typified in his "just folks" slogan, for Dr. Dunlap carried in his heart a like love of his fellowman.

At Iberia, where President Harding attended school as a lad, Dr. Dunlap secured his own early academic instruction, and came to Battle Creek in the fall of 1883, when twenty years of age. Here, under the preceptorship of Dr. Kellogg, in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, he studied medicine for a year, then entered the University

of Michigan's Medical School at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886 and entered the sanitarium. In the fall of 1889 he took a post-graduate course of study in eye, ear, nose and throat at Post-Graduate Medical School in New York City, following which he returned to the sanitarium taking charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department of that institution. Here his genius for invention first appeared. As there was no suitable mechanical device on the market with which to make direct application of medicaments to the respiratory tract Dr. Dunlap brought out a nebulizer so constructed that medicines with oil, balsam or water base could be mixed in a nebulous vapor which might be inhaled, thus enabling him to use various healing agents for direct application to the nose, throat and lungs, which heretofore had not been possible. That method of treatment became very popular and Dr. Dunlap established a plant for manufacturing the nebulizers for private use and multinebulizers for physicians' offices, under the name of The Globe Manufacturing Company, and did a good business for a number of years, having an extensive sale first among his personal patients and later a wide circulation throughout this and foreign countries. "Imitation is sincerest flattery." Dr. Dunlap was greatly "flattered" by various old, established instrument manufacturing concerns bringing out nebulizers and multinebulizers in very close imitation of his product.

In 1896, after an extended and successful connection with Battle Creek Sanitarium, Dr. Dunlap saw fit to sever his connection with that widely known institution, but continued his medical practice, opening an office in the Winslow Block—after a few years moving to the Ward building and later to the then new City Bank building, where he continued medical work until the end. Dr. Dunlap had a large fund of information on widely different subjects coupled with a wit and genial humor in discussion which made him very popular among patients and friends. "I like to go to Doctor's office for a little 'smoke' (meaning use of the multinebulizer) just for the sake of a little chat with him. I always feel so much better afterward," is the way one patient put it.

Dr. Dunlap's thought in either medical practice or invention was always for greater efficiency, so in building an air-compressor for use with his multinebulizer he incorporated the principle of two-stage compression, which introduces a fifteen to twenty per cent. saving in power consumption through increased efficiency as well as greatly



Hunt Dunlop

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increasing the life of the machine. The two-stage air compressor proved its superiority over the single stage and was adopted by the trade through the exhaustive advertising done by the Globe Manufacturing Company.

In 1910 there was a growing need for larger amounts of compressed air for filling automobile tires and Dr. Dunlap and his factory superintendent brought out a larger two-stage air compressor, known as "Type B." The patterns for the new "Type B" were just completed late one evening, with the expectation of taking them to the foundry the following morning when, before that hour arrived, the factory burned, completely destroying patterns, machinery, stock and all. Dr. Dunlap was at this time in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on his annual vacation. Returning, he faced the problem of rebuilding a business against heavy odds. With his characteristic strong faith and stout heart he decided to have the patterns for the new compressor reconstructed and if it should prove as satisfactory as he hoped the business should be rebuilt featuring air-compressors instead of nebulizers, as at that time there appeared a great need for better means than the small, hand operated "T" pump for filling the new pneumatic tires just coming in general use on automobiles. The new compressor "worked" with no alteration of patterns. Soon they were in production and the first one sold is still giving satisfactory service in the garage of its original purchaser after eighteen years on the job. This was the origin of air compressors built especially for tire service. The "Type B" has been widely copied and today wherever one fills a tire with "free air" he does so with air furnished either by a Globe Compressor or one a close copy of its construction, the Globe's original "Type B" being the mother of them all.

Since 1911 the Globe Manufacturing Company under Dr. Dunlap's careful management, continued to grow and put out fully equipped outfits for garage and filling station use, bringing out, from time to time, such new equipment as the advance of the automobile service made desirable until the fine new catalogue, issued just after his passing and well on the way under his supervision, contained over seventy illustrations of compressor outfits, car washers, air dispensers, etc. Their sale extends throughout both hemispheres, South Africa, South America, Australia, and New Zealand being good customers, as well as Mexico and Canada.

Dr. Dunlap married, August 10, 1885, Rhoda S. Brigham, a daughter of Noble S. and Elsie (Howe) Brigham; and of this union were born

children: 1. Nenna, who married Ellis Kenyon; and they have a daughter, Barbara Ann. Mrs. Kenyon is now treasurer of the Globe Manufacturing Company. 2. William Elden, who married Ruth A. Barrett; and they have a daughter, Gloria. William Elden Dunlap is general manager and first vice-president and purchasing agent of the company. 3. Ralph E., who married Lois Barrett; and they have a daughter, Patricia. He is assistant superintendent and chief engineer, also second vice-president of the corporation; a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Mrs. Dunlap, who survives her beloved and distinguished husband, continues to reside in Battle Creek. She was, especially during the earlier years of severest struggle, his first assistant and close confidante in the business office and is therefore able to follow him as president of the company, continuing his policies and carrying forward the duties involved with keen interest and careful attention. She interests herself in music and philanthropy, is a hostess of gracious charm, well regarded for her business and social integrity, and takes her greatest satisfaction in the well-being and happiness of her children and grandchildren. Delmar Putnam, who was associated with Dr. Dunlap for many years, is superintendent of the Globe plant. Hence the industrial structure erected by the doctor continues in the hands of the family, and old-time associates share in its success. Such would have been his wish, for he was of the fairest of men in his relationships.

Public-spirited, loyal to the community affairs of Battle Creek and the advancement of Michigan, Dr. Dunlap supported all major movements for the advancement of city and Commonwealth. He is especially remembered with appreciation for his work with the late Dr. A. S. Kimball, in establishing Base Hospital No. 100, Battle Creek, a project for which he worked unceasingly. He introduced the "Vapor massage" into medical practice, wrote learned treatises on his experiments as a physician and surgeon-specialist for periodicals of the profession, and in fine did all he could, to the fullest of his large talent, for furtherance of the medical world.

Dr. Dunlap was a devotee of outdoor life, a true nature lover, and greatly enjoyed fishing and hunting, especially deer hunting. A happy event which he enjoyed bringing to mind was a trip he made as physician-companion to George Wharton James while he was compiling data for the book, "In and Around the Grand Canyon." The two men were firm friends, true intimates of the spirit. Congenial, with a ready smile and firm hand-

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clasp, Dr. Dunlap drew to himself legion friends, indeed, and was wealthy in this respect. He was a communicant of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and lived his religious views as he professed them, a man of integrity.

Though that which was mortal has passed, the acts wrought in a replete life of service to mankind are of enduring quality, and will long enrich the world for their excellence. Truth, justice, public service—these were three of Dr. Dunlap's ideals. His genius lay in his great ability to excel in chosen fields.

FOOTE, CHARLES P., Business Executive—Universally recognized among his wide circle of friends as a man of unique stability of character and highest ideals, Charles P. Foote was prominent in fraternal and social affairs of Grand Rapids, Michigan, as well as in the business world where his ingenuity and ability and industry had made for him a significant place. He was a generous giver to charities in Grand Rapids, where charitable workers always counted upon obtaining his subscription before the opening of the drive they were conducting to head the list of givers and lend impetus to the campaign. In church work also he was a leader, for he served many years as trustee of the First Methodist Church and taught a class in the Methodist Sunday school.

Mr. Foote was born in Hobart, Delaware County, New York, the son of William S. and Mary A. (Blish) Foote, both representing families long well known in the Empire State. William S. Foote was a prominent wholesale and retail hardware dealer, in Hobart, and sent his son, after he had completed the work offered in the Hobart schools, to school in Cortland, New York. Death of the father occurred, however, when the son was only nineteen years of age, whereupon the latter assumed charge of the business and managed it successfully for several years. Following his marriage, in 1883, he went to Kansas, where he was associated for two years with the hardware firm of Blish, Mize and Sillman, leaving that State to come to Grand Rapids. In the city where he was to work out such a splendid life of personal success and service to his fellowmen, Mr. Foote was first associated with Foster, Stevens & Company, but eventually left that concern to be with the Royal Embalming Company.

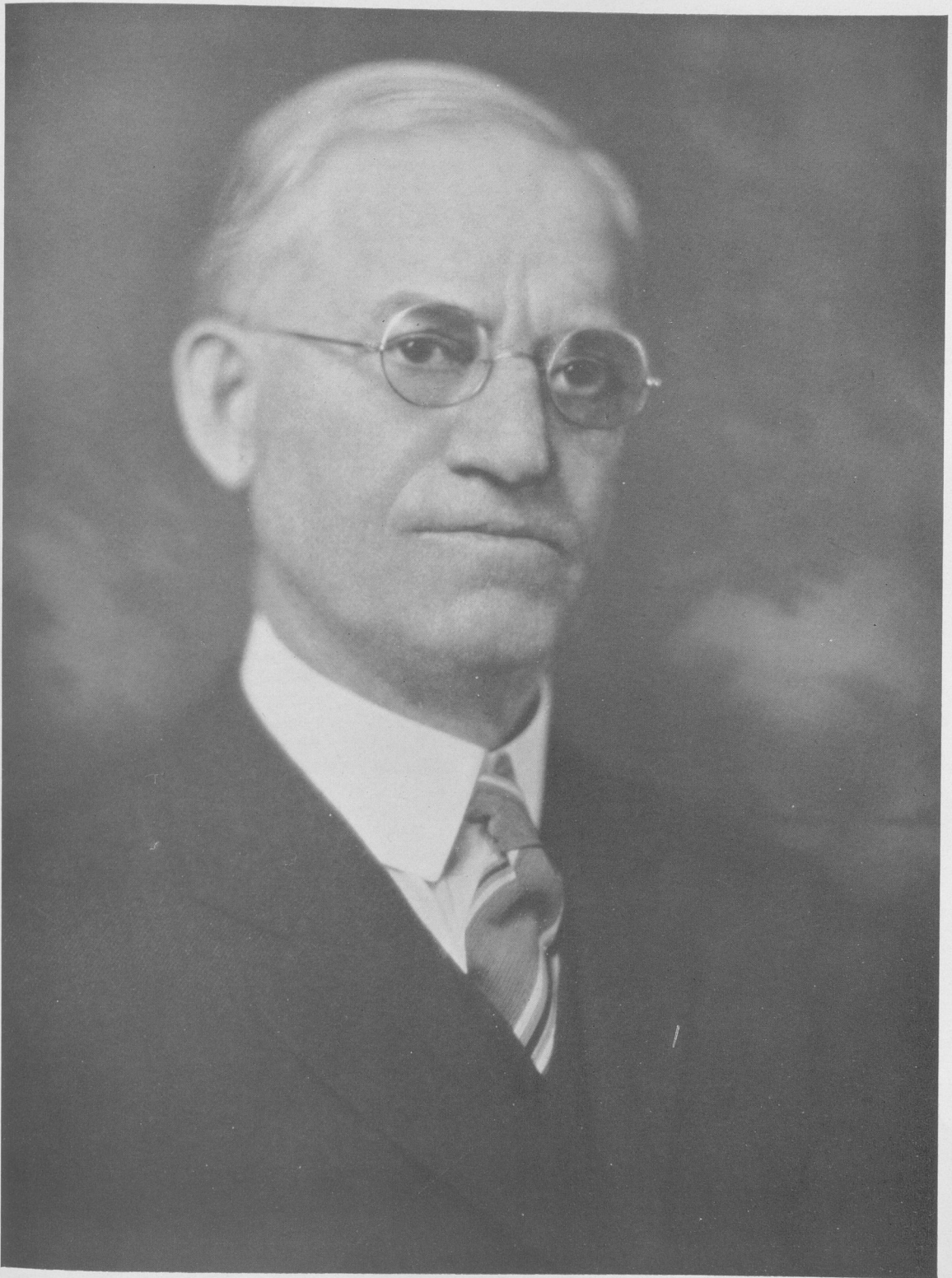
In 1909 Mr. Foote, in association with F. A. Stone, formed the Clipper Belt Lacer Company, to manufacture a device for which they had acquired the patent in the East. The company was and is alone in its field of belt lacers manufacture,

and developed an extensive distribution, both domestic and foreign. Mr. Foote served as president of the company from 1909 until, in 1919, he retired from that office because of ill health, and was largely responsible for placing the business upon the outstanding productive basis that gave Mr. Foote the reputation for being a highly successful business executive. Among other business men of Grand Rapids, Mr. Foote was highly esteemed, and they sought his friendship and association. He was a member of York Blue Lodge and had become a thirty-second degree Mason. He was also a member of the Masonic Country Club, and the Cascade Hills Country Club.

Mr. Foote married, on June 6, 1883, Elvira Stevens, daughter of Samuel Hoyt and Elvira (Sherman) Stevens, whose ancestors were among the pioneers of New York State, where the Stevens farm was located in the beautiful Catskill Mountains. Together they worked out a home life that was so ideal as to be constantly wondered at and emulated by their friends.

When Mr. Foote died, July 30, 1926, the extent of his interest in human welfare and the betterment of conditions under which mankind must live was indicated by the fact that he left bequests to the First Methodist Church, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the D. A. Blodgett Home for Children, the Clark Memorial Home, the Blodgett Memorial Association, the Woman's Home Association, and Albion College. His death was sincerely mourned, not only by a loving family, but by men and women throughout Grand Rapids, who, through years of association, had come to appreciate to the fullest the sterling worth of a man who did not deviate from the path that he considered righteous, just, and yet humane, and who built the structure of his own life always with regard to the interrelationships it had with others.

FRITZ, PHILIP, Inventor-Manufacturer—Industrious and accomplished, charitable and considerate of others at all times, such is the record of the late Philip Fritz, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, whose name will go down in the history of this city as one of the pioneers in the upbuilding of this modern, thriving community and as one of the foremost citizens of his generation. Mr. Fritz, whose death occurred June 1, 1927, was head of the Grand Rapids Cabinet Company for forty-five years, a concern which enjoyed a nation-wide reputation, while he, himself, achieved success and distinction as an inventor of practical



P. Mitz

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ability. He was the originator of the modern ice-cream cabinet and his organization is the largest manufacturer of ice-cream cabinets in the world. In the general life of Grand Rapids, he was always a leader and gave generously of his time and material aid to charitable and philanthropic institutions, regardless of race or creed.

Mr. Fritz was born on a farm in Wright Township, Ottawa County, Michigan, May 7, 1856, son of Frank George and Mary (Gerber) Fritz, his father having been born in Eckertstall, Alsace, and his mother in Eckerstweiler, Alsace. They both came to the United States when very young, making the voyage in sailing vessels which took many weeks to cross the seas, being married in Ohio. Frank George Fritz was one of the pioneer settlers of Ottawa County, Michigan. Securing a grant of land in what was then virgin territory, he proceeded to clear away the forest and planted a farm around his little, rustic home. It was often necessary for him to walk to the nearest settlement to obtain provisions and the necessities of life which he carried on his back, or if he made the trip by ox-team, it required three hours over rough, almost impassable roads. He and his wife experienced all the hardships and discomforts attendant on hewing a home from the wilderness but they never became discouraged, and through their patience and endurance they accomplished their aim. Mr. Fritz came to Grand Rapids about 1883 and died in this city in 1898. His wife had died comparatively young a number of years before.

Philip Fritz attended the little country school in his district whenever his help was not needed on the family farm, for as a boy, he helped his father clear away the timber for the farm and aided in all the chores necessary to its cultivation. The greatest part of his education was obtained after leaving school through personal study and deep reading, as well as with actual experience gained through contact with the world of business. As a boy of twelve, he made a number of trips to Muskegon, Michigan, taking butter and eggs to the markets of that city, journeys which were filled with adventure in those pioneer days. As lumbering was naturally the chief industry of this heavily wooded district, Mr. Fritz entered this line of endeavor as a youth, being first employed near his home, and later going to the northern part of the State. Subsequently, he went to Kansas, but later returned to Michigan and settled in Grand Rapids, where he learned the trade of carpenter. He mastered thoroughly his chosen trade, and became engaged in building construction work with one of the early contractors

of this city. Possessing a keen, native intelligence and quick perception, in six months he was advanced to the position of foreman in charge of erecting houses for this firm. Being young and inexperienced at that time, Mr. Fritz did not understand blue-print reading and often told of how he lost much sleep worrying over the building operations. However, he was determined to succeed and he applied himself to his task with the same intensity which characterized his entire career, surmounting all difficulties and becoming one of the most efficient builders of his day. In 1882, Mr. Fritz formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Felix Gissler, and together they started a wagon shop at Bridge Street and Alabama Avenue, where they operated on a small scale at first, manufacturing wagons and sleighs which were greatly in demand at that time. Their firm, known as Gissler and Fritz, grew steadily as the quality and superior excellence of their vehicles became better known, and business expanded to such an extent that they purchased land at First Street and Alabama Avenue, where they erected a large manufacturing plant to meet the requirements of the trade. In this factory, they began the manufacture of fine maple flooring in addition to their other products, and this flooring was installed in some of Grand Rapids' most prominent buildings, among which were the early Young Men's Christian Association, and various schools and churches. In the midst of their brilliant success, a disastrous fire destroyed their plant and occasioned considerable loss, but undismayed they courageously began over again. Joseph Goedel, Mr. Fritz's cousin, who had also become a member of the firm, died in 1906, and Mr. Fritz, having bought out Mr. Gissler's interest, now acquired the Goedel interest from Mrs. Goedel, the widow.

Having a truly creative genius, Mr. Fritz was the inventor and patentee of a number of worthwhile devices, a patent gate being his first notable work. A sleigh "knee" brought him royalties for many years, while he also manufactured a line of drafting room furniture. In originating and manufacturing ice cream cabinets, Mr. Fritz attained his greatest prominence. He formed the Chocolate Cooler Company, after giving up the manufacture of vehicles, which concern produced equipment for candy-makers. About 1912, this became the Grand Rapids Cabinet Company, the entire attention of the organization being then devoted to the manufacture and sale of ice cream cabinets. He produced the first modern ice cream cabinet, and the great success of the concern which he headed was due to his ability to improve

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past models and to introduce new features as the result of his inventive genius. Mr. Fritz, although one of the most active business men of his city, was always ready and willing to aid any deserving cause, and his charities extended to all parts of the city. He had served as a member of the board of directors of St. Mary's Hospital, to which he was a liberal supporter, and was also on the board of the House of Good Shepherd. His fraternal affiliations were with the Knights of Columbus, in which he attained the fourth degree, the Germania Aid and the Holy Name societies. His religious adherence was given to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. He had a deep sympathy for his less fortunate fellow-citizens and assisted generously the poor and unfortunate, being impartial in his aid while always practical in giving where his support would help most. The Butterworth Hospital was one of his charities, while it is said in grateful remembrance of him that "every room of the Little Sisters of the Poor Home reflects his generosity."

Philip Fritz married, January 15, 1884, Anna Scheidel, daughter of Ferdinand and Catharine (Vierheilig) Scheidel, both of whom were born in Germany and came to this country, being remembered by a former generation as highly respected pioneers of Alpine, Kent County, Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Fritz were born ten children, of whom five are living: 1. Frances. 2. Edward, married Cecelia Feuerstein, and they have six children, Mary Ellen, Philip, Jean, Barbara, Edward, and John. 3. Isabel, married Wilbert Ley, and they have three children, John Philip, Patricia and Mary Lou. 4. Mary, married John Knapp, and they have four children, Geraldine, Charlotte, Herbert, and Winifred. 5. Dorothy, a student at St. Mary's College, near South Bend, Indiana.

Mr. Fritz died as the result of injuries sustained when he was struck by an automobile as he was walking on the sidewalk near his office. His death was a severe shock to his large circle of friends who realized and appreciated his great worth as one of the most accomplished men of his community as well as one of the greatest workers in behalf of municipal advancement and civic welfare. His career is a splendid example of what a man can do to advance himself if he is determined to succeed. Mr. Fritz practically educated himself, having had few advantages when a child, but he let nothing overcome him and he worked energetically to surmount any and all obstacles in his path. He was sincere in all his dealings with others, open and candid at all times, keeping

before his eyes the eternal maxim, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

McNARY, JOHN R., Attorney—A distinguished figure in Kansas and Indiana life for many years, John R. McNary came of a family which has produced many men and women of prominence during all periods of the Nation's history. He himself was a man of exceptional talents. As a lawyer he had few equals in the courts before which he practiced. As a civic leader few, indeed, could match his record of constructive service. He gave his allegiance to the highest phases and principles of right and furthered the cause of progress.

Mr. McNary was born at Bergenstown, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1846, a son of James McNary, who was a Pennsylvania farmer, and member of an old pre-Revolutionary Colonial family. The McNarys came originally to America from Scotland, and there has always been a family of high rank, socially, professionally, and intellectually. John R. McNary of this record, was a cousin of Senator McNary. Other equally prominent names occur in the family descent.

John R. McNary was educated in the Pennsylvania public schools and taught for a time to earn money in order that he might continue his studies. Determining upon a legal career, he attended college first in Bloomfield, Ohio, later graduated at Concord, Ohio, and was subsequently admitted to the bar in that State. He began the practice of his profession with his brother, Joseph McNary, now a wealthy retired banker of Indianapolis, and in Peru, Indiana, and later for ten years was associated with him at Logansport, Indiana, having a fine lucrative practice. He also acquired much property in Indiana, and was soon a well-known figure in his section of the State.

During the period of the Civil War, Mr. McNary served in his country's cause as a member of the 78th Ohio Infantry. At the termination of that conflict, he returned to the pursuits of peace and his varied activities in the legal field. In the course of years, Mr. McNary became impressed by the opportunities which Kansas offered, and after mature consideration, he decided to move to Topeka which was long to be his home. Here again he won immediate success in his profession. The demands on his services constantly increased and he acquired wide fame. Brilliant in his legal talents and logical faculties, deeply learned in all phases of the law, he naturally became one of the most successful attorneys in all of Shawnee County. All recognized him as

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Joel R. Hopkins

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more than a lawyer of high legal ability. He was the highest type of man, a great civic leader, and a power for righteousness. His efforts contributed much to the advancement of the city. He led in the establishment of parks, in the movement for better streets and city buildings, city recreation grounds and all improvements generally. For two terms of four years each, he was assistant prosecuting attorney for Shawnee County, serving in that office with great success for eight years. Other phases of life engaged his attention equally. He was very prominent socially, and took a particularly active interest in musical development. It was he who organized the well-known McNary Quartet comprised of his two sisters, one brother and himself, a very fine musical group which contributed much to the enjoyment of those musically inclined.

John R. McNary married, at Peru, Indiana, on October 20, 1870, Mary Ervilla Flagg, daughter of John Flagg, famous judge of Indiana, and member of an old and distinguished family of the State. They became the parents of three children: 1. J. Oris, editor and owner of the "Daily Citizen," at Anacortes, Washington. 2. Stella May, wife of Fred L. Carson of San Antonio, Texas. They have five children: John H., Ermyn, Leon Donald, Clement Corwin, and Mary Adel. 3. James Earl, deceased. Mr. Carson is a prominent figure in railroad circles of the South, serving as assistant superintendent of motive power for the Southern Pacific Lines. Mrs. Carson is also a woman of great prominence not only in the State, but in the Nation. A brief record of her life follows.

Stella May (McNary) Carson was born at Logansport, Indiana, on February 17, 1873, and married, at Chicago, on October 16, 1893. Always interested in music, she has become a nationally known leader in club and musical circles of the country. Mrs. Carson is a director of the National Federation of Music Clubs, and director of the National State and District clubs. Her "By-laws and Constitution for Choir Organizations," compiled and prepared by her, is used all over America. Mrs. Carson is also chairman of music in the religious (educational) branch of the Federation of Music Clubs, chairman of the American composers branch of that body and also chairman of its community music branch. She is chairman of the music education committee of the Laural Heights Methodist Episcopal Church at San Antonio, and a leader in all things musical there, also having charge of the music in both the leading Methodist and Baptist churches of the city. She is chairman of the music depart-

ment of the Women's Club. Mrs. Carson is herself a musician of fine ability and thorough training. She studied music at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, is now a teacher of voice, a well-known soloist, and executive organizer of musical movements through all Texas. Mrs. Carson has also taken an active part in social work, in physical culture development, athletics, and child training. Few women of Texas are more widely known for their useful activities.

John R. McNary died on December 23, 1913. His passing brought deep sorrow to his many friends everywhere. A man who led in his profession, in community and city affairs, he enjoyed success, but he also loved all the finest things of life. A brilliant mind and a beautiful spirit both were his. Men of this type are rare in any community or circle and they can ill be spared.

HOPKINS, JOEL CHANDLER, Judge—

One of the most prominent judges and members of the bar of Calhoun County, Michigan, Judge Joel Chandler Hopkins was a man who won a place of honor and distinction in the life of the city of Battle Creek, in which he lived, and who came to be widely and favorably known throughout his entire State. As lawyer, judge, teacher, serious student and thinker, friend and head of his family, Judge Hopkins was an individual of unusual merit, one who ever acted wisely and intelligently and with the best interests of all people concerned at heart. Kindly in his attitude toward his fellowmen, eager to promote the welfare of his community and its citizens, thoroughly honest in all his relationships, he possessed those qualities which rendered him an excellent judge for many years of the Thirty-seventh Judicial Court of Michigan; and his death could not but bring profound sorrow and regret to the city in which he had lived and to its people.

Judge Hopkins was born in Charleston, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in 1857, of Scottish ancestry, and had liberal educational opportunities. He was graduated from the high school at Battle Creek in 1880, and then spent two years at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, dividing his time there between the literary and law courses. Upon returning to Battle Creek, he continued the study of law in the offices of Brown and Thomas; and, having largely mastered the principles of jurisprudence, he successfully passed examinations and was admitted to the bar in 1884. Immediately he commenced the practice of his profession; and in August of the following year, 1885, formed a partnership with Will A. Crosby (see

accompanying biography), with whom he continued to be associated for two years. From 1887 onward, however, he remained alone in his practice. From the first he enjoyed a large and profitable clientele, for he soon demonstrated his ability to cope with intricate problems of jurisprudence, and showed that he was thoroughly equipped for the difficult duties of the law. Up to the time of his election to the bench, he was engaged in a general law practice, and won high standing as a consulting attorney and a safe advisor. Upon retiring from the bench, after having been defeated in the elections by his successor, Judge Walter H. North, he resumed his legal practice, which failing health permitted him to continue only intermittently. It was in 1903 that Judge Hopkins took up his duties as presiding judge of the Thirty-seventh Judicial Court of this State, and he continued in office until 1906, the year preceding his death.

Also active in the business and civic affairs of Battle Creek, Judge Hopkins was, early in his career, alderman representing the First Ward of his city, and also a member of the Board of Public Works when the sewage system was inaugurated in 1892. Four years later, in 1896, he was named by Judge Swan, of Detroit, to act as commissioner of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, and resigned only when called to the bench. He was, in 1897, city attorney of Battle Creek, having held this important post at the time when the first brick paving was laid and the city charter was revised. His method of levying and assessing for pavement has since been followed by his successors in office. In 1899 he was nominated for mayor of Battle Creek on the Democratic ticket, and made a good record in that campaign despite the fact that he was fighting in a Republican stronghold. In the next year, 1900, he was nominated as a Presidential elector from his Congressional district by the Democratic State Convention, and in 1902 was nominated by his party for the judgeship of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County. He was the first Democrat ever elected to this office, and the first citizen of Battle Creek to fill this position since a period forty years earlier. The election of Judge Hopkins, despite the fact that the Republican ticket won by an average majority of about nine hundred votes, indicated the esteem and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-townsmen. On January 1, 1903, he assumed his duties of office, which he discharged with full dignity and distinction. For a number of years, both during and after his period of judgeship, Judge Hopkins was also active in the business affairs of Battle Creek, where he was secretary

and legal counsel for the Citizens' Electric Light Company.

Into all of his activities Judge Hopkins put the full measure of his energy and enthusiasm, with the result that he was admired and respected on all sides; and, ten years after his death, the Calhoun County Bar Association received from his widow, Mrs. Belle A. (Crosby) Hopkins, a life-size portrait of her late husband. Upon that memorable occasion in 1917, when the Circuit Court of the county opened on September 10, appropriate ceremonies were held, and many were the reminiscences that were expressed by the members of the bar. The oil painting, thirty by forty inches, showed the judge in a listening posture, the figure standing out on the canvas in bold relief, the eyes with their familiar twinkle, subtle and clear; it was painted by J. H. D. Ferguson, of Battle Creek. At the presentation exercises, T. A. Atwood, Chicago attorney-at-law, who came especially to Battle Creek for the ceremonies, told much of his knowledge of the character and life of Judge Hopkins, painting a vivid word-picture of the man that he was, a word-picture that few could paint, for few men knew the judge as did Mr. Atwood.

"It was my good fortune to know Judge Hopkins in a more intimate way than any of you," said Mr. Atwood, going on to tell of their acquaintanceship formed when they went to school together in Battle Creek many years before. The two men, then mere youths, were alike in many ways, eager for an education and for a professional career; and they roomed together, thereby saving money to keep their school expenses at a minimum. They both taught school, and again were room-mates at the University of Michigan; while, in later years, they visited one another many times a year. "Judge Hopkins was a thorough student and a good lawyer," said Mr. Atwood. "The success which he attained was due to his studious and careful attention to details. None of the *minutiae* of a case or a transaction escaped him. It has been my observation that those in our profession who rely on natural gifts of language as oratorical accomplishments rarely succeed. They usually rely on this to the exclusion of laborious attention and study. Judge Hopkins did not rely for success upon anything other than great industry, close attention and sterling honesty. These were the foundation stones on which he built his success. All of us regret his being cut off so early in life, for we feel his usefulness to the community had just begun. In his death the city and county lost one of their most respected citizens, the Calhoun

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County Bar one of its best equipped and ablest members, and I personally lost one of my nearest and dearest friends." Other members of the bar of Calhoun County expressed their opinions of Judge Hopkins and told of their experiences with this great man and judge, of his studies in youth, his devotion to friends and professional colleagues, his special consideration of young attorneys during the period of his service on the bench, his achievements, and his constant kindness to others of the people whom he knew. His death, which occurred on April 28, 1907, caused untold sorrow, but his memory will live long after the event of his physical passing, to encourage and inspire others whose lives may in years to come follow the same praiseworthy and useful bent as his own.

In October, 1887, Judge Hopkins married Belle A. Crosby, daughter of the late Peter Crosby. Their union was one of great happiness, and she proved a most devoted and helpful companion to him. She came of a noted family her father having been born near Bath, Steuben County, New York, on April 10, 1823, himself the son of Anthony and Ruby (Potter) Crosby, who died while he was still quite young. Peter Crosby received a good common school education by working on a farm in winter for his board, and at the age of eighteen came to Battle Creek with his brother, Randall Crosby, arriving here in 1841, and went into debt to buy one hundred and forty acres of land. He cut the timber, cleared the land, paid for the farm, built a good home, and there lived until 1865. He married, on July 4, 1851, Mary J. Webster, daughter of William and Malinda (Jones) Webster, both natives of New York State, who subsequently came to Ohio, and, in 1840, to Michigan, settling near what is now Charlotte, buying a farm which is now a part of Charlotte, and another tract of farmland three miles out of the town; they lived in Charlotte, and there educated their children. Mr. Webster, who assisted in editing the first paper published at Charlotte in behalf of the Whig party, was accidentally killed by a falling tree on April 1, 1843, while his widow died on March 6, 1883. Peter Crosby and his wife were well known and highly esteemed citizens, people who contributed liberally to all good causes and had many friends throughout Michigan. They had the following children: 1. Julius E. 2. Will A., whose record accompanies this biography. 3. Belle A., widow of the late Judge Joel C. Hopkins.

CROSBY, HON. WILL A., Lawyer, Former State Legislator—A prominent attorney, former member of the Michigan State Legislature, and

a citizen widely known throughout the State for his oratory, especially in political campaigns, Will A. Crosby was born in Calhoun County, Michigan, June 11, 1863, son of Peter and Mary J. (Webster) Crosby. His father, Peter Crosby, was born near Bath, Steuben County, New York, on April 10, 1823, son of Anthony and Ruby (Potter) Crosby. A further review of Peter Crosby will be found in the biography of Judge Joel C. Hopkins, which accompanies this. To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Crosby were born three children: 1. Julius E. 2. Will A., of further mention herein. 3. Belle A., the widow of the late Judge Joel Chandler Hopkins.

The Hon. Will A. Crosby, of whom this is a record, was prominent for many years in business, politics and the law, and was endowed with a forensic ability most difficult to equal, which rendered him a figure of especial importance and usefulness in political campaigns. He was born in Battle Creek Township, Calhoun County, Michigan, on June 11, 1863, as stated at the opening of this biographical account, and spent his boyhood days in Battle Creek. Here he was graduated from the city high school on June 22, 1881, and later from the Stone Business College, after which he taught school in Le Roy Township and subsequently was given charge of the books of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. On June 22, 1885, he entered the law office of Hulbert and Mechem when he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Mr. Crosby formed a partnership with Judge Joel C. Hopkins, and in 1887, he removed to Reed City, where he remained engaged in the practice of his profession until March, 1890. While there he served as city attorney. Four years later, in 1894, he began his practice in Battle Creek, where, in the years that ensued, he was eminently successful in his undertakings. Here he was retained in many of the city's most noteworthy cases, among them the celebrated Sanderson "glass eating" case. His first real prominence came from the defense that he made of the alleged train wreckers during the "Pullman" strike period. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Crosby was elected to the State Legislature from the Western District of Calhoun County, and in the next session of the State legislative body took an active part in all important measures, proving himself an orator of no mean ability.

His special powers of oratory made Mr. Crosby a more than ordinarily effective speaker in political campaigns, with the result that his aid was frequently sought by party leaders. Favorably known throughout Michigan for his zeal in the campaigns, he would, according to those who

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knew him best, have gone much further both in politics and his profession if he had been spared for a longer life. But even though he died while a comparatively young man, he was one of Calhoun County's outstanding lawyers. Possessing the physical appearance of an orator and a dignified bearing that readily commanded the respect of his fellows, he had an ability that was recognized by both his friends and his enemies, although he had as few of the latter as possible for any man to have; and the influence that he exerted, upon party leaders and ordinary workaday folk alike, marked him as one of the most distinguished and powerful figures of his time.

The following is a memorial tribute and resolution adopted by the Calhoun County Bar Association:

Will A. Crosby, a member of Calhoun County Bar, died after a lingering illness of several years at his home in the city of Battle Creek, on the first day of November, 1907. Mr. Crosby was born in Battle Creek Township in 1863 and his entire life was spent in Calhoun County with the exception of a few years when he practiced law in Reed City. He graduated from the Battle Creek High School in 1881 and shortly thereafter entered the office of Hulbert & Mechem and pursued a course of legal study until the year 1885, when he was admitted to the bar. For two years he practiced law in partnership with the late Honorable Joel C. Hopkins and in 1887 he removed to Reed City and there remained in the active practice of his profession until the year 1891. While residing in Reed City he was chosen city attorney and performed the duties of the office with much credit. After leaving Reed City he returned to Battle Creek, where he made his home until the time of his death, although his business interest prior to his last sickness required him to spend considerable of his time in the city of Detroit.

He was an ardent and enthusiastic Republican and was prominent in local and State politics, having been elected Representative in the State Legislature from the Second District of Calhoun County in 1899 and served as such during the session of 1899 and 1900.

Mr. Crosby had a happy faculty of going direct to the vital questions in a case, whether of fact or law, and the positiveness of his arguments reinforced his sincerity. During the forty-four years of his life he established for himself an enviable reputation as a successful trial lawyer, and had he been permitted to survive the allotted time of a man's sojourn on earth, we predict a place for him among the foremost successful trial lawyers of this Commonwealth.

To those who were personally acquainted with Will A. Crosby his good qualities strongly predominated. He was the personification of neatness in the drafting of legal papers and in the preparation of a case for trial, he worked with a pertinacity and intentness remarkable. No work was too hard, no situation too complicated. He met all with a determination to conquer and his success in notable cases he managed was assured because of the enthusiasm and continued effort he brought, both in the preparation and in the trial. He

was optimistic by nature and always saw the silver lining in the cloud. He never thought of failure and never knew when he was beaten. His courage withstood opposition after his professional life was ended. He stood the long wearing torture of physical disease and decay with a smile on his wan face and a courage that was remarkable. During those five years or more of terrible suffering, when the hearts of his friends and relatives were beating in despair and gloom, he looked on the bright side of life and never gave up. He died with hopes high and determination unflagging.

He was a man of strong and robust convictions, yet in temperament and disposition he was very kind. Warm blood coursed in his veins and he could resent an insult or denounce a wrong as forcibly as any one.

It was a pleasure to know him, he had a keen sense of humor and was a good companion. He loved his friends, and his make-up was such that he could forgive his enemy, although it was hard to forget. In the circle of his intimates he had many warm friends who know of many good deeds performed in a quiet and unostentatious way.

Your committee respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Calhoun County Bar Association, that we deplore the death of Honorable Will A. Crosby and hereby extend our sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be transmitted to the mother, the sister and the brother of the deceased, and also that they be spread upon the records of this court.

FRANK W. CLAPP,
JESSE M. HATCH,
DUANE C. SALISBURY.

BOTZLER, GEORGE, Stockman—From his boyhood George Botzler loved horses. He liked to see them in action, to study their physical qualities and their traits, to breed them to higher standards for the benefit of mankind. And, being a natural lover of these animals, he rose to great heights in producing quality by intelligent breeding and care. In a land like the State of Texas, where horse and cattle breeding are traditions and where he spent the last years of his life, George Botzler built up a reputation as a breeder of fine horseflesh that was second to none in the Commonwealth. But there was another side of this man that appealed as strongly to his acquaintances as his intimate knowledge of his business. It was his intensely human character. Self-educated and self-made himself, he had an ardent sympathy for all men in their struggles with life and there was never a time when his help was required to offset another's ill fortune that his hand did not go deep and come forth filled for the one who needed. Filled with vitality and good humor, he was the center of interest wherever stockmen and breeders gathered, for they knew that he could tell an entertaining story as well as he could advise them

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in their ambitions and that they could learn while they listened. Genial, kindly, generous and of buoyant spirit, he gave his whole heart to his family, his business and his friends, remembered for his many attractive qualities and revered for his contributions to the progress of the State of Texas, his adopted homeland.

His birthplace was St. Louis, Missouri, September 23, 1860. He was a son of a highly respected family and was left an orphan in infancy. Educated in the public schools, he early displayed that affection for horses that became an obsession as the years went by and he soon became engaged in their breeding. Successful in his native State, he came to Texas when he was thirty years of age and established himself as a breeder and trader at Ennis, near Dallas, where he remained until 1915, when he permanently settled in the larger city and continued his work. He was the breeder and owner of many fine racing horses and did a great deal for the improvement of stables. He followed the principles of the Democratic party and attended the Baptist Church. His death occurred in Dallas, Texas, September 22, 1922.

George Botzler married, in Dallas, October 23, 1887, Sally Hickman, daughter of Peter Taylor and Desdie (Dyer) Hickman, the former a wealthy planter of Louisiana, whose father was a native of Paris, France, and whose magnificent plantations on the Mississippi River above New Orleans were the rendezvous of many famous men of the day, among the regular guests having been Governor Blanchard of Louisiana. They were the parents of one child: Thelma, now at home with her mother.

George Botzler understood human nature as well as he did that of horses and he appreciated the value of personal improvement, never neglecting an opportunity to profit from his intercourse with men. He knew their virtues and their frailties and was appreciative of the one and tolerant of the other, always ready with a kindly word or an open purse for those who needed either. He is said never to have taken advantage of a man in his life, a tribute to character of the highest quality, and his passing was sincerely mourned by a multitude of friends throughout a great district of his adopted State.

STEVENS, FREDERICK WAEIR, Internationally Prominent Banker—The recipient of many honors in recognition of his distinguished attainments, the late Frederick Waeir Stevens, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who was president of the Michigan Trust Company of this city, was well known in international circles for his great

ability as a banker, while earlier in his career he made a name for himself in legal and railroad affairs. Mr. Stevens, whose death occurred November 2, 1926, was one of those rare, self-made men whom no country but America could produce and his remarkable career is an inspiring record of progress and achievements, accomplished through his own sturdy efforts from the time, when as a poor boy, he first entered the race for success. For many years he was associated with the renowned house of J. P. Morgan and Company in their general banking business in which he was so expert, while in 1920 he was appointed a representative of the so-called American Group in the International Consortium for China and spent several years in the Orient.

Mr. Stevens was born in Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, May 24, 1865, on Queen Victoria's birthday, a source of much pride to him as a boy. He was the son of Linus and Mary Elizabeth (Waeir) Stevens, both of whom were born in New York State, his father being of English descent and his mother of Scotch descent. They became part of the great migration which swept westward, locating in Michigan in early pioneer days. Linus Stevens was active in farming and was a carpenter by trade. When Frederick W. Stevens was but two years of age, the family moved to Osceola County, settling on an uncleared homestead two miles south of Ashton, where they remained two years, after which they located in Hersey.

Frederick Waeir Stevens came to Grand Rapids with his parents in 1877. His education was received in the schools of Hersey and of this city, which he attended for short periods only. At the age of twelve, he became cash boy in Wurzburg's Dry Goods Store, working twelve hours a day and on Saturdays, thirteen. After one year in the business world, he returned to school where he studied for two years, lacking but two years of graduation from high school. While attending school, he aided in the family support by carrying, selling, and folding newspapers, besides taking any odd jobs which would increase his earnings. When he was fifteen years of age, he entered the law office of Taggart, Stone and Earle, as office-boy, and here received his first acquaintance with the legal profession. Ambitious to advance, he found time from his many duties in the office to read the various law books, having been encouraged by the members of the firm who recognized his aptitude for this learned profession. Accordingly, he decided to study for the bar, and after five years' connection with that office, entered the University of Michigan from

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which he was graduated in law two years later, 1887. He had financed his own way through college with his savings from his previous occupation. Being admitted to the Bar of the State of Michigan, Mr. Stevens began his practice in this city in partnership with William Alden Smith, under the firm name of Smith and Stevens. This association continued for three years when Mr. Stevens was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney and held that office for two years, receiving considerable praise from Federal jurists for his excellent manner of handling the cases which came to him. Mr. Stevens then entered into partnership with the late M. J. Smiley and William Alden Smith under the name, Smiley, Smith and Stevens, which continued for five years when he became a member of the legal firm of Crane, Norris and Stevens. After three years in that association, Mr. Stevens retired to become General Counsel for the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, with his headquarters in Detroit where he made his home for eight years. During the later years of his railroad activity, his duties became increasingly executive and brought him into contact with the eastern concerns interested in the system, principal of whom were George W. Perkins and J. P. Morgan. With these men, Mr. Stevens was later associated in New York, having received an offer in 1909 to join the staff of J. P. Morgan and Company, which he accepted and held for seven years, taking a direct, active part in the general banking affairs of that great establishment. Thinking never of himself, Mr. Stevens had worked so intensely that he was threatened with a nervous breakdown; he therefore resigned his position and with Mrs. Stevens made a tour of the Orient, spending a year traveling, principally in China.

Upon his return to America in considerably improved health, Mr. Stevens found that Mr. Morgan would not accept his resignation, so he continued his association with the Morgan interests. In that connection, he was engaged chiefly in special matters relating to the financial affairs of corporations in different parts of the country. In 1920, he was honored by being appointed representative in China of the American Group in the International Consortium for China, this being one of four groups which were the British, French and Japanese; the American group consisting of approximately forty leading banks between the Atlantic and Pacific, headed by J. P. Morgan and Company. Mr. Stevens remained in Peking for three years in the work of stabilizing Chinese finances and after completing his duties, was the recipient of many flattering offers from

Chinese bankers to remain in their country to assist in putting the Chinese currency on a stable basis, all of which he declined. Shortly after his return to the United States, Mr. Stevens was offered the position of president of the Michigan Trust Company, of Grand Rapids, to succeed President Withey who wished to retire, he being the unanimous choice of the directors. Accepting this position in 1924, Mr. Stevens directed the affairs of this banking institution with exceptional success until his death, being splendidly equipped and fitted by his unusual and highly valuable experience in banking matters. In 1916, Mr. Stevens built an attractive, comfortable and artistic home at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which was surrounded by spacious grounds, beautifully laid out, all of which afforded him great delight and pleasure, and here it was that he planned to retire. This wish he never attained as his great ability and faculty for accomplishing things caused him to be continually sought after; the world of business and finance would not permit a man of his worth to withdraw. In 1926, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens took an extended trip around the world and it was on this tour that he contracted the disease, the result of some exposure, which ultimately resulted in his death. He was not affiliated with any fraternal organizations. In June, 1923, he was signally honored by having conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan. He always held a deep love for his boyhood home city and gave his energetic support and influential aid to everything that tended to promote the best interests of Grand Rapids and the welfare of its people. He was also for many years a member of the Congregational Church of this city.

Frederick Waeir Stevens married, August 28, 1888, Nellie M. Henshaw, daughter of Hoyt and Mary Henshaw. To this union was born one son, Hoyt Henshaw, who died in 1904 at the age of fourteen years. Aside from the prominence which Mr. Stevens attained in his legal and financial activities, he was perhaps best known for his intensive, valuable work for the Red Cross during the recent World War. At the outbreak of the struggle, he organized a Red Cross headquarters in every county of Michigan and superintended the work of that vast organization. It was in this field of merciful endeavor that his remarkable executive ability was manifested to the public-at-large, heretofore being known only to his intimate business associates. The same sterling qualities which brought him success as a trial lawyer also proved a benefit to him in his career as a financier. He was a man of extraordinary

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patience and endurance, and gave each problem laid before him the same analytical study and examination, obtaining a solution after meticulously weighing all questions. Although his early educational advantages were limited, he nevertheless went on undaunted and became one of the most brilliant men of his time by later study, travel and the knowledge gained in his contacts in the business and professional world. The death of Mr. Stevens occasioned many beautiful and appreciative tributes to his memory in the public press of the entire country. The large number of editorials and resolutions of respect testified in a touching manner to the high esteem in which he was held by all.

CANFIELD, FRED CHARLES, Business Man and Prominent Fraternal Leader—In the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the late Fred Charles Canfield occupied for many years a notable place in the commercial, civic and fraternal activities, being particularly well known for his connections with the wall paper and paint industry as a partner in the firm of Canfield and Somers Company. Mr. Canfield, whose death occurred March 9, 1927, came to this city in his infancy and remained here all his life to become one of this community's highly esteemed citizens, holding the friendship of all through his readiness and willingness to render aid to the needy and to promote the best interests of his fellowmen at all times. He worked earnestly for the material, as well as the cultural development of his city, while in the social organizations and fraternal orders which have done so much for municipal progress by creating a spirit of good-fellowship, he was a popular, valued member.

Mr. Canfield was born in New York State, Christmas Day, 1869, son of Charles and Clarissa (Hamsher) Canfield, who came to Grand Rapids when their son was about six months old. Charles Canfield was prominent in the jewelry business of this section as a member of the firm of Canfield and Eaton. He also dealt considerably in real estate and accumulated much valuable property. He died early in life, leaving his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Fred Charles Canfield was educated in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan, but was obliged to leave high school upon the death of his father. Ever industrious and ambitious, as a boy he sold papers and lighted street lamps, and thus early in life exhibited the wonderful qualities of energy and desire to help that characterized his entire career. When he was fifteen years of age, he first became connected with the

wall paper and paint industry and after a short time became attached to the organization of the Dunham Wallpaper Company. Here he laid the foundation for his later successful career by making a thorough study of the industry and the products used, becoming familiar with the process of manufacture from the first step of purchasing the raw materials to the final stages when the finished material was ready for sale. His serious, purposeful nature combined with a pleasing personality caused him to advance as his ability and accomplishments were recognized and appreciated. He proceeded to the Harvey and Heystek Company and continued in this association until the death of Mr. Heystek, after which he became a partner of Mr. Heystek's son, and they operated the business under the firm name of Heystek and Canfield and for many years this was one of Grand Rapids' leading enterprises, even attracting national attention for their progressive business methods. Upon the death of Mr. Heystek, in 1915, Mr. Canfield purchased the retail department of the organization and established the firm of Canfield and Pearce, which was dissolved in 1920, and succeeded by the Canfield and Somers Company, in which Mr. Canfield actively served until he passed away. The concern which he headed was held in the highest repute by the residents of this city, and it executed contracts for many of the finest residences and public buildings. An energetic worker in the promotion of municipal advancement, he was one of the organizers of the Mutual Home and Savings Association and was to a great degree, responsible for the development of this splendid enterprise. He served as a director and as vice-president for thirty-two years, having held the latter office for the last nine years of his life. An authority on real estate and its value, he rendered valuable service as a member of the survey board of the association as his judgments always proved to be correct. In his commercial and financial connections, he achieved a distinguished place in this city's active life, while his deep, sincere interest in the welfare of others earned for him a wide circle of true, loyal friends. His many philanthropies he never advertised, but many a life was gladdened and a distressed soul encouraged by his charitable deeds and kind advice. In fraternal circles, Mr. Canfield was extremely popular, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in this order; he was a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and of Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias. He was a former member of the Old Custer Guard of this city. His religious

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adherence was given to the East Congregational Church, of which he had been a member for many years. His hobbies were literally his home and his business, and he found the greatest happiness in the enjoyment of home life.

Fred Charles Canfield married, June 17, 1897, Grace W. Esler, who was born in New York City, daughter of Alexander and Grace Esler. Alexander Esler in company with a Mr. Gilman, opened the first Atlantic and Pacific store in the United States and later came to Grand Rapids in the interest of that great organization which he served so long and faithfully that he was granted a pension when he retired from active business. Mr. Esler died in Grand Rapids at the age of eighty. Mrs. Esler died at Nebraska City. Mr. Canfield is survived by his widow and one sister, Adah Canfield.

The death of Mr. Canfield was sincerely felt by the people of this city, as all who knew him either in a business or social way felt his absolute sincerity and deep love for human nature, and his many endeavors in behalf of the public welfare or the city's progress were appreciated by everyone. His passing removes from this city one who was a vital factor in bringing to its residents the best elements afforded by modern life. Mr. Canfield was one of those rare individuals who find their greatest happiness in the service of their fellowmen.

TACQUARD, JACQUES, Galveston Pioneer and Cattleman—A figure of great importance in the early life of Galveston, Texas, Jacques Tacquard was prominent as a cattleman in his day. He was a large raiser and shipper of high-grade stock, and known in this capacity through all the State. But quite aside from his useful career in this field, Mr. Tacquard is assured of lasting place in the grateful remembrance of this city through his efforts and experiments which resulted in the discovery of a workable source of artesian water supply, and which has been of great benefit in Galveston's development.

Mr. Tacquard was born at Vauthiermont, France, on December 29, 1836, a member of the well-known French family of this name. While still a boy he came with his parents and brothers to this country, but soon after their arrival his father and one brother were carried off in the yellow fever epidemic; this was in the year 1843.

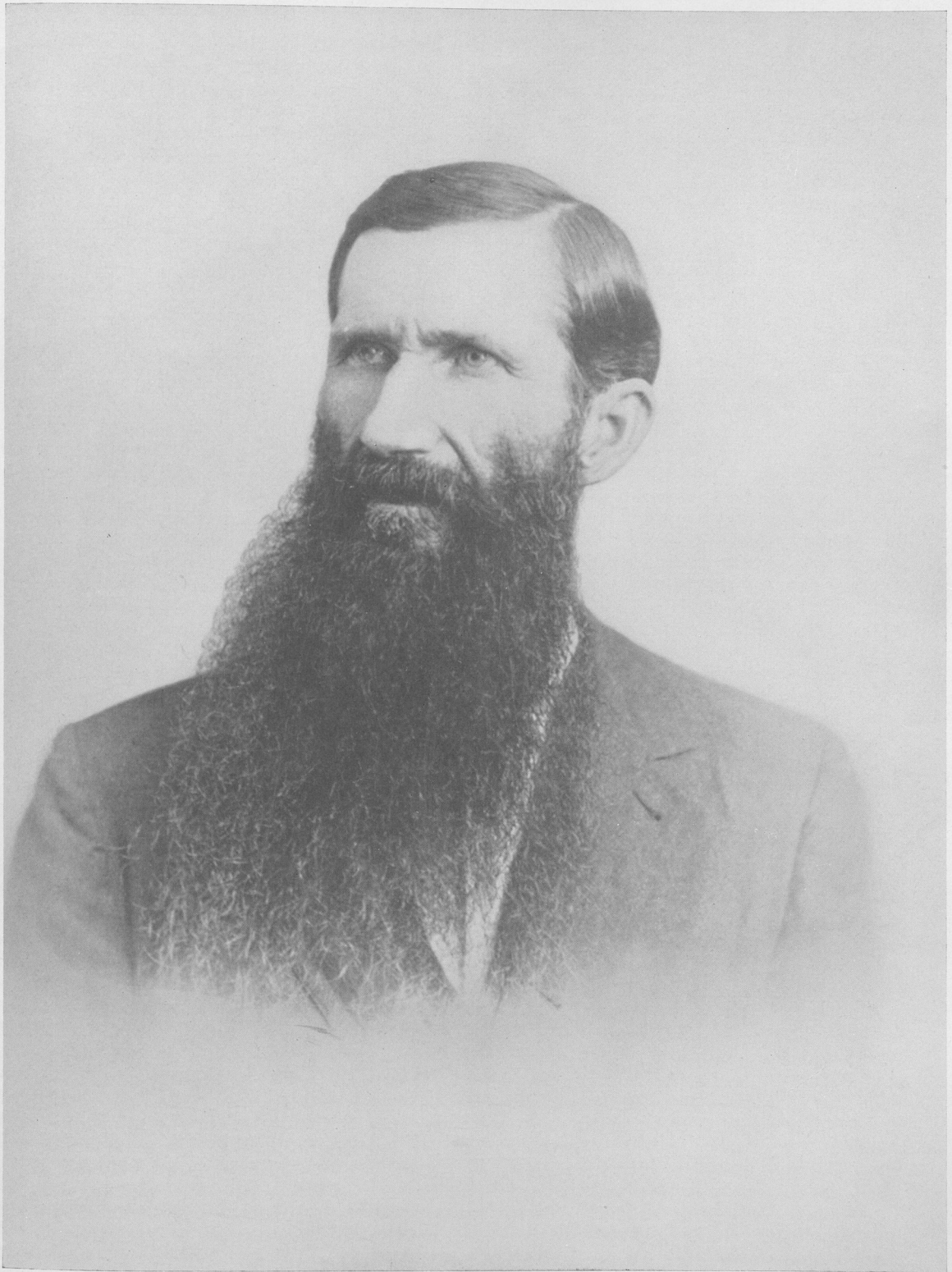
His education was very meager, limited by stern necessity to elementary instruction, for at an early age he was called upon to contribute to the support of surviving members of the family.

As a boy he hunted and trapped, shot game, geese, duck, and deer, and sold his bag to earn a living. To supplement this source of income, he worked at various times on local farms and ranches, and sometimes made long trips with ox teams, to Victoria, Texas, and to other points in the State. Thus he secured a livelihood, and grew to mature years. As a young man he came to Galveston and remained for a time as a gunsmith, but later went back to a ranch in Hitchcock, and entered the cattle business for himself. Gradually, as his ability manifested itself, he extended his operations and worked on a larger and larger scale, until through his efforts he had accumulated vast lands and large herds of valuable cattle. In this period he was one of the best-known of all Texas cattlemen.

In the course of his career, Mr. Tacquard acquired a ranch property near Galveston, and here he took up his residence, continuing his cattle operations. He early realized the necessity for an adequate water supply if the city was to attain the full growth of which it was capable, and for many years he devoted himself to finding this necessary source in an artesian well supply. On his own property he sank many private experimental bores, and did much drilling in various parts of the country surrounding Galveston. Finally, on his own ranch, he discovered that this method was entirely feasible and he obtained a fresh and abundant supply of pure artesian water, for his own cattle, and then the idea was conceived for civic purposes. His method was extended to the nearby city, which was quick to avail itself of the process once its local practicability was demonstrated, while paying all honor to Mr. Tacquard whose untiring efforts and persistence resulted in glorious success. Thus he became famous throughout the country for his monumental contribution to Galveston's welfare, and among the benefactors of the city his name must always be given high place.

Mr. Tacquard was interested in all movements for the advancement of the community or State, and by his support of progressive movements, even in their earliest stages, he demonstrated the soundness of his judgment, and the far reach of his vision. He gave the right of way through his ranch to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, and this road maintained a stop station here, called Tacquard's Orchard. In other phases of life, both civic and benevolent, he was equally active, and was known as an able and highminded resident of the State.

On January 17, 1882, at Hitchcock, Texas,



Jacques Tacquard

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Jacques Tacquard married Faustine Bouthery, daughter of Alexander Bouthery, a farmer of Hitchcock. By this, his second marriage, Mr. Tacquard had four children: 1. Clemence. 2. George. 3. Gabrielle. 4. Estelle. Of his first marriage seven children were born: 1. Adolphe. 2. Jacques. 3. August. 4. Frederick. 5. Emma. 6. Louise. 7. Julie. Mrs. Tacquard, who survives her husband, maintains her residence in Galveston at No. 1826 Avenue K.

Mr. Tacquard's death occurred on September 23, 1894, while he was still in the prime of life and useful accomplishment. His passing was widely mourned, for not only was he one of the Southwest's most important cattlemen, a pioneer leader of rare initiative and intelligence, but also a civic benefactor of the highest type, a man of loving and kindly character and constructive impulses. A thinker always, and always alive to the responsibilities of life, he was in the finest and most complete sense a self-made man. Texas was better for his having lived here, and in his death the State suffered a grievous loss.

STEVENSON, NORMAN EDWARD, Oil Executive—A well-known figure in the oil fields of Texas and Mexico, Norman Edward Stevenson was a man of wide experience in several phases of industry. Aggressive, determined, courageous, his services were of great value to those enterprises with which he was connected and his useful career reflected great credit upon a character which made many friends.

Mr. Stevenson was born at Hampton, New Jersey, September 8, 1867, a son of John A. Stevenson, and member of an old New Jersey family. His mother, before her marriage, was Kate Nolan who came of Irish stock. John A. Stevenson had gone from New Jersey to California in early life, and later settled in Colorado, where he was connected with various mining enterprises. He was a typical pioneer, a man of strong character and great courage.

His son, Norman Edward Stevenson, of this record, inherited these traits to a marked degree. He received his educational training in the public schools, but even as a boy he displayed an eagerness to come to grips with life, to meet and overcome its hardships and win his way to success. As a young man he became a fireman on the Southern Pacific Railroad out of El Paso, Texas, and later rose to the position of engineer. Seeking a larger field of opportunity, he went to Monterey, Mexico, and engaged independently in the confectionery business in that city, remaining for sev-

eral years. Next he joined the organization of the Railway Nacionales of Mexico as a passenger engineer. He became widely known in the trainmen's fraternal order and a well-known figure in railway circles. This ability to handle men, to draw the best efforts from those who worked with him and under him, was an extremely valuable faculty, and was to prove its worth many times in his subsequent career.

Mr. Stevenson's ability and industry attracted considerable attention among executives of the various industries in this section, and in the course of years he was offered and accepted a responsible position with the Mexican Gulf Refining Company, becoming production foreman in the Mexico oil fields for this company, and making his headquarters at Tampico. In this office he remained until the time of his death. He became known as one of the most capable executives in the oil industry of Mexico. In the various projects of which he had charge, he was as exact and careful in the expenditure of sums and in all other particulars, as if engaged in the conduct of his own business. His fairness and consideration of others made the men of the company eager to work under him, while his fine executive qualities, sound judgment and sure vision brought him the confidence and esteem of all the company's officers.

Mr. Stevenson's first interest was always his work, but he was active in other phases of life in Mexico and Texas. He was affiliated fraternally with Sam Houston Camp of the Woodmen of the World at San Antonio, Texas, was also affiliated with Alamo Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons at San Antonio, and in this great order was a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory. He was also a member at San Antonio, of Alzafa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Stevenson was always very active in Masonic affairs, and was greatly beloved in the order. Although his early educational training was limited by circumstances, he possessed a cultured taste and fine artistic judgment. He was a reader and student of all good literature, particularly history and biography, and was always considered exceptionally well-read and well posted on current events and affairs. In addition to his connection with the Mexican Gulf Refining Company he acquired valuable real estate properties both at Monterey and in San Antonio.

Norman Edward Stevenson married, April 29, 1890, at San Antonio, Laura M. Scott, daughter of Thomas J. Scott, and Laura E. (Johnson)

Scott. Her father was a retired Illinois farmer, making his home near San Antonio. Mrs. Stevenson, who survives her husband, continues her residence in San Antonio. Mr. Stevenson had no children, but in many ways he was a father to the young men of his acquaintance. They came to him for counsel and guidance, or even financial assistance, and always he listened sympathetically to their difficulties, lending them encouragement and spurring them to new efforts through the inspiration of his example. His wife, who was always thoroughly in sympathy with him in all his work was a true helpmate. Her companionship meant more to him than anything else in the world and she was his constant inspiration.

Mr. Stevenson died at Tepetate, near Tampico, Mexico, on September 24, 1924. News of his passing brought intense regret and deep sorrow to all whose privilege it was to know him. Everywhere the fineness of his life and character was recognized. He won for himself an enduring place in the hearts of his associates, and the value of his accomplishments will ever remain.

GRAY, FLAVILLUS NATHANIEL, Federal Cotton Expert for Texas—A man of deep and versatile talent, a Southerner by birth, and a true friend of Texas, Flavillus Nathaniel Gray was a resident of this State for more than thirty years. During this period he rose to high place in Texas affairs. He came to know its resources and possibilities as few men do, and his services in several fields have been of the utmost value to the State. A consistent champion of every Texas industry and activity, he first realized the opportunity which offered for rice production here, and the prosperous condition of that industry today is due to his efforts, more than those of any other single man. So, too, as cotton statistician for the United States Department of Agriculture, he kept his finger upon the pulse of production of this staple product of the South, and through the years occupied an authoritative position in the Texas field.

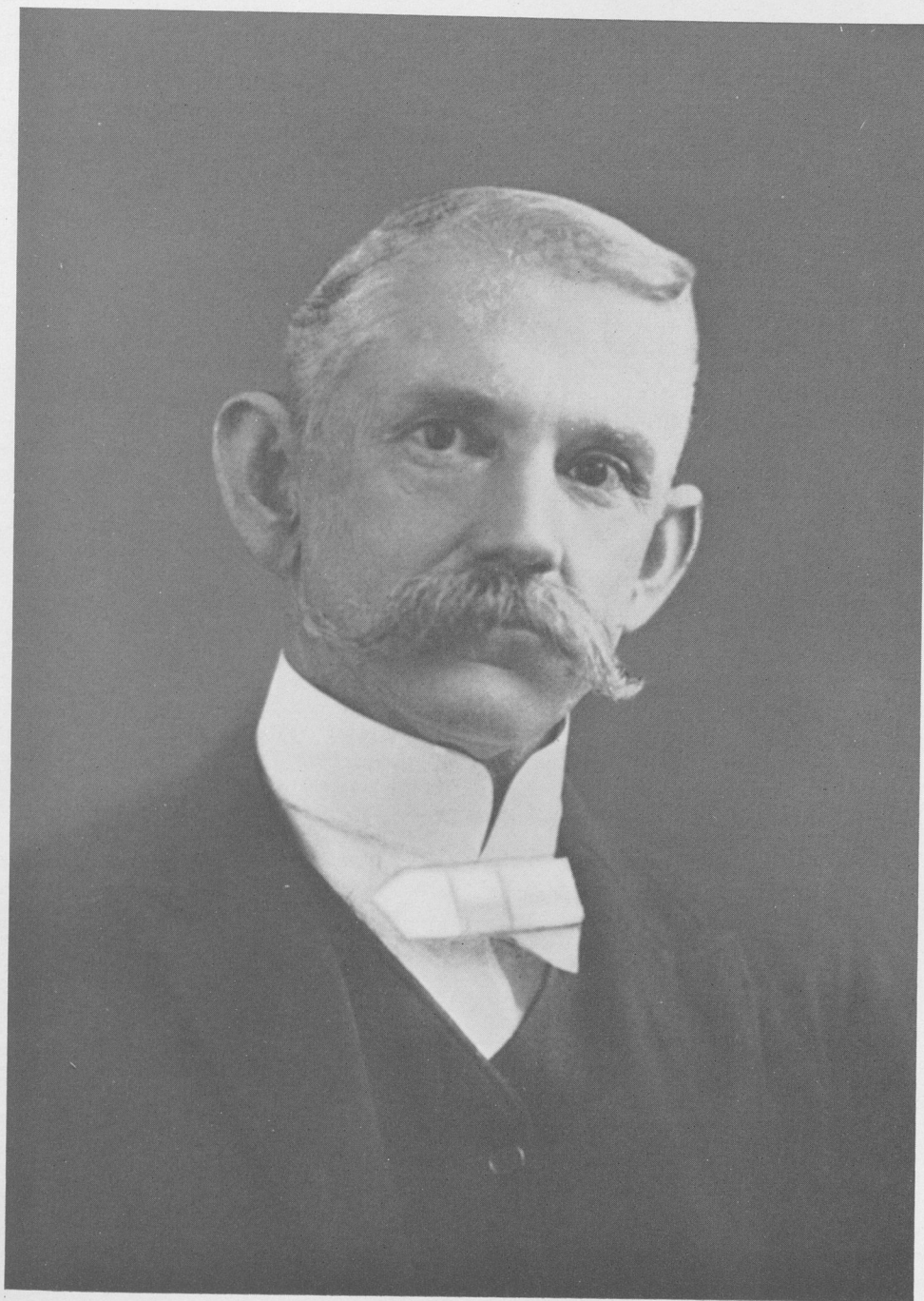
Mr. Gray was born on Waterloo Plantation, Ascension Parish, Louisiana, November 22, 1855, son of David Ichabod Gray, of South Carolina, and Jane (Fuqua) Gray, a native of Louisiana. He came of a long line of distinguished ancestors, and was a direct descendant of Captain William Fairfax Gray, who was detailed as bodyguard for General Lafayette by George Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis in the Revolutionary War.

Flavillus Nathaniel Gray spent the early years of his boyhood in the Southern portion of Louisi-

ana's sugar belt, where he was born. As a boy he also learned the printing business in his uncle's office, attending schools until his sixteenth year, but when he was seventeen, he assumed the management of a large plantation belonging to his grandfather. For several years he was thus connected with the cotton industry in the northern part of Louisiana. In 1877 Mr. Gray returned to Southern Louisiana, and after teaching school for a period, and following a year in Baton Rouge, he was chosen editor of the "Ascension Democrat," at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, taking over the duties of this position at the age of twenty-five. He had previously served an apprenticeship in journalism at Houma, in connection with the publication of a local weekly called the "Civic Guard," while later he was connected with the Baton Rouge "Weekly Press." For four years Mr. Gray continued as editor of the "Ascension Democrat," which came to be recognized as the mouthpiece of the sugar planters who had just formed an active association, and in this period he revealed executive and journalistic talents of a high order. While at Donaldsonville Mr. Gray was one of the prime factors in the organization of a military company, the Ascension Rifles, who were called out several times during his connection with the company. The troublesome days of the reconstruction period were still upon the people of the State, and often some such organization was necessary to restore to the people their ancient civic rights. Mr. Gray was one of the most active in rescuing the government from the hands of unscrupulous carpet-baggers and their negro allies, and often the military company of which he was a member was called out to quell disturbances around the ballot boxes. Voting in those days was not the quiet, peaceful affair it is today.

Following his residence at Donaldsonville, Mr. Gray leased the "Houma Courier," which he edited for three years, and here too he was a component part of the Democratic organization of the parish, exercising potent influence in all elections. He was on several of the campaign committees of the parish, and the first straight white ticket elected after the war was carried at this time.

In 1889 Mr. Gray first came to Texas, in which State he was to make his home thereafter until death claimed him. For the first years he settled in Laredo, then called the gateway to Mexico, and was busily engaged in the exportation of flour to our Southern neighbor, when Mexico's retaliatory tax on United States companies doing business within its borders, caused him to withdraw. Then for a time he operated several pear orchards



A. N. Gray

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at Hitchcock, near Galveston, but finally, in 1892, he came to Houston, where he immediately re-entered his old occupation of newspaper editor. At various times he was connected with several of the city's publications, chief among which was the "Houston Post." While his journalistic duties took most of his attention, Mr. Gray, with discerning vision and judgment, recognized the opportunities which existed for the development of Texas industries, and throughout life he remained a most consistent and active worker in this great cause. He had the greatest confidence in the future of the State and the prosperity which he felt was sure to come, and realized that those men who were willing to work for the advancement of Texas would share in its ultimate gain. At this early period Mr. Gray was elected secretary of the Houston Manufacturers' Association, and the value of his services in this capacity were widely recognized, for he always kept the best interests of the city and its people at heart. More than a quarter of a century ago the rice industry of Texas was in its infancy, but after careful investigation, Mr. Gray was convinced of its future in the State, and predicted that rice, eventually would be largely grown in Texas. With this in mind he wrote numerous articles for the press, pointing out the advantages of rice culture, and attempting to lead men of capital and ability into this field. As secretary of the Houston Manufacturers' Association, he secured for Houston the first rice mill to locate here, and this service was everywhere praised at the time. It was Mr. Gray's prediction that Houston would some day feel the effects of the millions of dollars that would come to this section because of the rice industry, and he made every effort to bring his prediction to fulfillment. In 1901 he established a monthly magazine, "Rice Industry," published at Houston, which was the first technical rice paper in the United States, and thousands of its issues were sent over the country each month to create interest in the crop of Texas. In this same year Mr. Gray was awarded a prize for the first rice exhibit at the Texas fair. He was also one of the founders of the Rice Association of America, and served as a director for several years. How well Mr. Gray's confidence in the rice industry for Texas was justified is illustrated by the following figures: There are at present more than half a dozen mills in Houston, handling on an average more than a million bags a year, and representing a capital investment of many millions. The rice district which was a small one twenty-five years ago, now stretches from El Campo on

the west, to Orange on the east, and fifty to sixty miles inland along the coast. Texas is among the largest rice producing States in the country.

Meanwhile, however, in 1901, Mr. Gray had resigned as secretary of the Houston Manufacturers' Association to give his entire time to the rice industry, and particularly to his journal "Rice Industry," through whose efforts in large part the development of the industry may be traced. Mr. Gray was probably the most effective worker in the pioneer days of the rice industry, and in view of his later career it is particularly interesting to note that he was the first man to compile an accurate report on the rice crop of the United States.

In 1906, after the famous "cotton leak" in the department of agriculture which had caused a near panic among the cotton growers of the South, a number of changes in the department were brought about. Cotton bureaus were established, and three men were appointed to cover fifteen States, acting as field agents in cotton investigation work. Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was famous for his work with the boys' corn clubs and in the demonstration work in the fight against the cotton boll weevil, was closely connected with the department at the time, and it was on his solicitation that Mr. Gray was given his appointment. When he was first mentioned for the position, letters of recommendation poured in from almost every person of note in Harris County, and from many more in other portions of the State. He was specifically indorsed by the Houston Cotton Exchange and the business men of the city as a capable field agent, and the appointment came to him quite without any solicitation on his part. But there were several things to think about. The administration was Republican, and Mr. Gray was always a confirmed Democrat. He was assured that the position was purely non-political, but it would occupy all his time, and he had other interests. Finally he was led to accept, and disposed of his journal, "Rice Industry."

Mr. Gray made the choice and for eighteen years, until his death, devoted himself exclusively to Government work. During most of this period he had five States to watch, but later as the value of this work became apparent, more exhaustive researches were made, the department was enlarged, and Mr. Gray was assigned exclusively to Texas. He estimated all Texas crops until 1918, when E. M. Johnston was appointed co-statistician, and thereafter Mr. Gray concerned himself exclusively with cotton. In this capacity it was he who compiled the accurate government crop re-

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ports which appeared every month, and his estimates of crop proportions have been as close as 99 4-5 per cent. correct. In 1921 for instance, he predicted two million bales of cotton in Texas, and the actual production was only two thousand bales short of this figure. This remarkable feat was highly commended, and was a subject of a personal letter of congratulation from Leon Estabrook, chief of the bureau of estimates. Mr. Gray was widely known as cotton expert, and was long dean of cotton men among the states of the South. Cotton and its relation to the department of agriculture came to be his business, and it was his sole business. For many consecutive months he traveled as much as two thousand miles on an average for each thirty days, examining and investigating crops, interviewing bankers, growers and business men. He possessed the complete confidence of the people of the State, who wrote to him often about their difficulties and problems. In fact he received more than three thousand letters each month from his numerous correspondents. It was widely recognized that in all probability he knew more about the cotton crop of Texas—the State which raises almost one-third the entire production of the United States—than any other man in the Commonwealth, and he was one of the two men called from the field each year to be a member of the cotton crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics.

Quite apart from the duties of his profession, Mr. Gray was always interested in any movement to promote the welfare of the State, or of the city of Houston in which he maintained his residence for so many years. He was known throughout the United States as the great champion of Texas industries, from his days as founder of the Rice Association of America and the Houston Manufacturers' Association until his death. Always he championed Texas industry and production, and it was his hope and dream that Houston should become the Chicago of the Southwest, through the development of commerce and by means of the deep channel to the sea. It was Mr. Gray who induced the majority of the rice mills to come to Houston, who persuaded the National Biscuit Company to put up its big plant in this city. He chose the site for the big new postoffice building in what is now the center of the new business section of the city, and this incident well illustrates his remarkably sound judgment and keen perceptions, for at the time this property seemed to many far "out of the way." Mr. Gray always exercised an important influence in Houston af-

fairs, and often his support was thrown to some great public movement with decisive effect for the successful achievement of the desired goal. Always he was willing to serve in worthy causes, and it was he who took virtually complete charge of the relief work for refugees after the terrible storm of 1900, which practically wiped out the neighboring city of Galveston, and did untold damage in Houston. It is quite characteristic that he served in this capacity without any remuneration whatsoever. Mr. Gray was a member of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, and of several other local associations, while with his family he worshipped in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

On March 11, 1889, Flavillus Nathaniel Gray married Bettie (Goode) Winder, daughter of Judge Flavillus Sidney Goode, of Louisiana, a lifelong friend of Mr. Gray's father, for whom the subject of this record was named, and of Sara Donaldson (Perry) Goode, a native of Louisiana. Mrs. Gray was a widow by her former marriage to Van P. Winder, one of the leading jurists of Louisiana in his lifetime. Mr. and Mrs. Gray came directly to Texas after their marriage, and soon took up their residence at the present well-known home of the family on Hawthorne Street, Houston. The only child of their marriage died in infancy, but by her previous marriage Mrs. Gray has two children whom Mr. Gray always loved and cared for as his own: 1. Van P. Winder, of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, who married Ethel Pitcher and has one son, Van P., Jr. 2. Sadie, wife of John E. Wickes, of the Texas Company, who has one daughter, Elbeth Vesta. Mrs. Gray was always thoroughly in sympathy with her husband in all his work and remained a constant source of aid and inspiration to him through his career. Their home was the center of many pleasant gatherings, and became famous in the wide circle of their friends for its hospitality, its ideal atmosphere of culture, refinement and charm.

Mr. Gray's death occurred very suddenly on the morning of March 20, 1923, as he was preparing to join the other members of the agricultural department at the Chamber of Commerce. His passing came as a severe shock to the people of the city and State, and was everywhere widely mourned. In concluding this record of his life it is fitting to quote from one of the many eloquent tributes to his memory, a tribute from one who knew him better, perhaps, than any other living

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